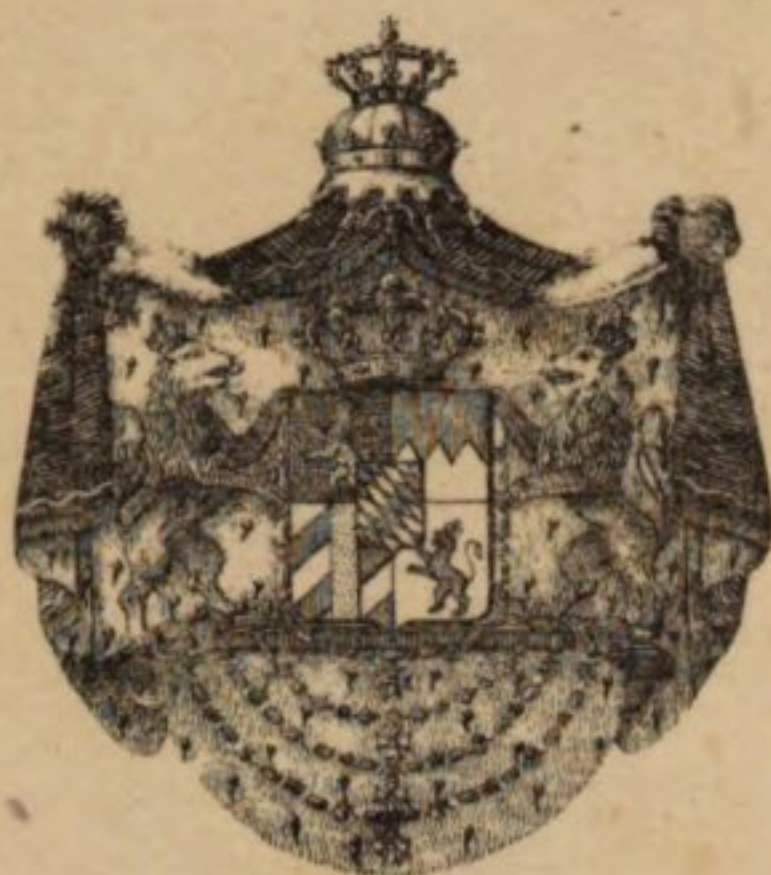


L. g. sept. 45 m



BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

18.8. sept. 45 m

15

m. 1
GLOSSARY;

OR,

COLLECTION

OF

WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES,

AND

ALLUSIONS TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, &c.

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE

Illustration,

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE,

AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

“cadentque

Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula.” — HOR.

BY ROBERT NARES, A. M., F. R. S., F. A. S.

ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, &c.

STRALSUND:

PRINTED FOR CHARLES LOEFFLER

1825.

242. D.

150



GLASSARY;

COLLECTION

OF

WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES,

AND

ALLUSIONS TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, &c.

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE

Illustration

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE,

AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

— "Complete"

Quotations and in honor vocabulary. — H. K.

By ROBERT NARES, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S.

Archdeacon of Stafford, &c.

STRAISAND:

PRINTED FOR CHARLES LUTHER

1835

P R E F A C E.

THE compilation of a dictionary has not improperly been compared to the labours of the anvil or the mine; an allusion which Johnson might feelingly recollect, at the close of his mighty work. Even his worthy editor, Todd, must have had much of laborious hammering and digging, before he could send forth his augmented and improved edition. The present Glossary, however, has occasioned no such toil. Its materials were sought and collected entirely for amusement; and the task has been continued and completed, so far as it can be called complete, exactly in the same manner: with perseverance, indeed, through a long series of years, but uniformly at leisure hours, and only in the intervals of more important occupations. It was not till the press had commenced its operations, that any serious labour was bestowed upon it; then, indeed, in revision, correction, and the supplying of palpable deficiencies, it became a task, of which the author is glad at length to have seen the end.

The common reflection, that our admirable Shakespeare is almost overwhelmed by his commentators, and that the notes, however necessary, too often recal us from the text, first suggested this undertaking; the primary object of which was, to

enable every reader to enjoy the unencumbered productions of the poet. The specimen of a glossary subjoined to Richard Warner's Letter to Garrick, (1768), still further encouraged the attempt; in the prosecution of which, it soon appeared desirable to extend the illustration to all the best authors of that age. Attention being thus fixed upon a given period in the progress of our language, it could not fail to happen, that many useful illustrations of its history must be developed in the search.

Early attached to the study of our native language, and, consequently, an admirer of those authors by whom its powers were first displayed and best exemplified, I proved that disposition so long ago as in the year 1784, when I published a book, called, "Elements of Orthoepey." Three divisions of that work were employed in ascertaining the actual pronunciation of the English language, as then correctly spoken; but the fourth contained a miscellaneous view of variations and changes made by time or caprice, in its orthography and accentuation; some parts of which sufficiently evince an inclination to that kind of inquiry, which has here been further pursued. I particularly noticed some modes of accentuation employed by early writers, which had since been entirely disused.

Thus prepared, when I began to take notes of words and phrases requiring explanation, in Shakespeare, and writers near his time, I was still upon my favourite ground; and it may easily be supposed, that in reading, for that purpose, some writings which otherwise, probably, I might not have read, I was enjoying an amusement very congenial to my inclinations. The perusal of the best authors of those times was, indeed, its own reward, without reference to any other object; but still the contemplation of another purpose to be answered by it, was a further motive to encourage perseverance.

I had made some progress in my collections, and even in the arrangement of them, when occupations came upon me, which soon left me no time to employ in such amusements. The undertaking, therefore, was of necessity laid aside; and occasional reading, in a desultory manner, with hasty memorandums of passages, was all that could, for many years, be made subservient to it. At length, comparative leisure gave an oppor-

tunity for resuming the design. The materials collected were finally arranged; and being thought by some competent judges to be such as would be welcome to the public, the determination to give them to the press was formed without reluctance.

It will be found, I fear, after all, that the Work has many deficiencies; which the mode of its compilation may explain, but cannot entirely excuse. My only defence is, that my attempt was not to collect all that could possibly be had, but to preserve and arrange all that I had been able to collect. The former would have been a serious task; the latter, as it was at first, so it always continued to be, an amusement. If what I have collected prove worthy of the notice of the public, the public is welcome to it; and should any more successful compiler be able to supply its defects, his full share of the credit shall by me be readily conceded. Many works I have certainly read, belonging to the period here comprehended; but not always with the minute attention which would have been necessary for noting every peculiarity. To have laboured through all the productions of that time, would have been a task neither suited to my taste, nor compatible with my occupations. I have, therefore, avoided the title of Dictionary, which seemed to me to imply a more perfect collection. Much, however, the volume does contain; and much that will, I trust, entertain the reader, no less than it has amused the writer.

I have carefully abstained from inserting the words and phrases of an earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth, except where the writers of her time at all affected the phraseology of Chaucer; which affectation, in my opinion, is almost the only blemish of the beautiful poems of Spenser. My reason was this: that, to complete the rational view and knowledge of our language, a separate Dictionary must be required, for the works of Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, Occleve, and all those writers who can properly be called English; that is, who wrote when the language was no longer Saxon. A Saxon dictionary of the same form, with all the examples at length, would complete the historical view of our national speech. The British, and its dialects, belong to another family.

Verum haec ipse equidem, spatiis exclusus iniquis,
Praetereo, atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.

I have neither length of life, nor perseverance in study remaining, to undertake either of those tasks.

Our illustrious countryman, Johnson, has shown us, that no Dictionary can be satisfactory without a copious selection of examples, and has given us the most convenient form; his plan and method have, therefore, been followed here, as far as seemed necessary in a work less scientific. The Chaucerian and the Saxon Dictionaries, whenever formed, ought surely to adopt a similar arrangement.

If such a plan should ever be completed, it may then, perhaps, be advisable to throw out from Johnson's Dictionary, all the words not actually classical in the language at that time; so as to make it a standard of correct phraseology. Johnson has no small number of words, which were completely out of use when he compiled his Dictionary. That number has been greatly augmented by his editor, Todd; with the very laudable design of comprising the whole history of our language, if possible, in that one work. The inconvenience arising from this method is certainly not great; and chiefly affects foreigners, who may sometimes be puzzled to decide what words are actually in use, and what are obsolete. The separation of the Dictionaries, as here suggested, would make all clear; but, perhaps, it is a plan more specious in theory, than likely to be realized in practice.

It may be objected, that, according to this notion, I have not even perfected my own link of the philological chain. This I shall not attempt to deny; but, probably, enough is here done to encourage others to complete the undertaking; enough, too, for immediate use, till something more perfect shall appear. To diversify the work, I have not confined it to words, but have included phrases, proverbial sayings, with allusions to customs, and even to persons, when something of their history seemed necessary to illustrate my authors. I have also made it occasionally a vehicle for critical observations on the text of our general favourite, Shakespeare; especially in such passages as have been most disputed by his commentators. I have thus endeavoured to make it not merely a book of reference, but also an occasional amusement for literary

leisure. The authors most studiously illustrated, are those who are most likely to attract the general reader; and if others are occasionally quoted, it is chiefly for the sake of the light they throw upon those of primary consideration.

It will readily be supposed that, in compiling this Glossary, I have taken advantage of all those indexes, which have lately been subjoined to the editions of our early authors; the assistance of which has rendered this volume much more copious than otherwise it could have been made, in the mode of collection above described. Prior Dictionaries have been consulted to a great extent, and in the improved edition of Johnson, by my friend Todd, I have often found myself anticipated, where I thought I had made a discovery. Dr. Jamieson's admirable Dictionary of the Scottish language has also been of great use; many of the words which are disused in England, being completely preserved in that dialect; which is a legitimate child of the same Saxon parent. To etymology I have not paid anxious attention, except where it seemed clear and undeniable; well knowing the extreme fallaciousness of that science, when founded on mere similarity of sound. But I have particularly avoided deriving common English words from languages of which the people who employed them must have been entirely ignorant; a method which some etymologists have pursued to a very ridiculous extent.

Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being merely remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are unfortunately few and scanty: nor can I name any one in which I have found so much use, as in what Mr. Wilbraham very modestly terms "an attempt towards a Glossary of words used in Cheshire." Had I been earlier acquainted with this performance, I should doubtless have derived much more advantage from it. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind, from certain and correct authorities: and from these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration. I apprehend, however, that little has hitherto been done towards this design. The

Cornish words, collected by the diligence of Mr. Polwhele, belong chiefly to a still more ancient dialect.

Having said thus much of the origin and mode of execution of this work, I willingly leave the public to decide upon its value. This is a point which can seldom be determined by an author, or his friends; the former being disqualified by partiality to the work, and the latter to the workman. My expectation is, that it will be deemed more amusing than useful, more various than profound; a decision which, however harshly expressed, I shall never make an attempt to controvert.

A GLOSSARY.

A.

A. This letter prefixed to a participle, to denote an action still continued, is certainly not at all obsolete. To go *a* fishing, *a* begging, *a* walking, etc. are expressions as current still, in familiar and colloquial use, as they ever were: and though it is difficult to define the force of *a*, in such phrases, every one by use comprehends it. It is something like a preposition, yet it is not exactly either *at*, *to*, *in*, or any thing else. The force seems to be its own.

But it is no longer so prefixed to nouns; and these instances are properly obsolete language. Thus, in Mr. Todd's examples,

He will knap the spears *a* *pieces* with his teeth. *More Antid. ag. Atheism.*

There it seems to have the force of *to*.

As prefixed in composition, without changing the sense of the word, it was formerly more common than it now is. Hence we find in Shakespeare,

I gin to be *a*-weary of the sun. *Macbeth.*

A, the Article. Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before, and being understood.

A goodly portly man i'faith, and *a* corpulent. *Hen. IV.*

What death is't you desire fore Amalchides?
A sudden, and *a* subtle. *Witch, by Middleton.*

See more instances in Mr. Steevens's note on Macbeth, Act iii. Sc. 5.

2. Prefixed to numeral adjectives.

There's not *a* one of them, but in his house, I keep a servant feed. *Macb. iii. 5.*

Chaucer has, "*a* ten or *a* twelve."

Squiers T. 10, 697.

Having with her about *a threescore* horsemen. *Pembr. Arc. 1623. p. 181.*

'Tis now *a nineteen* years ago at least.

B. Jon. Case is Alt. i. 5.

So *a* near.

All that comes *a* near him,
He thinks are come on purpose to betray him. *B. et Fl. Noble Gent. Act ii.*

Sometimes it means *on*,

The world runs *a* wheels. *B. Jon. Vis. of D.*
For on wheels.

A *per se*, or *A per se* **A**. That is, *a* by itself. A form which appears to have been applied, in spelling, to every letter which formed a separate syllable. Thus a clown, in *Dr. Faustus*, spelling to himself, says,

A per se a; t, h, e, the; o per se o, etc. *Anc. Dr. i. p. 39.*

The expression *and per se*, *and*, to signify the contraction &, substituted for that conjunction, is not yet forgotten in the nursery. The earliest trace of *A per se* is in Chaucer, who calls Cresseide, "the floure and *a per se* of Troie ad Grece;" where it is meant to imply pre-eminent excellence.

So also in the following passage:

Behold me, Baldwine, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, Earle by marriage,
Of Warwick. *Mirr. for Mag. 371.*

But we have also several other letters *per se*, thus:

And singing mourne Eliza's funerall,
The *E per se* of all that ere hath beene.
H. Petowe in Restituta, iii. p. 26.

Also, *I per se*:

Therefore leave off your loving plea,
And let your I, be *I per se*.

Wit's Recr. 1663. Q. 7. b.

Decker uses *O per se O*, for a crier, in the titles to two of his pamphlets:

O per se O, or a new crier of lanterne and candle-lights. 1612. 4to.; and

Villanies discovered by lantern and candle-light, and the help of a new crier, called *O per se O*. 1616. 4to.

Thus Shakespeare has even used a *man per se*, in evident allusion to the same form:

They say he is a very *man per se*,
And stands alone. *Tro. et Cress.* i. 2.

ABACK. Compound of back. Backwards.

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.
Spens. Shep. Kal. June. 63.

To ABAND, v. Contracted from abandon, in the same sense.

And Vortigern enforst the kingdom to *aband*.
Spens. F. Q. II. x. 65.

ABASHMENT. The state of being abashed.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.
Skelton. p. 38.

To ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate, or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,
Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us.
Daniel Queen's Arc. sub fin.

To ABATE. To cast down, or deject the mind.

Till at length
Your ignorance deliver you, as most
Abated captives, to some nation,
That won you without blows. *Coriol.* iii. 3.

To contract or cut short.

O weary night, O long and tedious night,
Abate thy hours; shine comforts from the East.
Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

Used also, as Mr. Todd shows, by Dryden.

To ABEAR. To behave or demean one's self.

So did the Faerie knight himself *abeare*.
Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 19.

ABEARING, or ABERING, also *Abearance*, joined with the epithet *good*. A regular law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. So that when men were bound over to answer for their conduct, they were said to be bound, to be of good *abearing*.

And likewise to be bound, by the vertue of that,
To be of good *abering* to Gib, her great cat.

Gamm. Gust. O. P. ii. 74.

Or they were obliged to find sureties for their *good abearing*.

Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.

See the Law Dictionaries under *good abearing*.

ABHOMINABLE for **ABOMINABLE.** A pedantic affectation of more correct speaking, founded upon a false notion of the etymology; supposing it to be from *ab homine*, instead of *abominor*, which is the true derivation. Shakespeare has ridiculed this affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This in *abominable* which he [Don Armado] would call abominable.

Love's L. L. v. 1.

The error, however, was not uncommon.

And then I will bring in
Abhominable Lyving
Hym to beguile.

Lusty Juv. Or. of Dr. i. p. 138.

Abhominable Lyving being a personage in that allegorical drama.

T. Aye, for thy love I'll sink; aye, for thee.

M. So thou wilt, I warrant, in thine *abhominable* sins.
Untrussing of Humorous Poet, iii. 140.

Decker probably thought, like Holofernes, that this was the true word.

To ABHOR, v. a. To protest against, or reject solemnly; an old term of canon law, equivalent to *detestor*.

— Therefore, I say again
I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you as my judge.

Hen. VIII. Act. ii. Sc. 4.

Taken from Holinshed:

And therefore openly protested that she did utterly *abhor*, *refuse*, and forsake such a judge.
Abhore was once common. See

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 4.

ABJECT, n. s. A base, contemptible, or degraded person.

Yea, the very *abjects* came together against me unawares. *Psalm xxxv.* 15. *Prayer-book*.

I deemed it better so to die,

Than at my foemen's feet an *abject* lie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 20.

To ABLE, had two distinct senses.

1. To make able, or to give power for any purpose.

And life by this [Christ's] death *abled*, shall controll

Death, whom thy death slew.

Donne's Divine Poems, 6th.

2. To warrant, or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none; I'll *able* 'em.

Lear, iv. 6.

Admitted! aye, into her heart, I'll *able* it.

Widow's Tears, O. P. vi. 164.

Also in the same Play:

You might sit and sigh first till your heart-strings broke, *I'll able it.* O. Pl. vi. 22.

Constable *I'll able him*; if he do come to be a justice afterward, let him thank the keeper.

Changeling, Anc. Dr. iv. 240.

To sell away all the powder in the kingdom,
To prevent blowing up. That's safe, *ile able it.*

Middl. Game at Chesse, D. ii. b. Act. 2.

This latter sense is the most remarkable.

To ABODE. To forebode, to prognosticate, to bode.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach on't. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1.

The night-owl cry'd, *aboding* luckless time.

3 Hen. VI. v. 6.

ABODEMENT. Omen, prognostic.

Tush, man, *abodements* must not now affright us. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. 7.

ABOUT. Very singularly used, in the phrases *about, my brains*, signifying, "brains go to work."

Fie upon't! foh!

About, my brains! *Hamlet.* ii. *ad fin.*

Which is explained by a similar passage in Heywood:

My brain, about again! for thou hast found
New projects now to work on.

Iron Age, 1632.

ABRAHAM-MEN, or TOM of BEDLAM'S MEN, or BEDLAM BEGGARS. A set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision for the poor in those places being cut off, and no other substituted.

And these, what name or title e'er they bear,
Jarkman, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapperdudgeon,

Frater, or *Abram-man*; I speak to all

That stand in fair election for the title

Of king of beggars. *B. Fl. Begg. Bush,* ii. 1.

See note on O. Pl. ii. 4.; and *Lear*, ii. 3.

Hence probably the phrase of *shaming Abraham*, still extant among sailors. See *Roderick Random*.

ABRAID, *v. a.* To awaken. To rouse one's self. Sax.

But, when as I did out of sleepe *abray*,

I found her not where I her left whileare.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 36,

Used also actively:

For feare least her unwares she should *abrayd*

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 61.

But from his study he at last *abray'd*.

Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said.

Fairf. T. xiii. 50.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Perhaps corrupted from *auburn*.

— Over all

A goodly, long, thick, *Abraham-colour'd*
beard. *Blurt Master Constable.*

See note on *Mer. W.* i. 4. and *Cor.* ii. 3.

in which latter place the folio reads *Abram* for *auburn*. "Our heads are some brown, some black, some *auburn*," etc. See *Abron*, *infra*.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a Play.

Say what *abridgement* have you for this evening.

Mids. v. 1.

Look where my *abridgement* comes.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

In this place, however, the sense is disputable. But this interpretation is strengthened by a subsequent passage, in which Hamlet calls the players "the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time;" (1015. b.) *abridgement*, however, is not repeated there, as is erroneously said in a note of Mr. Steevens on the first passage.

ABRON. For auburn.

A lustie courtier, whose curled head

With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.

Hall. Sat. B. iii. S. 5.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Foreby the river that whylome was hight

The ancien *Abus*, where with courage stout

He them defeated in victorious fight,

And chas'd so fiercely, after fearfull flight,

That first their chieftain, for his safeties sake,

(Their chieftain *Humber* named was aright)

Unto the mighty streame him to betake.

Where he an end of batteill, and of life did make.

Spens. F. Q. II. x. 16.

Hence Drayton:

For my princely name,

From *Humber* king of Huns, as anciently
it came. *Polyolb.* 28. p. 1206.

But he does not mention the more ancient name.

ABY, *v.* For *abide*; to stand to, or support the consequences.

— For if thou dost intend

Never so little shew of love to her

Thou shalt *aby* it

Mids. iii. 2.

But he that kill'd him shall *abuy* therefore.

Harringt. Ariost. xvi. 54.

Generally used with *dear*, or *dearly*.

Lest to thy peril thou *aby* it *dear*.

O. Pl. iii. 26.

See TODD.

ABYSM. Abyss. From the old French *abysme*.

What see'st thou else

In the dark back-ward and *abysm* of time.

Temp. i. 2.

Aud brutish ignorance, ycrept of late

Out of drad darkness of the deep *abysm*.

Sp. Tears of Muses, 188.

ACADEMY. This word anciently had the accent on the first syllable.

Being one of note before he was a man,

Is still remember'd in that *Academy*.

B. et Fl. Cust. of Country, ii. 1.

The fiend has much to do that keeps a school,
Or is the father of a family;

Or governs but a country *Academy*.

Ben. Jon. Sad Shep. iii. 1.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has quoted Love's Labour Lost, for this accentuation, but the editions now have *academe* in that place. *Love's L. L.* i. 1.

ACATER. A caterer. A purveyor.

— Go bear them in to Much

Th' *acater*, let him thank her.

B. Jon. Sad Shep. ii. 6.

He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward.

Ben. Jon. Dev. an Ass, i. 3.

This is also read *cater*, which word is not without authority.

Your dainty wits? two of you to a *cater*,
To cheat him of a dinner?

B. et Fl. Mad. Lov. ii. 4.

ACATES. Often contracted to *cates*. Provision, food, delicacies.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;

Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or
fin.

B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 3.

A sordid rascal, one that never made

Good meal but in his sleep, sells the *acates*
are sent him,

Fish, fowl, and venison.

B. Jon. Staple of News, ii. 1.

In the above passage I have transposed the word *but*, which evidently restores the true sense. The editions have it,

— Never made

Good meal in his sleep, but sells, etc.

Not to make a good meal in his sleep would certainly be no sign of avarice, since such meals cost nothing: but the

consequence of starving by day, may be dreaming of good meats at night.

The Mantuan, at his charges, him allow'th
All fine *acates* that that same country bred.

Harr. Ariost. xliii. 139.

ACCESS. Accented on the first syllable.

I did repel his letters, and deny'd

His *access* to me.

Hamlet, ii. 1.

ACCITE, *v.* To call, or summon.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*,

As I before remember'd, all our state.

2 Hen. IV. v. 2.

To ACCLOY, *v.* To choke, or fill up.

The mouldy moss which thee *accloyeth*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 135.

Hence CLOY.

To ACCOIL. To be in a *coil*, or bustle of business.

About the cauldron many cookes *accoyld*

With hooks and ladles. *Spens. F. Q. II.* ix. 30.

ACCOMBRE, or ACCOMBER, *v.* To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

Happlye there may be five less in the same
nombre;

For their sakes I trust thou wilt not the rest
accombre.

O. Pl. i. 20. See also 92.

ACCOMMODATE, *v.* This word it was fashionable in Shakespeare's time to introduce, properly or improperly, on all occasions. Ben Jonson calls it one of "the perfumed terms of the time."

— *Discoveries*. The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it:

Accommodated; that is, when a man is, as they say, *accommodated*: or when a man is, — being, — whereby, — he may be thought to be, — *accommodated*; which is an excellent thing.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

See also Ben Jons. *Poetast.* iii. 4. and *Every Man*, etc. i. 5. where he calls it one of the words of action.

Hostess, *accommodate* us with another bed-staff —

The woman does not understand the words of action.

B. Jon. Ev. M. in H. i. 5.

Will you present and *accommodate* it to the gentleman.

Id. Poetaster, iii. 4.

To ACCORAGE, *v.* To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 38.

To ACCOY, *v.* To dishearten or subdue.

Then is your careless courage *accoyd*,

Your careful herds with cold be annoyd.

Spenser. Shep. Kal. Feb. 47.

ACCREW, *v.* To increase.

Do you not feel your torments to *accrew*?
Spens. Ruines of Rome, 207.

To *accrue*, now demands to alter it, or *from*.

ACHES. The plural of *ach*; was undoubtedly a dissyllable, pronounced *aitches*, and continued to be so used to the time of Butler and Swift, which last had it in his *Shower* in London, as first printed.

Can by their pains and *ach-es* find
 All turns and changes of the wind.

Hudibr. III. ii. 407.

The examples are too numerous to be quoted. Mr. Kemble was therefore certainly right in his dispute with the Public on this word; but whether a public performer may not be too pedantically right, in some cases, is another question. Yet *ach* was pronounced *ake*, as now; for proof of which see *Ajax*.

ACOP. See *COP*.

ACROSS. Used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See **BREAK-ACROSS**.

— I would you

Had kneel'd, my Lord, to ask me mercy; and
 That, at my bidding, you could so stand up.

King. I would I had; so I had broke
 thy pate,

And ask'd thee mercy for't.

Lafeu. Good faith, *across*!

All's Well, ii. 1.

ACTON. Hoqueton or Auqueton, Fr. A kind of vest or jacket worn with armour. From which, by some intermediate steps, the word *jacket* is derived.

His *acton* it was all of black,
 His hewberke, and his sheelde,
 Ne noe man wist whence he did come,
 Ne noe man knewe where he did gone,
 When they came from the feelde.

Percy Rel. i. p. 53. See *Glossary*.

It is there defined, "a kind of armour, made of taffaty or leather, quilted, etc. worn under the *habergeon*, to save the body from bruises." But if it was worn under the coat of mail, how could its colour appear? Roquefort defines it, "Espece de chemisette courte; cotte d'armes, espece de tunique." He adds, that in Languedoc it was called *jacouti*, and that *Borel* says, thence comes *jacquette*, a child's dress.

Glossaire de la Langue Romane

ACTRESSES. It is well known that there

were none in the English theatres till after the Restoration.

Coryat says, in his account of Venice,

Here I observed certaine things that I never saw before. For I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before, though I have heard that it hath been *sometimes* used in London; and they performed it with as good grace, action, and gesture, and whatsoever convenient for a player, as ever I saw any masculine actor.

Crudities, Vol. ii. p. 16. repr.

A prologue and epilogue, spoken about June 1660, turns particularly on this subject. These lines are a part of the former:

I come unknown to any of the rest,
 To tell you news, I saw the lady drest;
 The woman playes to-day, mistake me not,
 No man in gown, or page in petty-coat;
 A woman to my knowledge, yet I can't,
 (If I should dye) make affidavit on't.

Some French women, however, acted at the Black Friars in 1629.

Histriomast, p. 315.

The circumstance may also be traced from passages in the old dramatists. In the epilogue to "As you like it," which was spoken by *Rosalind*, the player says, "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that liked me, and breaths that I defy'd not."

Gayton censures foreign theatres for permitting women to act. "The permission of *women* personally to act, doth very much enervate the auditory, and teacheth lust, while they would but feigne it." *Fest. Notes*, p. 272.

They did, however, appear in the theatres of antiquity (See Cic. de Offic. i. 31. Plat. de Rep. p. 436. Fic. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 60.); but Shakespeare, who, like his contemporaries, attributed to all times the customs of his own, certainly thought of nothing more, when he gave these words to Cleopatra:

The quick comedians

Extemporally will stage us, and present
 Our Alexandrian revels; Antony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall

see

Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy my greatness*
 I the posture of a whore. *Ant.* v. 2 — 801. a.

Hart, Clan, and Burt, played female parts when boys. See *Historia Histrion.* O. Pl. xii. 340, etc.

James Duport, who translated the Psalms, etc. was much offended at the scandal of introducing actresses, and wrote some indignant Alcaics on the subject, which he entitled. "In *Roscias nostras, seu Histriones foeminas.*"

They begin:

Nec femininum nomen hypocrita,
Nec histrio, si grammaticae fides,

Et Prisciano, nempe solos

Esse viros decet histriones.

Hos tantum habebant pristina saecula,
Dum castitas salva, atque modestia, etc.

He concludes by giving a very singular piece of advice to these ladies:

Sin dramatis pars esse pergas,

Non nisi κωφὸν ἀγασ πρόσωπον.

Musae subsecivae, p. 15.

ACTURE. Apparently, for action.

All my offences that abroad you see

Are errors of the blood, none of the mind:

Love made them not; with *acture* [i. e. in action] they may be,

Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

Sh. Lover's Compl. Suppl. i. 751.

Nor is for or in the last line.

ADAMANT. The magnet; a very common usage in old authors.

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon,

As sun to day, as turtle to her mate,

As iron to *adamant*. *Tro. et Cr.* iii. 2.

As true to thee as steel to *adamant*.

Green's Tu. Q. O. Pl. vii. 107.

Dr. Johnson has remarked this sense, and given other examples. This is decisive:

As iron, touch't by the *adamant's* effect,

To the North pole doth ever point direct.

Sylv. Du B. p. 64.

The *adamant* and beauty we discover

To be alike; for beauty draws a lover,

The *adamant* his iron.

Brown. Brit. Past. Song I.

The mutual repulsion of two magnets, which takes place in some situations, is alluded to here:

— Away

We'll be as differing as two *adamants*;

The one shall shun the other.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 315.

Lyly, in a foolish sentence, founded on an error, has joined *adamant* in the sense of magnet, with the mention of a diamond. *Euph.* L. 2. b. and *Euph.* Eng. R. l. b.

Adamant is thus used so lately as in the English translation of *Galland's Arabian Nights*; and, what is more

extraordinary, it stands unaltered in Dr. J. Scott's corrected edition (1810.) In the story of the third Calendar we have this passage:

To-morrow about noon we shall be near the black mountain, or mine of *adamant*, which at this very minute draws all your fleet towards it, by virtue of the iron in your ships; and when we approach within a certain distance, the attraction of the *adamant* will have such force, that all the nails will be drawn out of the sides and bottoms of the ships, and fasten to the mountain, so that your vessels will fall to pieces and sink. — *Vol. i.* p. 254.

As the word is now not current in this sense, it ought to have been changed to *loadstone*.

ADAM BELL, a northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Some account of him, with a ballad concerning him and his companions Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesley, may be found in the *Reliques of ancient Poetry*, vol. i. p. 143, and in Ritson's Pieces of ancient popular Poetry. Shakespeare is thought to have alluded to him in the following passages:

Bened. If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me; and he that hits me let him be clap'd on the shoulder, and call'd *Adam*.

Much Ado, i. 1.

Young *Adam* Cupid, he that shot so him.

Rom. ii. 1.

See also *O. Pl.* vi. 19. viii. 413.

A serjeant, or bailiff, is jocularly called *Adam*, from wearing buff, as Adam wore his native buff.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison: he that goes in the calves-skin that was killed for the prodigal.

Com. Err. iv. 3.

ADAW, v. To daunt, or to abate. Spenser.

But yielded with shame and grief *adaw'd*.

Shep. Kal. Feb. 141.

ADDICE. An adze or axe.

I had thought I had rode upon *addices* between this and Canterbury.

Lyly. Moth. Bomb. C. 10. b.

ADDICT, part. For addicted.

To studies good, *addict* of comely grace.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 175.

ADDITION. Title, or mark of distinction.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase

Scil our *addition*.

Hamlet. i. 4.

This man, lady, hath robb'd many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as

the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant.

Tr. et Cr. i. 2.

One whom I will beat into clamorous whining, if thou deny'st the least syllable of thy addition.

Lear, ii. 2.

See TODD, No. 4.

ADDOUBED, part. Armed or accoutred
Adouber, old French. See ROQUEFORT.

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying, he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.

Sidn. Arcad. p. 277.

The Svo. ed. of 1724 writes it
ADDUBED. Hence *dubbed*, as a knight.

ADDRESS, v. To prepare, or make ready.

I will then *address* myself to my 'appointment.

Mer. W. iii. 5.

So please your Grace, the prologue is *ad-drest*.

Mids. v. 1.

It is a word frequently used by Spenser, thus:

Uprose from drowsie couch, and him *address*
Unto the journey which he had behight.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 1.

ADELANTADO, Spanish. A lord president or deputy of a country; a commander.
From *adelantar*, to excel or precede.

Invincible *adelantado* over the armado of pimpled—faces. *Massinger. Virg. Mart. ii. 1.*

Open no door; if the *adalantado* of Spain were here he should not enter.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of H. v. 4.

Also *Alchem.* Act. iii.

ADHORT, v. To advise, or exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Brittaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to build houses for themselves.

Stowe's London, p. 4.

ADJOINT, s. A person joined with another, a companion, or attendant.

— Here with these grave *adjoynts*,

(These learned maisters) they were taught to see

Themselves, to read the world, and keep their points.

Dun. Civ. Wars, iv. 69.

ADOPTIOUS. Adoptive. That which is adopted.

With a world

Of pretty fond *adoptious* christendoms
That blinking Cupid gossips.

All's W. i. 1.

ADORE, v. To gild, or adorn.

— Like to the hore

Congealed drops, which do the morn *adore*.

Spens. IV. ii. 46.

And those true tears, falling on your pure crystals,

Should turn to armlets, for great queens *t'adore*.

B. et Fl. Eld. Bro. iv. 3.

Theobald, not recollecting the word

in this sense, altered the passage to "for great queens to wear." In the above reading, which is the original, the *for* is however a vile expletive.

ADORN, s. Adorning; ornament.

Without *adorne* of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the craftsman wunts it beautify.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 20.

ADRAD, or ADREDD, part. Frighted.

Secing the ugly monster passing by,
Upon him set, of peril naught *adrad*.

Sp. F. Q. VI. v. 16.

As present age, and eke posteritie
May be *adrad* with horror of revenge.

O. Pl. i. 154.

Also Terrified, *v.*

The sight whereof the lady sore *adrad*.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 22.

ADREAMT. *I was adreamt*, for I dreamed.
Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light

I was adreamt on thee too. *O. Pl. vi. 351.*

I was adreamt last night of Francis there.

City N. Cap. O. Pl. xi. 335.

ADULTERATE is used for adulterous, sometimes, by Shakespeare:

Th' *adulterate* Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan,
Grey.

Rich. III. iv. 4.

Aye, that incestuous, that *adulterate* beast.

Ham. i. 5.

Thoughts, characters, and words, merely but art,

And bastards of his foul *adulterate* heart.

Lover's Complaint, Suppl. i. 751.

ADVENTURERS. It was common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for young volunteers to go out in naval enterprises in hopes to make their fortunes, by discoveries, conquests, or some other means. These *adventurers*, probably making amorous conquests a part of their scheme, vied with each other in the richness and elegance of their dresses. Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against Hispaniola, had two thousand such volunteers in his fleet. To this Ben Jonson alludes under the name of the Island Voyage.

I had as fair a gold jerkin on that day, as any worn in the *island voyage*, or at Cadiz.

Epic. i. 4.

ADVENTURERS UPON RETURN, Those travellers who lent money before they went, upon condition of receiving more on their return from a hazardous journey. This was probably their proper title. See PUTTER-OUT;

and the quotations there from *Taylor the water poet*.

ADVERSE. In *Orthoepy*, p. 227, it is said that Shakespeare always accents this word on the first syllable. The following exception has been since remarked:

Though time seem so *adverse*, and means in fit.

All's W. v. 1.

ADVERTISE. This word anciently had the accent on the middle syllable.

— I therefore

Advertise to the state, how fit it were,
That none, etc.

B. Jon. Fox. iv. 1.

I have *advertis'd* him by secret means.

3 Hen. VI. iv. 5.

See more examples in the *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 327.

ADVICE. Consideration, or information.

How shall I doat on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her.

2 Gent. ii. 4.

Neither this word, nor the verb to advise, are quite *obsolete* in this kind of acceptance.

ADVOWTRY, or AVOWTRY. Adultery.
Avoutrie, old Fr.

This staff was made to knock down sin.
I'll look

There shall be no *advowtry* in my ward
But what is honest.

O. Pl. x. 299.

At home, because Duke Humfrey aye repined,

Calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was.

Mirror for Mag. p. 342.

The word is used by Butler in *Hudibras*.

ADWARD, for AWARD. Judgment; sentence.

And faint-heart fooles whom shew of peril hard

Could terrify from fortune's faire *adward*.

Spens. F. Q. IV, x. 17.

To ADWARD, v. To award.

For death *t' adward* I ween'd did appertaine
To none but to the sea's sole sovaine.

Id. ib. IV. xii. 30.

Peculiar to Spenser, as far as I have seen.

AERY. See **AIERY**.

1. To AFFEAR. To terrify.

Each trembling leafe, and whistling wind they heare,

As ghastly bug, does greatly them *affear*.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 20.

Hence the participle *affear'd*, for which afraid is now used, but which is very common in Shakespeare.

Be not *affear'd*; the isle is full of noises.

Temp. iii. 2.

The spelling varies, as in other cases, sometimes with one f, and sometimes with two.

2. To AFFEAR, or more properly AFFEER. An old law term, for to settle or confirm. From *affier*.

Wear thou thy wrongs,

His [Macbeth's] title is *affear'd*.

Macb. iv. 3.

Hence *affeerers*, in our law dictionaries, are a sort of arbiters, whose business was to affirm upon oath, what penalty they thought should be adjudged for certain offences, not settled by law.

AFFECTION. In the sense of affectation.

No matter in the phrase that might indite the author of *affection*.

Ham. ii. 2.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.

L. L. v. 1.

How did she leave the world, with what contempt!

Just as she in it liv'd! and so exempt

From all *affection*.

B. Jons. Underwoods, El. on Lady Paulet.

But it certainly means sympathy, in the following well known, but difficult passage:

For *affection*,

Master of passion, sways it to the mood

Of what it likes or loaths.

Mer. Ven. iv. 1.

See **MASTERLESS**.

AFFECTIONED. In a similar sense; affected.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swarths.

Twel. ii. 3.

AFFECTS. Affections; passions.

Wooing poor craftsmen, with the craft of smiles,

And patient underbearing of his fortune,
As 'twere to banish their *affects* with him.

Rich. II. i. 4.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge

The sacred purity of our *affects*.

B. Jon. Case is Alter'd, Act. i.

Not to comply with heat, the young *affects* in me defunct.

Oth. i. 3.

Mr. Gifford proposes to read here, parenthetically,

(The young *affects* in me defunct)

Massing. vol. ii. p. 30.

It is certainly to be found in the singular, in the sense of inclination:

So her chief care, as carelesse how to please
Her own *affect*, was care of people's ease.

England's Eliza. Mirr. M. p. 853.

Shut up thy daughter, bridle her *affects*.

O. Pl. iii. 16.

AFFRAP, v. n. To encounter, or strike down.

They beene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.

Sp. F. Q. II. i. 26.

Also active. See **TODD**.

AFFRAY, v. To frighten.

Or when the flying heav'ns he would *affray*.
Spenser.

AFFRAY, s. In the sense of confusion, or fear.

Without tempestuous storms, or sad *affray*.
Spenser.

Who full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*,
Gan shut the dore. *Sp. F. Q. I. iii. 12.*

AFFREND, v. To make friends; to reconcile.

And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.

Sp. F. Q. IV. iii. 50.

AFFRET, s. Rencontre; hasty meeting.

That with the terror of their fierce *affret*,
They rudely drive to ground both man and horse.
Sp. F. Q. III. ix. 16.

Also violent impression:

The wicked weapon heard his wrathfull vow,
And passing forth with furious *affret*,
Pierst through his beaver quite into his brow.
Sp. F. Q. IV. iii. 11.

AFFRONT, v. To meet; encounter.

That he, as 'twere by accident may here
Affront Ophelia. *Ham. iii. 1.*

The men, the ships, wherewith poor Rome
affronts him,

All powerless, give proud Caesar's wrath free
passage. *O. Pl. ii. 164.*

A thousand hardy Turks *affront* he had.
Fairf. T. ix. 89.

AFFRONT, s. A meeting.

Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in
your *affront*, or salute, never to move your hat.
Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 95.

This day thou shall have ingots, and to-morrow

Give lords th' *affront*. *Ben. Jon. Alch. ii. 2.*

AFFY, v. To betroth.

And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

Sorano, 'tis ordained, must be *affied*
To Annabella; and, for aught I know,
Married. *O. Pl. viii. 57.*

Also to trust or confide:

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity.

Tit. And. i. 1.

AGAR. A sea monster: perhaps formed from the Higre, or bore of the tide.

Hec [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the
agar, against whose coming the waters roare,

the fowles flie away, and the cattel in the
field for terrour shunne the bankes.

Lilly's Gallathea, Act. i. S. 1.

See **HIGRE**.

AGATE. Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings.

I was never mann'd with an *agate* 'till now:
but I will set you neither in gold nor silver,
but in vile apparel, and send you back again
to your master for a jewel. *2 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

If low, an *agat* very vilely cut.

Much Ado ab. N. iii. 1.

Where the other passages show that there is no occasion to change the reading to *aglet*, as has been proposed.

Queen Mab, as a very diminutive figure, is expressly compared by Shakespeare to an *agat stone*.

She is the fairies midwife, and she comes,
In shape no bigger than an *agat stone*
On the fore-finger of an alderman.

Rom. i. 4. — 972. b.

Of the Italian word *formaglio*, Florio gives this account:

Also ouches, brouches, or tablets and jewels, that yet some old men weare in their hats, with *agath-stones*, cut and graven with some formes and images on them, namely, of famous men's heads.

A-GATE. Agoing. From *gate* or *gait*, a way.

I pray you, memory, set him *a-gate* again.
O. P. v. 180.

To AGGRACE. To favour:

And, that which all faire workes doth most
aggrace;

The art, which all that wrought, appeared
in no place. *Sp. F. Q. II. vii. 58.*

Also as a substantive, favour:

Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace*.

Sp. F. Q. II. xiii. 56.

AGGRATE, v. To please or gratify.

From whom whatever thing is goodly thought
Doth borrow grace, the fancy to *aggrate*.
Spens. Tears of Muses, 406.

AGHAFT. Did frighten. Used as the pret. of to agaze.

That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other griesly thing that him *aghaft*.

Sp. F. Q. I. ix. 21.

Its usage as a participial adjective is not yet laid aside.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress; from *aiguillette*, Fr.

In a brace, a man must take hede of three

things, that it have no nayles in it, that it have no buckles, that it be fast on, with laces, without *agglettes*. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 137.

Sometimes formed into small figures, alluded to here:

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby*.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

The robe of Garter King at Arms, at Lord Leicester's creation, had on the sleeves "38 paire of gold *aglets*."

Progr. of Eliz. 1564 p. 58.

Sometimes they seem to mean spangles, as Junius explains them:

And all those stars that gaze upon her face,
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train.

O. Pl. iii. 194.

The little stars, and all that look like *aglets*.

B. et Fl. 2 Nob. Kins. iii. 4.

Aglet was also used as a botanical term, for the chives, or *antherae*, of flowers.

Kersey.

See *AIGULET*.

AGNES, St. To fast on the eve of her festival, Jan. 21, using certain ceremonies, was esteemed a certain way for maids to dream of their future husbands.

And on sweet *St. Agnes night*,

Please you with the promis'd sight,

Some of husbands, some of lovers,

Which an empty dream discovers. *B. Jons.*

If she keepe a chambermaide she lyes at her bedd's feete, and they two-will both be sure to fast on *St. Agnes night*, to know who shall be their first husbands.

Picturae Loq. by Saltonstall, Char. 19.

Upon *St. Agnes' night* you take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry.

Aubrey's Miscell. p. 136.

Burton says *St. Anne's night*, but he is wrong.

Anat. of Mel. p. 538.

AGNIZE, v. To acknowledge.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity,

I find in hardness.

Oth. i. 3.

In thee they joy, and soveraigne they *agnize*.

Southwell's Maconiae. 1595.

Also to know:

The tenor of your princely will, from you for to *agnize*.

Cambyses.

A-GOOD. In good earnest, heartily.

And, at that time, I made her weep *a-good*,
For I did play a lamentable part.

2 Gent. iv. 3.

And therewithal their knees would rankle so,
That I have laugh'd *a-good*. *O. P.* viii. 339.

This merry answer made them all laugh *a-good*: so downe the hill they came laughing.

North's Plut. 200. E.

AGRIZE, v. To dread; or to astonish.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrize*.

Drayt. Man in the Moon.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fell flat downe

Before his feet *aground*.

Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. 347.

AGUISE, v. To adorn, or dress.

And that deare crosse upon your shield
devis'd,

Wherewith above all knights ye goodly seem
aguiz'd.

Sp. F. Q. II. i. 31.

Then 'gan this crafty couple to devise

How for the court themselves they might
aguize.

Spens. M. Hubberd's Tale, 655.

AJAX. Pronounced *Ajāx* (with the *a* long.)

The name of this hero furnished many unsavoury puns to our ancestors, from its similarity in sound to the two English words, *a Jakes*. In some of the passages the allusion is rather obscure, as in this:

A stool were better, Sir, of Sir *Ajax* his
invention.

B. Jon. Epic. iv. 5.

It is plainer in Shakespeare:

Your lion, that holds his poll-ax, sitting on
a close-stool, will be given to *Ajax*.

Love's L. v. 2.

The cause of all this vein of low wit was, perhaps, Sir John Harrington, who in 1596 published his celebrated tract, called "The Metamorphosis of *Ajax*," by which he meant *the improvement of a jakes*, or necessary, by forming it into what we now call a *water-closet*, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor. For this offence to her delicacy, Queen Elizabeth kept him for some time in disgrace.

Used directly for a necessary house:

Which (like the glorious *ajax* of
Lincoln's-Inne,

I saw in London) laps up naught but filth
And excrements.

Cotgrav. Engl. Treasury, p. 16.

Adoring Stercutio for a god, no lesse unworthily then shamfully constituting him a patron and protector of *Ajax* and his commodities.

Hosp. of Incurab. Fooles, p. 6.

To the above work of Sir J. Harrington's, B. Jonson seems to allude, as a masterpiece in its way, when, at the conclusion of a dirty poem, he says,

And I could wish for their eterniz'd sakes,
My muse had plough'd with his that sung *A-jax*. *On the famous Voyage*, vol. vi. p. 290.
The rhyme here proves that the pronunciation of the time was suited to the English meaning. See also the quotations of Mr. Steevens on *Love's L. Lost*. Even Camden condescends to play upon this word: Speaking of the French word *pet*, he says,

Inquire, if you understand it not, of Cloacina's chaplains, or such as are well read in *Ajax*. *Remains*, p. 117.

We meet with a new personage in *Healey's Discov. of a new World*, namely, "*John Fisticankoes, Ajax his sonne and heyre.*" Page 159. But I have not met with him elsewhere.

See JAKES.

AIERY. Spelt also *aery*, and *eyery*. The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey. But sometimes also, the brood of young in the nest.

And like an eagle o'er his *aiery* tow'rs,
To souse annoyance that comes near his nest.

K. John, v. 2.

Certainly not "towers over his nest to defend his nest;" but "towers over his young, to souse," etc.

So again,

Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun
Rich. III. i. 3.

And yet more plainly:

Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest.

Ibid.

That is, your brood settles in the nest of ours.

Yet the commentators quote only the passages that prove it to mean a nest, and so explain it. According to which the meaning here would be, "your nest buildeth in our nest's nest." So in *Hamlet*, "a little *aiery* of children" (ii. 2.) means a little brood of children.

Here also,

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o'er the plains and taught to get their food,

By seeing how their breeder takes his prey.

Browne, Britan. Past. ii. 4.

Here it signifies a hawk's nest:

That air of hope hath blasted many an *aiery*
Of castrils like yourself.

B. Jon. Staple of News, ii. 2.

Also a certain brood of hawks:

On his snowie crest

The tow'ring falcon whilome built, and kings
Strove for that *eirie*, on whose scaling wings,
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay,
As might a month their army royal pay.

Brit. Past. i. 1.

A few lines after it is again used for the brood. *Eyrey* is the right form of the word; the origin being *ey*, which, in Saxon and old English, means an egg.

AIGULET, or ARGULET. The tag of a point. Often contracted into *AGLET*.

Which all above besprinckled was throughout.
With golden *aygulets*, that glistred bright,
Like twinckling starres. *Sp. F. Q.* II. iii. 26.

AIM. To cry *aim*, in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence to cry *aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *K. John*, ii. 1.

Now, to be patient, were to play the pandar
To the viceroy's base embraces, and cry *aim*,
While he by force or flattery, etc.

Mass. Reneg. i. 1.

To it, and we'll cry *aim*.

B. et Fl. False One.

It seems that the spectators in general cried *aim*, occasionally, as a mere word of applause or encouragement. To give *aim* was an office of direction and assistance.

AIM, to give. To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. The terms were, *wide* on the bow hand, or the shaft hand, (Ascham once uses the *drawing hand*, for the right. *Toxoph.*) i.e. left and right; *short* or *gone*: the distances being estimated by bows' lengths. This was in some measure a confidential office; but was not always practised. Ascham does not quite approve of it.

Of *gevinge ame* I cannot tell well what I should saye. For in a strange place it taketh awaye all occasion of foule game, which is the onlye prayse of it, yet by my judgement it hindereth the knowledge of shootinge, and maketh men more negligent, which is a dispraise. *Toxoph.* p. 221.

Though I am no mark, in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great bubbers [qu. lubbers?] have shot at me, and shot golden

arrows; but I myself *give aim* thus: *wide*, four bows; *short*, three and a half.

Middlet. Span. Gyps. Act. ii. Anc. Dr. iv. p. 138.

Maria *gives aim* in *Love's L. Lost*, when she says,

Wide o' the bow hand! I'faith your hand is out. *L. Lab. L. iv. 1.*

I am the mark, Sir, I'll *give aim* to you, And tell how near you shoot.

White Dev. O. Pl. vi. 285.

For who would live, whom pleasures had forsaken,

To stand at mark, and cry a *bow shot*, *signeur.* *B. et Fl. Valent. ii. 2.*

So Venus assists Cupid:

While lovely Venus stands *to give the aim*, Smiling to see her wanton bantling's game.

Drayt. Ecl. vii. p. 1420.

Cry aim is well conjectured, in a corrupt passage of Shakespeare; where the old reading is *cride game*.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a farm house, a feasting; and thou shalt woo her: *cry aim*, — said I well?

Merry W. W. ii. 3.

That is, "Applaud, encourage me! do I not deserve it?" This suits the speaker (the host) and the occasion; in the other no sense can be found. Capell reads, "*Tried game*."

Mr. Gifford first accurately distinguished *crying aim*, and *giving aim*, which Warburton and others thought synonymous. See his note on *Mas-singer*, ii. p. 27.

AIM. Guess.

But fearing lest my jealous *aim* might err.

2 Gent. iii. 1.

Also as a verb, to guess.

That my discovery be not *aimed* at. *Ibid.*

Yet still went on, which way he could not *aim*. *Fairf. T. vii. 23.*

AIM-CRIER. A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations. Hence used for an *abettor* or encourager.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes fall.

English Arcadia.

While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity. *Ib.*

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb. Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won

With dogs and horses *B. Jon. Catil. i. 3.*

AIRY, for AIERY. Eagle's nest.

Sir, excuse me,

One *airy*, with proportion, ne'er discloses The eagle and the wren.

Massing. Maid of Honour, i. 2.

The editor of 1759 says, this passage is difficult, and then explains it: "One airy with proportion," "one *puffed up* with a high opinion," etc. taking *one* for a person, and *airy* for the adjective: the error is manifest. It should have been printed *aiery*. "One nest, preserving its proportion, never produces an eagle and a wren."

ALAMORT, *adj.* Half dead; in a dying state; drooping. A French word; but often adopted.

Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice, To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*.

Fansh. Lusiad, v. 85.

Sometimes written *all amort*, but erroneously. See *Anc. Dr. i. 362*.

ALAND. For *on* or *to* land; analogous to other compositions with *a*, as *aboard*, *afield*, etc.

The Dane with fresh supplies Was lately come *aland*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xii. p. 903.

Used even by Dryden. See *Todd's Johnson*.

ALB, or ALBE. The white dress of bishop, differing from a surplice in having regular sleeves. As worn by Protestant bishops, it is distinct from the sleeves, and only appears in front. *Holmes's Acad. of Arm. B. III. ch. iv. p. 194.*

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white The bishops donn'd their *albs*, and copes of state.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 4.

ALCATRAZ, An American bird; a name given by the Spaniards, and by Fernandez, Hernandez, and Nieremberg, to the pelican of Mexico; and erroneously, by Clusius, and others after him, to the Indian hornbill, or *buceros hydrocorax*. *Rees's Encycl.*

Most like to that shortsighted *alcatras*, That beats the air above that liquid glass: The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl

Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl;

That on the land not only works his wish, But on the ocean kills the flying fish.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1304.

ALCHYMY. This delusive, but once fashionable art, is thus well defined:

Libavius sets down this rime of *Alchimy*:—

Alchymia est ars sine arte,

Cujus scire est pars cum parte,

Medium est strenuè mentiri,
Finis mendicatum iri. *Healy's Disc. of
New World*, p. 169, marg. *From Hall's
Mundus alter et idem.*

A certain compound metal, supposed originally to have been formed by the art of the alchemist, obtained thence the name of *alchemy*. It was a modification of brass.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Milt. Par. Lost, ii. 517.

Such were his arms, false gold, true *alchymie*.

Fletch. Purple Isl. C. vii. S. 39.

They are like rings and chaines bought at St. Martin's, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will prove *alchimy*, or rather pure copper. *Minshull Essay*, p. 23.

It was afterwards corrupted into *oc-camy*, which is not yet quite disused, among some classes.

ALDERLIEFEST. Dearest of all; from *al-der*, *aller*, of *alre*, used as the genitive of all; and *lief* dear. Chaucer has *alderfirst*, *alderlast*, etc.

With you mine *alderliefest* sovereign.
2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1.

Thus:

And *alderfirst* he had them all a bone.
Chauc. C. Tales, 9492.

See other instances in the notes upon the above passage of Shakespeare.

ALE. A rural festival, where of course much *ale* was consumed. Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is the most natural, and most probable.

There were *bride-ales*, *church-ales*, *clerk-ales*, *give-ales*, *lamb-ales*, *leet-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, *Scot-ales*, *Whitsun-ales*, and several more. See *Brand's Popular Antiq.* 4to. ed. vol. i. p. 229, etc.

Also some of these separate articles.

ALE, for ALEHOUSE.

O Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there. *Thom. Lord Cromwell*, iii. 1.

In the folio of 1623, *ale* is read for *alehouse*, in *Two Gent. of Ver.* ii. 5.

ALECIE, s. Drunkenness; the state of being influenced by *ale*: a word coined in imitation of *lunacy*, which means being under lunar influence.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had beene a slight oversight, but to arrest a man, that hath no likeness of a horse, is flat *lunasie*, or *alecie*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, cc. 9.

ALECONNER. Explained in Johnson and Chambers's Dictionaries to be an officer in the city of London, which is true; but he is not peculiar to that place. Better explained by Kersey; "Aleconner or aletaster, an officer appointed in every court-leet, to look to the as-size and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Thus it is said of the celebrated Captain Cox, (9. v.) that he was

Of very great credite and trust in the toun heer, for he haz been chozen *ale-cunner* many a yeer, when hiz betterz have stond by; and ever quitted himself with such estimation, az yet, too tast of a cup of nippitate, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be hiz noze near so read.

Progr. of Eliz. vol. i. an. 1575.

In some parishes, the *aleconner's* jurisdiction was very extensive. In that of Tottenham, Middlesex, it is thus described:

It is the custom in most manors, for the lord to appoint the *aleconners* at the court-leet; but there not having been a court-leet for some years held for the manor of Tottenham, these officers have been regularly appointed by the parishioners in vestry. The *aleconners* are authorized to search for, destroy, seize, and take away all unwholesome provisions, false balances, short weights and measnres; to enter mills and bakehouses, to search for and seize (if any should be found) all adulterated flour and bread; and also to enter into brewhouses, and examine the quality of beer, ale, etc., and the materials of which it is made. All persons coming into the parish, with carts or otherwise, with peas, potatoes, etc., from London, are subject to the inspection of these officers, and liable to all the penalties attached to the selling with short weights and measures.

Robinson's Hist. of Tottenh. p. 241.

ALECOST. An herb: the same as **COSTMARY**.

ALEGGE, or ALEGE, v. To alleviate; *aleczan*, Sax. *alleger*, Fr.

The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.

Spens. Shep. Kal. iii. 4.

Dr. Johnson has it *aligge*, in his dictionary, and supposes it to be derived from *a* and *lig*, to lie down; but the reading and etymology are both erroneous.

ALEW. Howling, lamentation, outcry; probably only another form of *halloo*.

Yet did she not lament, with loude *alew*
As women wont, but with deep sighs and singults few.
Sp. F. Q. V. vi. 13.

ALFAREZ, or ALFERES. A Spanish word, meaning an *ensign*; contracted, according to Skinner, from *aquilifer*.

Commended to me from some noble friends
For my *alferes*. *B. et Fl. Rule a W. i. 1.*

— Jug here, his *alfarez*:

An able officer, gi' me thy beard, round jug.
B. Jon. New Inn. iii. 1.

The heliotropeum or sunflower, it is said,
"is the true *alferes*, bearing up the standard
of Flora." *Emblems, to the Parthenian
Sodalitie, p. 49.*

It may be said to have been adopted
for a time as an English word, being in
use in our army during the civil wars of
Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian
collection, No. 6804, §. 96, among
papers of that period, it is often re-
peated. "*Alferes* John Manering, *Al-
feres* Arthur Carrol," etc.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial
astrology, which is thus explained by
Kersey: "A temporary power which
the planets have over the life of a
person."

I'll find the cuspe, and *alfridaria*.

Album. O. Pl. vii. 171.

ALGATES. By all means.

And there would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his right is in suspense.

Fairf. T. iv. 60.

Also, notwithstanding.

Maugre thine head; *algate* I suffer none.

O. Pl. x. 284.

And Spenser,

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he
wroth,

Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease.

F. Q. II. ii. 12.

ALGRIM. A contraction of algorism, an
old name for arithmetic.

Methought nothing my state could more dis-
grace,

Than to beare name, and in effect to be

A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 338.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine, formerly
much esteemed; said to be made near
Alicant, and of mulberries.

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant*, by
this light, if you follow them. *O. Pl. iii. 252.*

Yonr brats, got out of *Alicant*.

B. et Fl. Chances, i. 9.

means, "your children, the conse-
quence of drunkenness." This is what
is meant by *Allegant*, in the *Fair M.
of the Inn*, Act iv. p. 399.

To **ALIEN.** To alienate; to wean.

What remains now, but that he *alien* him-
selfe from the world, seeing what he had in
the world is *aliened* from him.

Clitus Whimz. p. 63.

A'-LIFE. As my life; excessively.

I love a ballad in print *a'-life*.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Thou lov'st *a'-life*

Their perfum'd judgement.

B. Jon.

A clean instep,

And that I love *a'-life*.

B. et Fl. Mons. Th. ii. 2.

The editor of 1750 *very wisely* alter-
ed it to "*as life*:" and the same *emen-
dation* he has offered in *B. and Fl.'s
Wit at several Weapons*, Act iii. p. 292.

He loves *a-life* dead payes, yet wishes they
may rather happen in his company by the scurvy,
than by a battell. *Overbury's Char. fol. K. 8.*

ALIGGE. See **ALEGGE.**

ALL. Although.

And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them eke, *all* they were won-
drous loth.

Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 34.

ALL. For exactly.

All as the dwarfe the way to her assyn'd.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 18.

ALL AND SOME. One and all; every one;
every thing.

Thou who wilt not love do this,

Learn of me what woman is;

Something made of thread and thrumme,

A mere botch of *all and some*.

Herrick, p. 84.

In armour eke the souldiers *all and some*,
With all the force that might so soon be had.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 91.

ALLEGGE, ALLEGANCE. See **ALEGGE.**

ALL TO. Entirely; very much. The *to*
seems to have an augmentative power,
so as to increase the force of the word
following. Thus *all-to-torn* means
very much torn.

That did with dirt and dust him *al-to-dash*.

Harr. Ariosto. xxxiv. 48.

Now, forsooth, as they went together, often
al-to-kissing one another, the knight told
her he was brought up among the water nymphs.

Pembr. Arc. p. 154.

Mercutio's ycy hand had *al to* frozen mine.

Romeus and Jul. Suppl. i. 285.

It occurs even in the authorized
version of the Bible:

And a certain woman cast a piece of a mill-
stone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to* brake
his skull.

Judges ix. 53.

Where it has sometimes been igno-
rantly printed "*all to break*." See
Newcome on Versions, p. 303.

It is used also by Milton, in a very beautiful passage; and this, being the last known instance of it, has been much misunderstood.

Where with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She [Wisdom] plumes her feathers, and
lets grow her wings,

That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to* ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.
Comus, i. 376.

This has been read, "*all too* ruffled," as if to be ruffled in some degree was allowable, which the author certainly did not mean. Warton says, that the corruption began with Tickell; but it is so quoted at the end of No. 98 of the *Tatler*, whether in the original editions or not, I cannot say. I find it so in the London edition of 1797.

All-to-be is also met with, but rather in a ludicrous way, and was so retained for a long time in jocular language, after beginnig to be obsolete.

I'll have you chronicled and chronicled and cut and chronicled, and *all-to-be-prais'd*, and sung in sonnets. *B. et Fl. Philaster*, Act v.

The editors of 1750 unnecessarily changed this to "sung in *all-to-be-prais'd* sonnets." It was right before. We find it in one of Swift's letters to Pope:

This moment I am so happy as to have a letter from Lord Peterborow, for which I intreat you will present him with my humble respects and thanks, tho' he *all-to-be*-Gullivers me by very strong insinuations. *Letter 2*.

I wonder my Lord of Canterbury is not once more *all-to-be*-traytor'd for dealing with the Lyons, to settle the commission of array in the Tower. *Clevel. Char. of a diurn. Wr.*

ALLESTREE. Richard, of Derby, a celebrated almanac-maker in Ben Jonson's time.

— A little more

Would fetch all his astronomy from *Allestree*.
B. Jon. Magn. Lady. iv. 2.

ALL-HALLOWN Summer, i. e. late summer; *all-hallows* meaning All Saints, which festival is the first of November.

Farewel, thou latter spring! farewel, *all-hallown summer*!
1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

In the ignorance of popish superstition, *all-hallows* was worshipped as a single saint; or at least this ignorance was imputed to them.

Friendes, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of *all-hallowes* the blessed jaw-bone,

Kisse it hardely with good devocion.

Four. Ps. O. P. i. 74.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator, or crocodile. In Spanish *lagarto*.

It appears by the following passage, that the urine of this creature was supposed to render any herb poisonous on which it was shed.

And who can tell, if before the gathering and making up thereof, the *alligarta* hath not piss'd thereon?
B. Jons. Bart. F. ii. 6.

ALLOW, *v.* To approve.

— O heav'ns,

If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience. *Lear*, ii. 4.

First, whether ye *allow* my whole device —
And if ye like it, and *allow* it well.

O. Pl. i. 114. See also, ii. 149.

ALLOWANCE. Approbation.

A stirring dwarf we do *allowance* give
Before a sleeping giant. *Tro. et Cr.* ii. 3.

Spenser has very licentiously accented this word on the first syllable.

Through fowle intemperance
Frayle men are oft' captiv'd to covetise;
But would they thinke with how small *allowance*

Untroubled Nature doth herself suffise,
Such superfluities they would despise.
F. Q. II. vii. 15.

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap.

And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.
B. Jon. Dev. an Ass, i. 1.

Almain, or *allemande*, by the testimony of Skinner and others, meant a kind of solemn music. So in *Tancred and Gismunda*, *Introductio in actum tertium*, "Before this act the haubois sounded a lofty *almain*." *O. Pl.* 230. The connexion between music and dancing is so intimate, that there is no wonder that it should signify a dance also. *Allemands* were danced here a few years back.

Also, a German:

Your Dane, your German, and your swagbellied Hollander, are nothing to your English—he drinks you with facility, your Dane dead drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*; he gives your Hollander, etc.

Oth. ii. 3.

To furnish them a band

Of *Almains*, and to them for their stout captain gave

The valiant Martin Swart.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. 22. p. 1102.

ALMAINY, or ALMANY. Germany. *Allemagne*, Fr.

And walk with my petticoats tucked up, like
A long maid of *Almainy*. O. Pl. viii. 438.
Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave
His land in Italy, which was not small,
And dwelt in *Almany*. *Harr. Ariost.* iii. 30.

ALONLY, *adv.* Merely; only.

I speak not this *alonly* for mine owne.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 367.

Alonely let me go with thee, unkind,

Fairf. T. xvi. 47.

Mr. Todd has found examples of it
as an adjective. But the derivation is
surely from the English word *alone*,
and not from a foreign source.

ALOW, *adv.* Low down; the common
correlative to aloft, but used without
it in the following instance.

Not the thousandth part so much for your
learning, and what other gifts els you have, as
that you will creep *alowe* by the ground.

Fox's Life of Tindal.

See Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. ii. 266. and
the note. Todd has *aloft* and *alow* to-
gether, from Dryden.

ALOYSE. A word, of which the meaning
and etymology are both uncertain.

Aloyse, *aloyse*, how pretie it is! is not
here a good face? O. Pl. i. 226.

Chaucer uses *alosed* for praised, but
that seems not to afford any illustration.
Perhaps it may be for alas! alas!
There is much corrupted language in
the same scene.

ALS. At the same time.

And the cleane waves with purple gore did ray
Als in her lap a lovely babe did play.

Sp. F. Q. II. i. 40.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for a part of the
city of London, near Fleet street, pro-
perly called the *White Friars*, from
a convent of Carmelites formerly there
situated. "In the year 1608," says an
account of London, "the inhabitants
[of this district] obtained several li-
berties, privileges, and exemptions, by
a charter granted them by King James
I.; and this rendered the place an asy-
lum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and
gamesters, who gave to this district
the name of *Alsatia*:" but the incon-
venience suffered by the city from this
place of refuge, at length caused it to
be suppressed by law. *Shadwell's*
comedy of *The Squire of Alsatia* al-
ludes to this place; and it is mentioned

also by Steele, where he says, that
two of his supposed dogs (i. e. gam-
blers or sharpers) "are said to be whelp-
ed in *Alsatia*, now in ruins; but
they," he adds, "with the rest of the
pack, are as pernicious as if the old
kennel had never been broken down."
— Tatler, No. 66, near the end.

ALSO, with accent on the last syllable,
was not unfrequently used.

Lest as the blame of yll succeeding thinges
Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*.

O. Pl. i. 113. See also 117.

ALWAY. This too is not uncommon.

Thereby a crystall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth
alway. *Spens. F. Q.* I. i. 34.

AMAIMON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amaimon sounds well! Lucifer, well; etc.
but cuckold! *Mer. W.* ii. 2.

He of Wales, that gave *Amaimon* the basti-
nado, made Lucifer cuckold, etc.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Amaymon, says R. Holmes, "is the
chief whose dominion is on the north
part of the infernal gulf." *Acad. of*
Arm. b. ii. ch. 1. But he gives *Sido-*
nay or *Osmoday* the rank above him,
§. 5.

AMATE, *v.* To daunt, or dishearten; to
astonish. See *To MATE*.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd.
Fairf. T. xi. 12.

No more appall'd with fear
Of present death, than he whom never dread
Did once *amate*. O. Pl. ii. 214.

For never knight, that dared warlike deed,
More luckless dissadventures did *amate*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 45.

Which, when the world she meaneth to *amate*,
Wonder invites to stand before her there.

Drayt. Ecl. 5. p. 1407

Also to bear company; which is only
mate with a prefixed. See **A**.

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. From the
Latin *ambages*.

Epigramma, in which every mery conceited
man might, without any long studie or tedious
ambage, make his frend sport, and anger his
foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe
conceit in a few verses.

Puttenham. Art of Poesie, L. 1. ch. 27.

AMBERGREASE, *Amber gris*. Literally
grey amber, from its colour and per-
fume. Long known, and formerly
much used in wines, sauces, and per-

fumes. It is found floating on the sea in warm climates, and is now generally agreed by chemists to be produced in the stomach of the *physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. There is no doubt that it is an animal secretion. Various other conjectures of its origin were formerly suggested. *Thoms. Chem.* v.

'Tis well, be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.

B. et Fl. Cust. of Country, iii. 2.
I had clean forgot; we must have *ambergrise*,
The greyest can be found. *O. Pl.* vii. 167.

This is for furnishing a banquet. Milton has inverted the word; in the banquet produced by the devil to tempt our Saviour, he tells us,

— Meats of noblest sort, etc.

Gris-amber steam'd. *Par. Reg.* ii. 341.

It was considered also as provocative:

Or why may not
Your learn'd physician dictate *ambergrease*,
Or powders, and so obey him in your broths?
Have you so strange antipathy to women?
O. Pl. ix. 49.

And to maintain his goatish luxury, (i. e. lewdness)
Eats capons cookt at fifteen crowns apiece,
With their fat bellies stuff'd with *ambergrise*.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

It was sometimes called merely *amber*. See Warton on *Comus*, l. 368.

AMBES-ACE. See AMES-ACE.

AMBREE, MARY. An English heroine, immortalized by her valour at the siege of Ghent in 1584. The ballad composed to her honour is in *Percy's Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 218. She is mentioned also by Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Scornful Lady*, Act v.; and several times by Ben Jonson, who in his masque of the *Fortunate Isles* particularly mentions the ballad;

That *Mary Ambree*
Who marched so free
To the siege of Gaunt,
And death could not daunt,
(As the ballad doth vaunt,) etc.

Her name was therefore proverbially applied to women of strength and spirit.

My daughter will be valiant,
And prove a very *Mary Ambry* i' the business.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

AMBRY. Corrupted from almonry. A street in Westminster is so called, being the place where the alms of the abbey were distributed; it is situated to the west of the Broad Sanctuary.

AMEL. Enamelling.

Heav'n's richest diamonds, set in *amel* white.
Fletch. Purple Isl. x. 33.

Marke how the payle is curiously inched,
In these our daies such works are seldome found

The handle with such anticks is imbraced,
As one would thinck they leapt above the ground;
The *ammell* is so faire and fresh of hew,
As to this day it seemeth to be new.

An ould facioned love, by J. T. 1594,
A husband like an *ammel* would enrich
Your golden virtues. *Dutchess of Suff. A.* 4.
Amelled for enamelled. See Todd.

AMENAGE and AMENAUNCE. Carriage; behaviour; conduct.

And with grave speech and grateful *amenance*
Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.
Ph. Fletcher's Purp. Is. xi. 9.

To AMENAGE, v. To manage.

With her, whoso will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 11.

AMERCE. To punish. Originally to punish by fine, and so still used.

Where every one that misseth then her make
Shall be by him *amerst* with penance dew.
Sp. Sonnet, 70.
Now, daughter, see'st thou not how I *amerce*
My wrath, that thus bereft thee of thy love,
Upon my head. *O. Pl.* ii. 228.

AMES-ACE, or AMBS-ACE. Two aces on the dice. *Ambesas*, Fr. *Ambes* being the old French for both. See *Roquefort, Glossaire*.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw
ames-ace for my life. *Ali's W.* ii. 3.

May I

At my last stake, when there is nothing else
To lose the game, throw *ames-ace* thrice
together! *Ordinary, O. Pl.* x. 238.

This expression was already current in Chaucer's time:

O noble, O prudent folk, as in this cas
Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes as*
But with *sis cink*, that renneth for your
chance. *Man of Lawes Tale*, l. 25.

And it has been used, so lately as the time of Wollaston:

No man can certainly foretell that *sice-ace*
will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before *ambs-ace*: yet any one would choose to

ray the former, because in nature there are twice as many chances for that as for the other.

Religion of Nature, Sect. 3. Prop. xvi.

AMICE, or AMIS. Properly a priest's robe, but used also for any vest, or flowing garment.

Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin
Like to a holy monk, the service to begin.

Sp. F. Q. I. iv. 18.

A word not quite obsolete, being used by Milton, and even Pope.

AMISS. Used as a substantive. A fault or misfortune.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.

Ham. iv. 5.

See *Sh. Sonnet, 35.*

Thou well of life, whose streames were
purple blood
That flowed here, to cleanse the foule *amisse*.
Of sinful man. *Fairf. Tasso, iii. 8.*

Soul, for *foule*, is a mere error of the press in the reprint of 1749. In the edition of 1624, it stands as above.

Let slip such lines as might inherit fame,
And from a volume culls some small *amisse*

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 2. p. 44.

Yet love, thou'rt blinder than thyself in this,
To vex my dove-like friend for my *amiss*.

Donne. Eleg. xiv. 29.

AMORT. *All amort*, in a manner dead, spiritless. Fr.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all
amort? *Tam. Shr. iv. 3.*

What, all *amort*? what's the matter? do
you hear? *O. Pl. v. 448.*

See ALAMORT.

ANADEM. A crown of flowers or other materials, apparently distinguished by Drayton from a chaplet.

Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets
twine:

Some others chosen out with fingers neat
and fine

Brave *anadems* do make: some bauldricks
up do bind. *Drayt. Polyolb. Song 15. p. 945.*

Yet he elsewhere speaks of *anadems*
of flowers:

And for their nymphals building amorous
bowers,

Of't drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.

Dr. Works, 8vo. p. 1320.

The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*
To shade our temples.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 30.

ANCHOR. An abbreviation of Anchoret, a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.

Ham. iii. 2.

This couplet is wanting in the first two folios. The phrase is used also by bishop Hall.

Sit seven yeares pining in an *anchor's cheyre*.

Sat. B. iv. S. 2.

From the expression *sit in*, it seems that an *anchor's chair*, or seat, is meant, in the latter passage. But that would make nonsense in the former, and therefore was injudiciously proposed by Mr. Steevens as the probable reading. In the chair of an hermit there is nothing characteristic, but in his cheer or fare there is.

ANCIENT. A standard, or flag.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than
an old fac'd *ancient*. *1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.*

Also the ensign-bearer, or officer now called an ensign. Thus, Pistol was Falstaff's *ancient* or ensign.

Are you not, bawd, a whore's *ancient*? and
must I not follow my colours? *O. Pl. iii. 481.*

Skinner says the word *ancient* is only a corruption of *ensign*.

ANCOME. A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. *Kersey's Dict.*

Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to
an *ancome*. *O. Pl. iv. 238.*

AND. The participial termination, prior to *ing*.

His *glitterand* armour shined far away.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 29.

It is very common in that author.

ANELE, *v.* To anoint, or give extreme unction; from *ele*, Saxon, for oil.

So when he was houseled and *aneled*, and
had all that a Christian man ought to have.

Mort d'Arthur, p. iii. c. 175.

[Cited *eneled* by Capel, *School of Sh. p. 176.*]

The extreme unction or *anelynge*, and confirmation he sayd be no sacraments of the church. *Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 345.*

Also, *aneyling* is without promise. *Ib. 379.*

To *anoyle* was also used:

The byshop sendeth it to the curates, because they should therewith annoynt the sick, in the sacrament of *anoyling*.

Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 431.

Also children were christen'd, and men houseled and *annoyled* thorough all the land.

Holinsh. vol. ii. n. 6.

See UNANELED, and HOUSEL.

ANENST. Against. A Chaucerian word.

And right *anenst* him a dog snarling-*er*.

B. Jon. Alchem. Act ii.

ANGEL. A gold coin worth about ten shillings. Shakspeare puns on it:

You follow the young prince up and down like his ill-angel.

Not so, my lord; your ill *angel* is light; but I hope he that looks on me will take me without weighing.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So Donne too:

O shall twelve righteous *angels*, which as yet No leaven of vile solder did admit; etc.

Angels which heav'n commanded to provide All things for me etc. etc. *Elegy, xii. 9—22.*

It appears from the following epigram, that a lawyer's fee was only an *angel*:

Upon Anne's Marriage with a Lawyer:

Anne is an angel, what if so she be?

What is an *angel* but a lawyer's fee?

Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 594.

ANGELOT. A kind of small cheese made commonly in France. *Kersey.* So also Skinner.

Your *angelots* of Brie,

Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.

O. Pl. viii. 483.

ANGELS. The fanciful division of the celestial angels into nine hierarchies, adopted by Heywood and others, and even by Milton, was derived from a Latin work, entitled, *Dionysius de Coelesti Hierarchia.*

ANGRY BOYS. See **BOYS.**

AN-HEIRS. This uncommon expression of Shakspeare has puzzled all the commentators. Nothing can be made of it without alteration. The best conjecture seems to be, that it should be, Will you go *aneirst*? a provincial term for the nearest way, or directly. This makes the sense perfect. The passage is,

Will you go *an-heirs*? *Shal.* Have you with mine host.

Mer. W. ii. 1.

AN IF. Used for *if*.

No, no, my heart will burst, *an if* I speak.

3 Hen. VI. v. 5.

The expression is very common in old writers.

ANNOYE, Annoyance.

For Helen's rape the city to destroy

Threat'ning cloud-kissing Ilion with *annoy.*

Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 551.

But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd *annoy.*

Sp. F. Q. I. vi. 17.

When his fair flocks he fed upon the downs,

The poorest shepherd suffered not *annoy.*

Drayt. Ecl. 6. p. 1414.

ANON, SIR. Immediately, or presently, Sir. The customary answer of waiters, as they now say, "*Coming, Sir.*" This appears not only in Act ii. Scene 4, of the first part of Henry IV. where it is the constant reply of Francis, the waiter, when called, but in these lines:

Like a call without *Anon, Sir,*

Or a question without an answer,

Like a ship was never rigged, etc.

And again,

Th' *Anon, Sir,* doth obey the call.

Speak in the Dolphin, speak in the Swan,

Drawer; *anon, Sir, anon.*

Wit's Recreations, Sign. T. 7; it is there incorrectly printed *Non-Sir*, but the meaning is plain.

ANOTHER-GATES. Another sort.

And his bringing up *another-gates* marriage than such a minion.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, Act 1.

See **OTHERGATES.**

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A mock word, formed for the sake of the sound, from *Anthropophagus*, a man-eater, a cannibal.

Go knock, and call; and he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee. *Mer. W. iv. 5.*

The *anthropophagi* are mentioned also in Othello.

ANTICKS. Odd imagery, and devices.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayld

With curious *antickes*, and full fayre *au-mayld.*

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 27.

ANTIKE, adj. Grotesque.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,

In body like to *antike* work devised

Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew.

Harr. Ariost. vi. 61.

ANTIMASQUE. Apparently a contrast to the *masque*, being a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious *masque*. Yet Jonson himself gives it *antick-masque*, in the *Masque of Augurs*. They were, in effect, *antick*; and were usually performed by actors hired from the theatres. The *masque* being often by ladies and gentlemen (*Gifford.*) But the court was fond of them.

Sir, all our request is, since we are come we may be admitted, if not for a *masque* for an *antick-masque.*

Vol. vi. p. 124.

Jonson has given his opinion of these devices, and at the same time some

insight into the nature of them, in another passage, speaking of anti-masques:

— Neither do I think them

A worthy part of presentation,
Being things so heterogene to all device,
Mere by works, and at best outlandish nothings.
Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi. p. 100.

Lord Bacon has best elucidated them:

Let *anti-masks* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, *antiques*, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statuas moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-masks*; and any thing that is hideous, as devils, giants, is on the other side as unfit. But chiefly let the musick of them be recreative, and with strange changes. Some sweet odours suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are in such a company, as there is steam and heat, things of great pleasure and refreshment.

Essay 37.

They resembled the *exodia* of the Romans. The editors of B. and Fl. 1750, vol. ix. p. 247, say that the true reading is *ante-mask*; but this is a palpable mistake.

ANTIPHONER, or ANTIPHONARYE. An anthem book, in the Popish service. It contained also "the invitatories, hymns, responses, versicles, collects, chapters, and other things pertaining to the chanting of the canonical hours." *Gutch. Collectan. Curios.* ii. p. 168. *Anthem*, originally ant-hymn, is of similar derivation; a responsive hymn.

ANTIPHONS. Alternate singing; from *anti* and *φωνη*.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints.
O. Pl. vii. 497.

ANTIQUÉ. Ancient. Accented on the first syllable.

Show me your image in some *antique* book.
Shak. Sonn. 59.

I see their *antique* pen would have express'd
Even such a beauty as you master now.

Ib. 106.

Not that great champion of the *antique* world.

Spen. I. xi. 27.

ANTIQUÉ, or ANTIC. A burlesque and ridiculous personage, such as are mentioned above in **ANTIMASQUE**, which meant, in fact, an *antic-mask*; or one performed by ridiculous characters.

ANTLING, SAINT, for ST. ANTHOLIN, or rather ANTONINE. A church in Budge

row, Watling street, is named from him. The accounts of London in general say, corrupted from St. Antony; but Stowe expressly calls it *S. Anthonine's*, p. 200 and 201.

Sh' has a tongue will he heard further in a still morning than *St. Antling's* bell.

O. Pl. vi. 37.

There was a lecture at that church early in a morning, much frequented by puritans, who are therefore called sometimes, "disciples of Saint Antling." In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, Mrs. Flowerdew, a puritan, says,

— But this foppishness

Is wearisome; I could at our *Saint Antlins*,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.

O. P. ix. 210.

The feast of St. Antonine was May 10.

ANTRE. A cavern; *antrum*, Lat.

Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads
touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Oth.* i. 3.

APAY, or APPAY. To pay, satisfy, or content. Usually with *well* or *ill*.

— 'Till thou have to my trusty ear

Committed what doth thee so ill *apay*.

Spens. Daphnaida, 69.

Glad in his heart, and inly well *appaid*
That to his court so great a lord was brought.

Fairf. T. ix. 5.

They buy thy help: but sin ne'er gives a fee,
He gratis comes; and thou art *well appay'd*,
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.

Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 526.

APE, for a fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him.

Two eies him needeth for to watch and wake,
Whom lovers will deceive. Thus was *the ape*,
By their faire handling *put in to Malbec-*
coes cape. *Spens. F. Q.* iii. ix. 31.

Chaucer had used it before:

Aha, felowes, beth ware of swiche a jape,
The monke *put in the mannes hode an ape*,
And in his wife's eke, by Saint Austin.

Prioresses Prologue.

APERNER. One who wears an apron. A drawer.

We have no wine here methinks; where's
this *aperner*?

Draw, Here, Sir.

Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr. iv. p. 74.

APIECES. For *to pieces*.

Or daughter, pinch their hearts *apièces* with it.
B. et Fletch. Island Princess, iv.

Nay if we faint or fall *apieces* now
We're fools. *Ib.* v. 1.

APOSTATA. An apostate. Before such words were completely naturalized, it was common to write them in the original form. But the practice was not uniform. Lord Bacon, in his Essays, sometimes writes *statua*, and sometimes *statue*. Mr. Gifford would restore *apostata*, in all the passages of Massinger where the modern editors have changed it to apostate; and in most instances the verse requires it, as

To punish this *apostata* with death.
Unnat. Combat. Act i.

But in the following the effect is the contrary:

Had'st thou not turn'd *apostata* to those gods
That so reward their servants.

Virgin Martyr, Act iv.

Here therefore I would read, with the modern editors, *apostate*.

APOSTEM. An abscess, *αποστήμα*. The regular word, but now corrupted into *imposthume*.

A joyful casual violence may break
A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast.
Donne, Progr. of Soul, ii. 479.

APOSTLE SPOONS. Spoons of silver gilt, the handle of each terminating in the figure of an apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at christenings. Some are still to be seen in the collections of the curious. It is in allusion to this custom, that, when Cranmer professes to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, the king replies, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your *spoons*." *Hen. VIII.* v. 2. These spoons are often mentioned by the writers of that time.

And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a candle in! for that will be thy legacy.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i. 3.

See **SPOONS**.

APPEACH. To impeach, or accuse.

No by mine honour, by my life, my troth,
I will *appeach* the villain. *Rich. II.* v. 2.

And again in the same scene. So
Spenser,

She, glad of spoyle and ruinous decay,
Did her *appeach*. *F. Q. V.* ix. 47.

APPEAL. To accuse.

We thank you both: yet one but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come;
Namely t' *appeal* each other of high treason.

Rich. II. i. 1.

He gan that lady strongly to *appele*
Of many haynous crimes by her enured.

Sp. F. Q. V. ix. 39.

This was the proper forensic term; whence the accuser was called the *appellant*.

To APPEYRE. To impair or make worse; *empirer*, Fr. I do not find that *appirer* was ever in use.

Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer,
Lest he might ought the future stock *appeyre*.

Bp. Hall's Sat. iv. 2.

See **APEIRE**, in Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer.

APPLE-JOHN, or JOHN-APPLE. A good flavoured apple, which will keep two years. *Kersey*. It will consequently become very withered.

I am wither'd like an old *apple-John*.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

Tis better than the *pome-water* or *apple-John*.

O. Fortun. Anc. Dr. iii. 192.

It is well described by Phillips:

Nor *John-apple*, whose wither'd rind,
entrench'd

By many a furrow, aptly represents
Decrepid age. *Cider.* B. i.

APPLE SQUIRE. A cant word, formerly in use to signify a pimp.

And you, young *apple squire*, and old
cuckold-maker,

I'll ha' you every one before a justice.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H. iv. 10.

Together with my lady's, my fortune fell,
and of her gentleman usher I became her *apple squire*, to hold the door and keep centinel at taverns. *O. Pl.* ix. 162. See also, xi. 290.

See **SQUIRE OF THE BODY**, which was a synonymous term. There is an obscure allusion to this term in B. Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, where *Littlewit* encourages *Quarlous* to kiss his wife, upon which *Quarlous* himself remarks "she may call you an *apple-John*, if you use this." Act i. 3. Here *apple-John* evidently means a *procuring John*, besides the allusion to the fruit so called. *Apple-squire* is used also for a kept gallant. *Hall, Sat.* iv. 1. 112. *Apple-wife* perhaps sometimes meant bawd. See **COSTARDMONGER**; where it is conjectured that apple sellers, being

frequently assistants in intrigues, the title of *apple squire* was first applied to them.

Are whoremasters decal'd, are bawds all dead,
Are pandars, pimps, and *apple squires* all
fled? *Taylor, Disc. by Sea. (Works, ii. 21.)*

APPOINTED. Armed; accoutred; furnish-
ed with implements of war.

What well *appointed* leader fronts us here?
2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

— Naked piety,
Dares more than fury well *appointed*.
O. Pl. x. 206.

It is generally used with *well* or *ill*,
and is sometimes considered as forming
one word with them; *well-appointed*,
ill-appointed.

APPREHENSIVE. Quick of apprehension;
of a ready understanding.

A good sherris sack — ascends me into the
brain — makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forge-
tive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

Thou art a mad, *apprehensive* knave; dost
think to make any great purchase of that?
O. Pl. iv. 343.

APPRENTICE AT LAW. A counsellor, the
next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like Mr. Practice, one that is
The child of the profession he is vowed to,
And *servant to the study* he hath taken,
A pure *apprentice at law*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iii. 3.

See Fortesc. de leg. c. 8; Du Cange;
Minsheu in *Sergeant*; Coke's Inst.;
and note also that the preceding line
contains the technical expression for a
serjeant, who was called *Serviens ad
legem*, a servant to the law; or one
who was serving his time to the law.

Nowe from these of the same degree of coun-
cellors, (or *utter barrester*) having continued
therein the space of fourteene or fifteene years
at the least, the chiefest and best learned are
by the benchers elected, to increase the number
(as I said) of the bench among them, and so
in their time doe become first single, and then
double readers to the students of those houses
of court, after which last reading they be named
apprentices at the lawe, and in default of a
sufficient number of sargeants at law, these are
(at the pleasure of the prince) to be advanced
to the places of sergeantes.

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 60.

APPRINZE. Capture, apprehension. From
apprins, for *appris*, in old French.

I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jone,
In which attempt my travail was not small

Though Burgoyne Duke had then the
praise of all. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 341. Ed. 1610.*

APPROOF. Approbation.

So in *approof* lives not his epitaph
As in your royal speech. *All's W. i. 3.*

A man so absolute in my *approof*
That nature hath reserv'd small dignity
That he enjoys not. *Cupid's Revenge.*

To APR. To dispose, or render fit.

And some one *apteth* to be trusted then,
Though never after. *B. Jon. Forest. Ep. xii.*
And here occasion *apteth* that we catalogue
awhile. *Warner, Alb. Engl. ix. 44. p. 212.*

AQUA-VITAE. Formerly in use as a gene-
ral term for ardent spirits.

Does it work upon him? *Sir To. Like
aqua-vitae* upon a midwife. *Twel. N. ii. 5.*

In Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii.
1. it is evidently used for brandy; or,
as it is there termed, *brand wine*; for
the cry of the *aqua-vitae* man is, "Buy
any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine*!"
and the boors who drink it say, "Come,
let us drink then, more *brand wine*."
In the following passage it may be sup-
posed to mean *usquebaugh*, or perhaps
whisky:

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter,
parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese,
an Irishman with my *aqua-vitae* bottle, etc.

Mer. W. ii. 2. See also *O. Pl. iii. 481.*

AQUA-VITAE MAN. A seller of drams.

See the above passage of Beaum. and
Fl. and Ben Jons. Alch. i. 1.

Sell the dole beer *aqua-vitae* men.

ARCADIA. Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*
was, in its time, as much the model for
refined conversation as Lily's *Euphues*.

She does observe as pure a phrase, and use
as choice figures in her ordinary conferences,
as any be i' the *Arcadia*.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

See EUPHUISM.

Will you needs have a written palace of
pleasure, or rather a printed court of honor,
(says Gabriel Harvey) read the Countesse of
Pembroke's *Arcadia*, a gallant legendary, full
of pleasurable accidents, and profitable discour-
ses. *Pierce's Supererogation, 1593, p. 53.*

ARCH. A chief, or master.

The noble duke my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
Lear, ii. 1.

Poole, that *arch* for truth and honesty.
Heywood.

ARCH-DEAN, seems to be put by Gascoigne
for archdeacon.

For bishops, prelates, *arch-deans*, deans,
and priestes.

Steel. Glas. Chalm. Poets, ii. 558. a.

ARCHES, Court of. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the Archbishop of Canterbury in London; being held at Bow Church in London, called St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary le Bow, from being built on arches. It is alluded to in the following rather obscure witticism of Beaumont and Fletcher:

If he be *civil*, not your powder'd sugar nor your raisins shall persuade the captain to live a coxcomb with him; let him be *civil* and eat in the *arches*, and see what will come on't.

Scornf. Lady, iv.

It seems there was a prison belonging to this court:

Let me alone, sweet heart, I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the *Arches* for one year, and make him sing peccavi, e'er I leave him, and yet he shall never know who hurt him neither.

B. et Fl. Knight of Burning Pestle, Act iv.

In Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, Littlewit the proctor is called "one o' the *arches*." *Induction*. Hence the pun of *civil*, alluding to the profession of a civilian.

ARCHITECT, for architecture, or building.

To find an house ybuilt for holy dead,

With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide.

Browne Brit. Past. i. 4.

ARCHY, or ARCHIE. The court fool in the year 1625, and before. His real name was *Archibald Armstrong*. Of his jests see an account in *Granger*, ii. 399. 8vo. 1775.

A cabal

Found out but lately, and set out by *Archie*,
Or some such head, of whose long coat they
have heard,
And being black desire it.

(Margin) *Archie* mourn'd then.

Ben Jon. Staple of News, iii. 2.

Archie accompanied Charles prince of Wales into Spain in 1624; hence, in the masque performed on his return, Jonson jocularly calls him a sea-monster.

That all the tales and stories now were old
Of the sea-monster *Archy*, or grown cold.

Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi. p. 159.

We learn from *Howell*, that this illustrious personage had more privileges

at the court of Spain than any other Englishman.

Our cosen *Archy* hath more privilege than any, for he often goes, with his fool's coat, where the infanta is with her merinas, and ladies of honour, and keeps a blowing and blustering amongst them, and flirts out what he list.

The instance subjoined shows rather the wit than the good manners of *Archy*:

One day they were discoursing what a marvellous thing it was that the Duke of Bavaria, with less than 15,000 men, after a long toylsome march, should dare to encounter the Palsgrave's army consisting of above 25,000, and to give them a total discomfiture, and take Prague presently after. Whereunto *Archy* answered, that he would tell them a stranger thing than that: Was it not a strange thing, quoth he, that in the year 88 there should come a fleet of 140 sails from Spain to invade England, and that ten of these could not go back to tell what became of the rest?

Letters, I. §. 3. L. 18.

Cousin was a customary appellation for such personages from those of equal age. Persons older than himself the fool called, *uncle*. See *Lear*.

Archy is called *Archee Armstrong* by Sir A. Weldon; and another court fool, *David Droman*, is mentioned with him. *Curios. of Lit.* vol. ii. p. 286. 5th edit.

Archy is honourably mentioned in a passage where B. Jonson gives a specimen of the art of well apparelling a lie:

That an elephant, in 1630, came hither ambassador from the great Mogul, who could both write and read, and was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of canary sack, besides nuts and almonds the citizens wives sent him. That he had a Spanish boy to his interpreter, and his chief negotiation was, to confer or practise with *Archy*, the principal fool of state, about stealing Windsor Castle, and carrying it away on his back, if he can.

Discov. vol. vii. p. 80.

He is also mentioned with *Garret* by Bp. Corbet:

Although the clamours and applause were
such

As when salt *Archy* or *Garret* doth provoke
them

And with wide laughter and a cheat-loafe
choake them.

Poems, p. 68.

See GARRET.

It has been conjectured that *arch*, in the sense of witty, is derived from *Archy*, but I believe it is older.

AREAD, OR AREED. Declare; explain.

Therefore plain *aread* this doubtful case.

Spenser, Daphnida, I. 182.

Me all too meane the sacred Muse *areeds*.

F. Q. I. Prol.

And many perils doth to us *areed*

In that whereof we seriously entreat.

Drayt. Moses B. ii. p. 1584.

AREARE, OR ARREAR. Behind; in default.

To tilt and turney, wrestle in the sand,

To leave with speed Atlanta *in arrear*.

Fairf. T. ii. 40.

But when his force gan faile, his pace gan

wex *areare*.

Sp. F. Q. III. vii. 24.

AREW. In a row.

Her hew

Was wan and leane, that all her teeth *arew*

And all her bones might through her cheekes
be red.

Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 29.

ARGAL. A vulgar corruption of the Latin word *ergo*, therefore.

But if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself: *argal*, he that is not guilty of his own death, shortens not his own life.

Ham. v. 1.

Also a name for the tartar of wine.

Jonson's Alchem.

ARGIER, OR ARGIERS. The ancient English name for Algiers.

Pros. Where was she born? speak; tell me.

Ari. Sir, in *Argier*.

Temp. i. 2.

Could with the pirates of *Argiers* and Tunis
Acquire such credit, as with them to be
Made absolute commander.

Massing. Unnat. Comb. Act. 1.

He toke his way unto Affrique, towards the
towne of *Argiere*.

A Tract of 1542: reprinted in Harl. Misc.

iv. p. 582. ed. 1809.

ARGOSIE. A large ship, either for merchandise or war. Of this sense there is no doubt, but the etymology is very obscure. Sir Paul Rycaut supposed it a corruption of *Ragosit*, for a ship of *Ragusa*, but this seems a mere conjecture, and rests on no other known authority (as Mr. Douce tells us) than *Roberts's Merchant's Map of Commerce*. Besides, we want proof of the Ragusan vessels being particularly large. Pope and others have, with much more probability, supposed it to come from the classical ship *Argo*, as a vessel eminently famous. Which is confirmed by the use of *Argis*, for a ship, in low Latin. See DU CANGE.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Merch. Ven. i. 1.

See also 3 *Hen. IV.* Act ii.

Who sits him like a full-sail'd *argosie*
Danc'd with a lofty billow.

Chapm. Byron's Consp.

That golden traffic love,
Is scantier far than gold; one mine of that
More worth than twenty *argosies*
Of the world's richest treasure.

Roule's New Wonder, Anc. Dr. v. 236.

Drayton uses it for a first-rate man of war, which favours the classical etymology:

My instance is a mighty *argosie*
That in it bears, besides th' artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty bore,
A thousand soldiers.

Noah's Flood, iv. p. 1539.

Sandys also speaks of it as a ship of force. Describing the boldness of pirates in the Adriatic, he observes, that, from the timorousness of others, they

Gather such courage, that a little frigot will often not feare to venter on an *argosie*: nay some of them will not abide the incounter, but run ashore before the pursuer, as if a whale should flie from a dolphin.

Travels, p. 2.

Ragozine has been shown by Mr. Douce to have no reference to it. See *Illustr. i. p. 248.* *Argousin* is a French term for an officer of the gallies, who superintends the slaves; but is supposed by *Menage* to be a corruption of the Spanish *alguazil*.

ARK. A chest or coffer. The original and etymological sense.

Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relick in an *arke*
Of gold, that bad eyes might not it profane.

Sp. F. Q. IV. iv. 15.

ARMADO. Properly *armada*, Spanish. A fleet of war; a fleet of merchants being *flota*. Not known here, probably, before the Spanish invasion in 1588.

— So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole *armado* of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.

John, iii. 4.

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 79.

The whole *armado* coming often in view,
yet not so hardy as to adventure the onset.

Sandys' Travels, p. 51.

B. Jonson spells it correctly, *armada*. It is now rarely used, except historically, in speaking of that one fleet.

ARM-GAUNT. A word peculiar to Shake-

speare, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Some will have it *lean-shouldered*, some *lean with poverty*, others *slender as one's arm*; but it seems to me that Warburton, though he failed in his proof, gave the interpretation best suited to the text, *worn by military service*. This implies the military activity of the master; all the rest of the senses are reproachful, and are therefore inconsistent with the speech which is made to display the gallantry of a lover to his mistress. The passage is this:

— So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high that what I would have
spoke

Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Ant. et Cl. i. 5.*

ARMIN. A beggar; made from the Dutch *arm*, poor, to suit an assumed Dutch character.

O hear God!— so young an *armin*!

M. Flow. *Armin*, sweet heart, I know not
what you mean
By that, but I am almost a beggar.

London Prod. Supp. Sh. ii. 519.

ARMLET. An ornament encircling the arm; a bracelet.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,

Armlets of that thou still mayst let me wear,

Donne, Eleg. xii. v. 1.

ARMOUR. The principal pieces of a knight's armour are thus enumerated in verse, by Warner:

To them in compleat armour seem'd the
greene knight to appeare.

The burgonet, the bever, buffe, the collar,
curates, and

The poldrons, grangard, vambraces, gauntlets
for either hand,

The taishes, cushies, and the graves, staff,
pensell, baises, all

The greene knight earst had tylted with, that
held her love his thrall. *Alb. Engl. B. 12. p. 291.*

See those several words.

ARMS. Stabbing or daggering of arms, is an expression founded on a curious piece of romantic gallantry. To show their devout attachment to their mistresses, young men frequently punctured their arms with daggers, and mingling the blood with wine, drank it off to their healths. The drinking a liquor mixed with blood was in very ancient times esteemed a rite of high solemnity, as

may be seen in Sallust and Livy: of such ceremonials this seems to have been an imitation. This explains an obscure passage in the Litany to Mercury, at the end of *Cynthia's Revels*:

From *stabbing of arms*, flap-dragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours, good Mercury deliver us.

Have I not been drunk to your health, swallowed flap-dragons, eat glasses, drank urine, *stabb'd arms*, and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake?

Marston's Dutch Courtezan.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd arms*?

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 299.

I will fight with him that dares say you are not fair; stab him that will not pledge your health, and *with a dagger pierce a vein*, to drink a full health to you.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 81.

In a character of England, written by a French Nobleman in 1699, it is said:

Several encounters confirmed me that there was a sort of perfect debauchees, who style themselves Hectors, that in their mad and unheard of revels, pierce their veins to quaff their own blood; which some of them have done to that excess, that they died of the intemperance. *Harl. Misc. x. p. 194. Park's ed.*

ARNDERN. Evidently used by Drayton for the evening.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light.
Owl, p. 1318.

Connected therefore with *aandorn*, merenda, in Ray's Glossarium North-anhymbricum, p. 105, and *Orndern Cumb.* "Afternoon's drinkings," p. 47. *Coll. of Engl. Words.* In the specimen of Mr. Boucher's Suppl. to Johnson, it stands under *aardorn*, *orndorn*, or *orn-dinner*. Also *aunder*, Chesh. Afternoon. Ray. N. C. Words, p. 15. It must therefore be fully distinguished from UNDERN. See that, and ORNDERN. See also Jamieson's Dict. v. ORNTREN.

AROINT, or AROYNT THEE. A word of aversion, to a witch or infernal spirit; of which the etymology is uncertain; though some critics subjoin *Dii aver-runcent*, 'The gods forefend!' as if they thought it might probably be deduced from thence. It occurs only twice in Shakespeare, and in an old print in Hearne's collections, cited by Johnson,

where it is written *arongt*, but in no other author yet discovered.

— Give me, quoth I; —

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries.
Mac. i. 3.

Bid her alight

And her troth plight,

And *aroynt* thee, witch *aroynt* thee.

Lear, iii. 4.

Mr. Pope seems to have thought that it might be of the same original with *avaunt*.

A lady well acquainted with the dialect of Cheshire, informed me that it is still in use there. For example, if the cow presses too close to the maid who is milking her, she will give the animal a push, saying at the same time, '*Roint thee!*' by which she means, stand off. To this the cow is so well used, that even the word is often sufficient; the cow being in this instance more learned than the commentators on Shakespeare. Mr. Boucher has given the same explanation in his Specimen.

AROW. In a row, successively. The same as Spenser's *arew*.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor.

Com. of E. v. 1.

See *Elvira*, O. Pl. xii. 212.

Dr. Johnson quotes Sidney and Dryden as using it. It is also in Chaucer's *Wife of Bathes Tale* and *Rom. of Rose*, 7609.

— To come off twice *a row*

Thus rarely from such dangerous adventures.

AROWZE, *v.* Mr. Seward interprets this *bedew*, from the French *arrosser*.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.

B. et Fl. 2 Noble Kins. v. 4.

But unless some other instance of such a use can be brought, this can hardly be admitted; and the word must be taken, however singular the construction, in the common sense, excite, awaken.

ARRAS. The tapestry hangings of rooms, so called from the town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was. Dr. Johnson thought that Shakespeare had outstepped probability in supposing Falstaff to sleep behind the

hangings, on account of his bulk (2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.); but an author quoted by Mr. Malone proves that still larger bulks might be concealed there. "Pyrrhus, to terrify Fabius, commanded his guard to place *an elephant behind the arras.*" *Braith. Survey of Histories*, 1614. Denham, in his *Sophy*, conceals a guard there. Hamlet suspects the king to be behind the arras; and other royal personages have been thus concealed. In an interview between Qu. Mary and Elizabeth, Philip of Spain was hid behind the tapestry. *Nichols's Progr. of Eliz.* vol. i. p. 13. Thus it is clear that there was often a very large space between the arras and the walls.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence; from *arreach*; which however is not met with.

His ambitious sons unto them twayne

Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Sp. F. Q. II. x. 35.

ARREAR, *adv.* Behind.

To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 40.

Ne ever did her eye sight turn *arere*.

Sp. Virgil's Gnat. v. 468.

When he hath gotten ground (the kennel cast *arrear*).

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 917.

To ARRET. To decree, or appoint; from *arréter*, French. I believe peculiar to Spenser, but often used by him, and always with the final letters pronounced as in English; rhyming to *set*, etc. See TODD.

ARRIDE. An affected Latinism, for to please; from *arrideo*.

If her condition answer but her feature

I am fitted. Her form answers my affection,

It *arrides* me exceedingly. O. Pl. x. 32.

It is here used in ridicule, and is introduced also by B. Jons. in *Cynthia's Revels*, and *Every Man out of his Humour*, but only to be ridiculed in both places. I do not know that it has been seriously used any where.

ARRIERE. The hinder part, Fr. This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See JOHNSON. *Rereward* also was used in the same sense.

To ARRIVE, *v.* In a active form.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Caesar cry'd, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.

Jul. C. i. 2.

See also 3 *Hen. IV. v. 3.*

Milton has adopted this form:

Ere he *arrive*

The happy isle.

Par. Lost, ii.

ARRIVE, s. Arrival. Often used by Drayton.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long
for her *arrive*

From Lancashire,

Drayt. Polyolb. Song. 28. p. 1192.

ARSEDINE, or ARSADINE. A vulgar corruption of arsenic: sometimes made into *orsden*. It is spoken of as a colour, and in that case means orpiment, or yellow *arsenic*. Poor Ritson, who could neither be right nor wrong with good humour, sneered at Mr. Lysons for so explaining *orsden* in his *Environs of London*. See Mr. Gifford's excellent note on the following passage:

Are you pufft up with the pride of your wares? your *arsedine*.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

Mr. G. quotes also:

— A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed, with theaming *arsadine*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff. p. 172. Harl. Misc.

ARTHUR'S SHOW. An exhibition of archery by a toxophilite society in London, of which an account was published in 1583, by Richard Robinson. The associates were fifty-eight in number, and had assumed the arms and the names of the Knights of the Round Table. Drake's *Shaksp. etc. i. 562.* See **DAGONET**.

ARTICHOKE. Formerly supposed to be of an inflammatory nature.

Or forage in your lusty pye
Of *artichoke* or potatoe. *O. Pl. ix. 49.*

But Langham, in his Garden of Health, imputes no such quality to the plant, though he allows it many others. Among other things, he says,

Artichokes, eaten raw, do amend the savour of the month. p. 38.

Few perhaps will try the experiment. They were however much esteemed.

Artichokes grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for crowns apiece, etc.

Moffat's Health's Improvement.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles.

To end those things *articulated* here
By our great lord the mighty king of Spain,
We with our counsel will deliberate,

O. Pl. iii. 161.

See also 1 *Hen. IV. v. 1.*

Also, to enter into articles of agreement:

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Cor. i. 9.*

And e're we do *articulate*, much more
Grow to a full conclusion, instruct us.

Mass. City Madam, ii. 2.

How to give laws to them that conquer'd were,
How to *articulate* with yielding wights.

Dan. Civ. Wars, v. 20.

ARVAL, or ARVIL. A funeral supper or feast, of which examples are cited within a few years past, as happening in Yorkshire. See *Douce's Illustr. ii. pp. 202, 203.* Bailey derives it from the French. It seems to have no relation to the *arvales fratres* of the Romans.

ARVIRA'GUS. This false accentuation prevails throughout Cymbeline, which, say the critics, is a proof that Shakespeare had not read Juvenal's "Aut de temone Britanno excidet *Arviragus*." *Sat. iv. 126.*

The younger brother, Cadwal,
(Once *Arviragus*) in as like a figure
Strikes life into my speech. *Cym. iii. 3.*

The mistake however was not peculiar to Shakespeare:

Windsor a castle of exceeding strength
First built by *Arviragus* Britain's king.
R. Chester's Meeting Dialogue-wise, etc.

From this composition Shakespeare is thought to have borrowed some other names in that play. See *Suppl. i. p. 247.*

So Warner in his Albion's England:
Duke *Arviragus* using then the armor of the king,
Maintained fight, and won the field.

B. iii. ch. 18.

As, conj. Was currently used by ancient authors in the sense of *that*. Johnson has given some instances under 3 *as*, but does not observe that this usage is obsolete, which it is.

Divers Roman knights

So threaten'd with their debts, *as* they will
now

Run any desp'rate fortune for a change.

B. Jon. Catiline, i. 3.

My five years absence has kept me a stranger
So much to all th' occurrents of my country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.

B. et Fl. Begg. Bush, i. 1.

In both places we should now say
that. Such instances are very frequent.

ASCAPART. The name of a famous giant,
conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton,
the subject of a legendary ballad, alluded
to in the following passage:

Therefore, Peter, have at thee with a down-
right blow, as Bevis of Southampton fell upon
Ascapart.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 3.

Ascapart, according to the legend,
was "ful thyrtý fote longe;" and when
he became servant to Sir Bevis, carried
him, his wife, and horse, under his
arm. These combatants, we are told,
are still to be seen on the gates of
Southampton.

Donne alludes to him, and his size:

— Being among

Those *Askaparts*, men big enough to throw
Charing-cross for a bar.

Sat. iv. 233.

Drayton speaks of his overthrow, in
relating the exploits of Sir Bevis, but
calls him *Ascupart*.

And that (Goliath like) great *Ascupart* in-
forc'd

To serve him for a slave, and by his horse
to run.

Polyolb. S. ii. p. 694.

ASCAUNT, *prep.* Across. This use is not
noticed in the dictionaries.

There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.

Ham. iv. 7.

I have observed no other instance
of it.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology,
denoting that degree of the ecliptic,
which is rising in the eastern part of
the horizon at the time of any person's
birth: supposed to have the greatest
influence over his fortune. Commonly
used metaphorically for influence in ge-
neral, or effect.

'Tis well that servant's gone; I shall the easier
Wind up his master to my purposes; —

A good *ascendant*.

O. Pl. vii. 137.

ASINEGO. See ASSINEGO.

ASKILE. Askew; aslant; obliquely.

What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*
And pouts and frowns and curseth thee the
while.

Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

To ASLAKE, *v.* To slacken, or mitigate.
This word was used by Spenser and
others, but Drayton shows us when it
became obsolete. In the first 4to. edi-
tion of his *Matilda* (1594) he had writ-
ten,

Now like a roe, before the hounds imbost,
Who overyoy'd his swiftness doth *aslake*.

In the second (1610) he banished
that word as obsolete, and wrote worse
lines to avoid it:

When like a deere before the hounds imboste,
When him his strength beginneth to forsake.

ASPECT. Almost always accented on the
last syllable in the time of Shakespeare.

And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
Save in *aspect* have all offence seal'd up.

John, ii. 1.

Seems it no crime, so enter sacred bow'rs;
And hallow'd places, with impure *aspect*
Most lewdly to pollute?

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. v. 11.

The following exception occurs in a
poem by Markham, entitled "*Devereux*,"
etc. 1597:

Under whose gracious *aspect* I did hope
My lawes should take new vertue, larger
scope.

St. 30.

Much good remark, founded upon
this now obsolete accent, may be seen
in *Farmer's Essay on Shakespeare*,
p. 26 — 8. 2d edit.

ASPERSION. Sprinkling. The primitive
sense of the word, but not now used.

No sweet *aspersion* shall the heav'ns let fall
To make this contract grow.

Temp. iv. 1.

Mr. Todd quotes Lord Bacon for it.

ASSAY. See SAY.

ASSASSINATE, *subs.* Assassination; the
act of assassinating.

What hast thou done,

To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
Upon the person of a prince?

Dan. Civ. Wars, iii. 78.

Touching the foule report

Of that *assassinate*.

Ib. iv. 29.

Mr. Todd notices this sense, and
gives other examples.

ASSECURE, *v.* To make certain, or safe.

And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gasconie.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv. 9.

Mr. Todd has the word from Bul-
lokar, but without an example.

ASSINEGO, more properly ASINEGO. A
Portuguese word, meaning a young
ass; used for a silly fellow; a fool.

Thou hast no more brains than I have in my elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee.

Tro. et Cress. ii. 1.

When in the interim they apparell'd me as
you see,

Made a fool, or an *asinigo* of me, etc.

O. Pl. x. 109.

All this would be forsworn, and I again an *asinego*, as your sister left me.

B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady.

B. Jonson has a very unjust and illiberal pun against Inigo Jones, couched in this word:

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *ass-inigo* by your years.

Epigrams, vol. vi. p. 290.

ASSOILE, *v.* To absolve, acquit, or set at liberty. From the old French *assoilé*, or *absoilé*; absolutus. *Roquefort*.

I at my own tribunal am *assoil'd*,
Yet fearing others censure am embroil'd.

O. Pl. xii. 64.

Soon as occasion felt herself unty'd
Before her son could well *assoyled* be.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 19.

Here he his subjects all, in general,
Assoyles, and quites of oath and fealtie.

Dan. Civ. Wars, ii. 111.

But secretly *assoiling* of his sin,
No other med'cine will unto him lay.

Mirror for Mag. p. 544.

Pray devoutly for the soule, whom God *assoyle*, of one of the most worshipful knights in his dayes.

Epitaph, in Camden's Rem. p. 331.

Once used by Spenser for to decide.

In th' other hand

A pair of waightes, with which he did *assoyle*
Both more and lesse, where it in doubt did
stand.

On Mutab. Canto vii. 38.

ASSOILE, *subs.* Confession.

When we speake by way of riddle (enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne *assoile*.

Puttenh. iii. p. 157. repr.

ASSOR, *v.* To besot, or infatuate. A word used by Spenser, though obsolete in his time, and therefore explained by him in the glossary to his eclogues. He uses it also for the participle *assotted*.

Willye, I ween thou be *assot*.

Ecl. March. v. 25.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage.

The day of their *assurance* drew near.

Pembr. Arc. p. 17.

But though few days were before the time of *assurance* appointed.

Ibid.

Johnson has not this sense.

ASSURE, *v.* To affiance, or betroth. The following passage has it both in this and in the common sense:

—Young princes close your hands.

Aust. And your lips too, for I am well assur'd
That I did so when I was first *assur'd*.

John, ii. 2.

Called me Dromio, swore I was *assur'd* to her.

Com. of E. iii. 2.

ASTERT, or **ASTART**, *v.* From *start* or *startle*; to alarm, or take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.

Spens. Ecl. Nov. ver. 187.

"Befall unawares." Spenser's own glossary. In Mr. Todd's excellent edition, it is misprinted *assert*, which seems to have escaped the notice of the very accurate editor. Yet he has it correctly in his dictionary, and properly illustrates it.

ASTONIED, *part.* Astonished.

The rest,

Wondring at his stout heart, *astonied* stand
To see him offer thus himself to death.

O. Pl. ii. 215.

Also stunned:

Gave him such a blow upon the head as might have killed a bull, so that the emperour therewith *astonied* fell down from his horse.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.

The verb to *astony* was also used.

This word was often used in our authorized translation of the Bible, (as in Dan. v. 9. etc.) but has been tacitly changed for *astonished*, in the more modern editions.

ASTOUND, or **ASTON'D**. Astonished.

—Th' else therewith *astown'd*

Upstart'd lightly from his looser make.

Sp. F. Q. I. vii. 7.

Aston'd he stood, and up his heare did hove.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 31.

ASTRINGER, or **AUSTRINGER**. A Falconer.

In *All's Well that ends Well*, Act v. sc. 1, the stage direction says, "*Enter a gentle astringer.*"

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawks, an *austringer*.

Cowell's Law Dict.

They were called also *ostregiers*, the derivation being *ostercus* or *austercus*, a goshawk, in low Latin. See Du Fresne in *Astur*.

A goshawk is in our records termed by the several names of *osturcum*, *hostricum*, *estri-*

cium, *asturcum*, and *austurcum*, all from the French *astour*.

Blount's Tenures, ed. 1784. p. 166.

ASTROPHELL, or **ASTROFEL**: A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called star-wort. *Lyte's Dodoens*, p. 41.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*
And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue.

Spens. Daphn. 344.

It seems to be carefully described by a contemporary of Spenser, who celebrated Sir Ph. Sidney, under the name of *Astrophell*:

The gods, which all things see, this same beheld,

And pitting this paire of lovers trew,
Transformed them, there lying on the field,
Into one flowre that is both red and blew:
It first growes red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrophel*, which thereinto was made.

And in the midst thereof a star appears,

As fairly form'd as any star in skyes:—

* * * * *

That hearbe of some *starlight* is cald by name,
Of others *Penthia*, though not so well:

But thou, where ever thou doest find the same,

From this day forth do call it *astrophel*;

And when so ever thou it up doest take,

Do pluck it softly for that shepheard's sake.

Todd's Spenser, vol. viii. p. 60.

ASTUN, *v.* To stun.

Who with the thundring noise of his swift
courser's feet

Astun'd the earth. *Dray. Pol.* xviii. p. 1011.

Also in *Mirr. for Magist.* etc. See *Todd*.

ATOMY. An atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*

Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep.

Rom. i. 4.

That eyes that are the frail'st, and softest things,

Who shut their coward gates on *atomies*,

Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, murderers.

As you l. iii. 5.

And freely men confess that this world's spent,

When in the planets and the firmament

They seek so many new; they see that this

Is crumbled out again t' his *atomies*.

Donne, Anat. of the W. i. 209.

Also, a corruption of anatomy:

Dol. Goodman death, goodman bones.

Host. Thou *atomy* thou. *2 Hen. IV.* v. 4.

Otamy was also used by old writers, without any design to burlesque their language. *Anatomy* is used itself for skeleton, in *King John*. Speaking of the ideal personage of death, *Constance* says,

Then with a passion would I shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*.

Act iii. 4.

ATONE, or **ATTONE**, *v. a.* To reconcile; from *at one*. So in *Acts vii.* 26. "He showed himself to them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again," or, have reconciled them.

The present need

Speaks to *atone* you. *Ant. et Cl.* ii. 2.

Nay if he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been some hope to *attone* you, but he seems so implacably enraged.

B. Jon. Epicacne, iv. 51.

Also *v. n.* To come to a reconciliation; to agree.

Then there is mirth in heav'n

When earthly things made even

Atone together. *As you l. it*, v. 4.

He and *Aufidius* can no more *atone*

Than violentest contrariety. *Cor.* iv. 6.

ATONE, *adj.* United; agreed.

So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare

Their bevers bright each other for to greet.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 29.

ATONEMENT. Reconciliation.

I am of the church, and will be glad to do my benevolence to make *atonements* and compromises between you. *Mer. W.* i. 1.

If we do now make our *atonement* well,

Our peace will, like a broken limb united,

Be stronger for the breaking. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

Since your happiness,

As you will have it, has alone dependence

Upon her favour, from my soul I wish you

A fair *atonement*.

Massing. D. of Milan, iv. 3.

Mr. Todd has well exemplified this sense, in all this class of words, from writers of prose as well as poetry; but he has omitted to say, what might be necessary for some readers, that it is an obsolete sense.

ATTACH, *v.* To join.

Ten masts *attach'd* make not the altitude

Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen.

Lear, iv. 6.

This however is only the conjectural correction of Pope; the old editions have *at each*. The sense of *attach*, however, is right.

ATTAINT, *subs.* Taint; or any thing hurtful, as weariness.

But freshly looks and overbears *attaint*,

With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty.

Hen. V. iv. Chor.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,

Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. p. 535.

ATTONCE, adv. Once for all; at once.

And all *attonce* her beastly body rais'd
With double forces high above the ground.
Sp. F. Q. I. i. 18.

ATTONE, adv. Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearfull
cold,
That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*.
Sp. F. Q. II. i. 42.

ATTORNE, or ATTURNE, v. To perform service.

They plainly told him that they would not
*attur*ne to him, nor be under his jurisdiction.
Holingsh. Rich. II. — 481.

Here we see the origin of the word
attorney. See Du Fresne in *attornare*
and *atturnatus*. Warburton conjectured,
with some show of probability, that
this word should be substituted for
returned in the following passage:

I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best part should have *return'd* to
him. *Tim. A. iii. 2.*

However, it is common to speak of
the returns of money and income for
their regular produce.

A'TTRIBUTE, v. This accentuation on the
first syllable, which is now confined to
the noun, was anciently given to the
verb also.

Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate.
Spens. F. Q. V. iv. 28.

The modern accentuation is however
in the same author:

Ye may *attribute* to yourselves as kings.
Id. 1. Cant. on Mutab. St. 49.

AVALE, AVAILE, or AVAYLE, v. To lower;
bring down.

By that the welked Phoebus gan *availe*
His weary wain. *Spens. Shep. Cal. Jan. 1. 73.*

Vail is more commonly used in this
sense. *q. v.*

AVAUNT, v. To boast, or vapour in a
boastful manner; being only *vaunt* with
the *a* prefixed.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As peacocke that his painted plumes doth
pranck,
He smote his courser in the trembling flank.
Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 6.

They rejoyse and *avaunte* themselves yf
they vanquyshe and oppresse their enemyes by
crafte and deceyt. *More's Utopia, by R. R.*

AUBURN, quasi ALBURN, from whiteness.
A colour inclining to white. In confir-

mation of this etymology, which Mr.
Todd has suggested, the following
passage is strong:

His *faire* auberne haire — had nothing upon
it but white ribbin. *Pembr. Arcadia, p. 459.*

Modern ideas of auburn are very
fluctuating and uncertain; often taken
for brown.

AVENTRE, v. To throw a spear; clearly
from *aventare*, Ital. which means the
same. Peculiar to Spenser, I believe.

Her mortal speare
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smot ere well aware he weare.
F. Q. III. i. 29.

Here it seems to push,
And eft *aventr*ing his steele-headed lance,
Against her rode. *F. Q. IV. vi. 11.*

AVIZE, AVISE, or AVYSE, v. To advise;
also to consider or bethink one's self.

A word used by Spenser, both as an
active and a neuter verb. See *Todd*.

AUMAYL'D. Enamel'd or embroider'd;
emaille, Fr.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne
All bard with golden bendes, which were
entayld
With curious antickes, and full fayre
aumayl'd. *Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 27.*

AUNT. A cant term for a woman of bad
character, either prostitute or procu-
ress.

The lark that tirra-lirra chaunts
With, hey! with, hey! the thrush and the jay,
Are summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.
W. Tale, iv. 2. Also Mids. ii. 1.

To call you one o' mine *aunts*, sister, were
as good as to call you arrant whore.
O. Pl. iii. 260.

Naming to him one of my *aunts*, a widow
by Fleet-ditch, her name is Mistress Gray,
and keeps divers gentlewomen lodgers.
O. Pl. vii. 410.

And was it not then better bestowed upon
his uncle, than upon one of his *aunts*? I need
not say bawd, for every one knows what *aunt*
stands for in the last translation.

Middleton's Trick to catch the Old One, ii. 1.

Aunt was also the customary appel-
lation addressed by a jester or fool, to
a female of matronly appearance; as
uncle was to a man. This appears in
the justice's personification of a fool,
Barth. Fair, Act ii. 1. where he by
no means intends to provoke the old

lady, nor does she take offence. See
UNCLE.

AVOID, *v. n.* To go, depart, or retire:
as in the translation of the Bible, 1 Sam.
xviii. 11.

Let us *avoid*. *W. Tale*, i. 2.

Thou basest thing, *avoid*, hence from my
sight. *Cym.* i. 2.

Saw not a creature stirring, for all the people
were *avoyded* and withdrawen. *Holinshead*.

AVOUCH, *s.* Proof; testimony.

Before my God, I might not this believe
Without the sensible and true *avouch*

Of mine own eyes. *Ham.* i. 1.

Shakespeare uses *avouchment* also.

AVOURE, *s.* Confession; acknowledgment.

He had him stand t' abide the bitter stowre
Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avoure*
Of the lewd words and deeds, which he had
done. *Sp. F. Q.* VI. iii. 48.

AVOURY, *s.* An old law term, nearly
equivalent to justification. Not exem-
plified in JOHNSON.

Therefore away with these *avouries*: let
God alone be our *avourie*, what have we to
doe to runne hither and thither, but onely to
the Father of heaven? *Latimer, Sermon*, f. 81. b.

AVOUTRY. See ADVOWTRY.

AUTEM MORT. Cant language, a married
woman. *Jovial Crew*.

AUTHENTIC, seems to have been the proper
epithet for a physician regularly bred
or licensed. The diploma of a licentiate
runs "*authenticè licentiatus*." So says
Dr. Musgrave, on the following passage:

To be relinquished of Galen and Paracelsus —
And all the learned and *authentic* fellows.

All's Well that ends W. ii. 3.

The accurate Jonson also uses it, in
the person of *Puntarvolo*, who, though
pompous, is not incorrect:

Or any other nutriment that by the judgment
of the most *authentic* physicians, where I
travel, shall be thought dangerous.

Every Man out of H. iv. 4.

AUTHORIZE. This accentuation was an-
ciently prevalent.

One quality of worth or virtue in him
That may *authorize* him to be a censorer
Of me, or of my manners.

B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, Act i. sc. 1.

All men make faults, and even I in this
Authorizing thy trespass with compare,

Sh. Sonnet, 35.

To AWAY WITH, *v.* To bear with. It

seems originally to have meant, to go
away contented with such a person or
thing.

She could never *away with* me.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Of all nymphs i' the court I cannot *away*
with her. *B. Jon. Cynth. Revels*, iv. 5.

And do not bring your eating player with
you there: I cannot *away with* him.

Poetaster, iii. 4.

I cannot *away with* an informer.

Cure for a Cuckold, Sig. F.

AWFUL, for lawful; or under due awe of
authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men.

2 Gent. iv. 1.

This usage is perhaps peculiar to
Shakespeare. It occurs however in the
doubtful play of *Pericles*, which is
probably his:

A better prince and benign lord
That will prove *awful* both in deed and worth.

Supplem. ii. 38.

AWHAPE, or AWAPE, *v.* To terrify or
confound. Saxon.

Ah my dear gossip, answerd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*.

Spens. Mother Hub. Tale, 71.

The word is used by Chaucer.

AWORK. On work; into work. See A.

A provoking merit set *awork* by a reprobable
badness in himself. *Lear*, iii. 5.

So after Pyrrhus' pause

Aroused vengeance set him new *awork*.

Ham. ii. 2.

See also *Rape of Lucrece*, Suppl. i.
p. 558.

I'll set his burning nose once more *a-work*
To smell where I remov'd it.

B. Jon. Case is Alter'd, ii. 5.

And this I have already set *a-work*.

Dan. Queen's Arc. iii. 1. p. 357.

Set a good face on't, and affront him; and
I'll set my fingers *aworke* presently.

Holiday's Technogamia, iv. 5.

AX. To ask. This word, which now
passes for a mere vulgarism, is the
original Saxon form, and used by
Chaucer and others. See *Tyrwhitt's*
Glossary. We find it also in Bishop
Bale's *God's Promises*.

That their synne vengeance *axeth* con-
tinuallye. *O. Pl.* i. 18.

Also in the four Ps by Heywood:
And *axed* them this question than.

O. Pl. i. 84.

An *axing* is used by Chaucer for a request. Ben Jonson introduces it jocularly:

A man out of wax

As a lady would *ax*. *Masques*, vol. vi. p. 85.

AX-TREE, for AXLE-TREE.

— Such a noise they make,

As tho' in sunder heav'n's huge *ax-tree* brake.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 476.

AY-MEE. A lamentation; from crying *ah me*, or *ay me*!

No more *ay-mees* and misereris, Tranio,
Come near my brain.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tam'd, iii. 1.

Misereris is a correction of the editor, 1750, for *mistresses*, which in the first edition was *miseries*: his conjecture was nearly right, but *misereres* would be more intelligible.

I can hold off, and by my chymick pow'r
Draw sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Ayme's, and elegies.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, Act ii. p. 241.

To be transform'd, and like a puling lover
With arms thus folded up, echo *ayme's*.

Mass. Bashf. Lover, iv. 1.

Cupid is called,

Hero of hie-hoes, admiral of *ay-me's*, and
Monsieur of mutton lac'd.

Heywood's Love's Mistress.

AYE, or AY, *adv.* Ever. Saxon.

Whiles you doing thus

To the perpetual wink for *ay* might put
This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence.

Temp. ii. 1.

Her house the heav'n by this bright moon *aye*
clear'd.

Fairf. T. ii. 14.

The word is hardly yet obsolete in
poetry.

AYGULET. See AIGULET, and AGLET.

B.

B. To know a B from a battledoor.

A cant phrase, apparently very senseless, but which probably depends upon some anecdote now forgotten. Used for having a very slight degree of learning; or for being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. Perhaps only made for the sake of the alliteration, as we still speak of knowing *chalk* from *cheese*.

You shall not need to buy a book: No,
scorn to distinguish a *b* from a *battledoor*.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. Proem. p. 23.
repr. of 1812.

For in this age of criticks are such store,
That of a *B* will make a *battledoor*.

J. Taylor's Motto. Dedic.

To the gentlemen readers that understand a
B from a *battledoor*.

Id. Dedic. to Odcomb's Compl.

BABIES IN THE EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye, on looking closely into it, was sportively called by our ancestors a little boy or baby, and made the subject of many amorous allusions. Thus Drayton:

But O, see, see we need enquire no further,
Upon your lips the scarlet drops are found,
And in your eye the boy that did the murder.

Idea 2.

Thus also an anonymous writer, in an ode which Mr. Ellis inserted in his beautiful compilation from the old English poets:

In each of her two crystal eyes

Smileth a *naked boy*;

It would you all in heart suffice

To see that lamp of joy.

Specimens, 1st. Ed. p. 7.

Quoted also by *Warton*, *Hist. P.*
iii. 48.

And Herrick:

Or those *babies* in your eyes,

In their christall nunneries.

P. 138. Also p. 150.

Shakespeare is supposed to have alluded to this notion in the following passage:

Joy had the like conception in our eyes,

And, at that instant, like a *babe* sprung up.

Timon of Ath. i. 2.

As it requires a very near approach to discern these little images, poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each other's eyes.

See *To LOOK BABIES*, etc.

BABION, or BABIAN, the same as BAVIAN.

A baboon. "Our old writers," says Mr. Gifford, "spell this word in many different ways; all derived, however, from *bavaan*, Dutch." He adds, "We

had our knowledge of this animal from the Hollanders, who found it in great numbers at the Cape." *Note on the following passage.*

I am neither your minotaur, nor your centaur, nor you satyr, nor your hyaena, nor your babion. *B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.*

See BAVIAN.

Of all the rest, that most resembles man,
Was an o'ergrown ill-favour'd babian.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 500.

For which he afterwards uses baboon, as equivalent. See p. 503.

Out dance the *babioun*.

B. Jons. Epigr. 280.

In the reprint of Marston's Satires by J. Bowle, (1764) we read,

Fond affectation

Befits an ape, and mumping *babilon*.

Sat. ix. b. 5. p. 218.

This error arose from ignorance of the word *babion*. Omit the l in *babilon*, and all is right.

Befits an ape, and mumping *babion*.

BABLE, the same as BAUBLE, *q. v.* In the edition of Drayton's Works printed in 1753, 8vo. this word is ignorantly changed to Babel.

Which with much sorrow brought into
my mind

Their wretched souls, so ignorantly blind,
When ev'n the great'st things in the world
unstable,

That climb to fall, and damn them for a *bable*.

The Owl, Drayt. vol. iv. p. 1290.

Mean while, my Mall, think thou it's honour-
able,

To be my foole and I to be thy *bable*.

Harring. Epig. ii. 96

BACCARE. A cant word, meaning, *go back*, used in allusion to a proverbial saying, "*Backare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow;" probably made in ridicule of some man who affected a knowledge of Latin without having it, and who produced his latinized English words on the most trivial occasions.

Saving your tale, Petruchio, I pray
Let us, that are poor petitioners, speak too:
Baccare! you are marvellous forward.

Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine. Therefore, Licio, *backare*.

Lyly, Mydas, v. 2.

It is often used by Heywood the Epigrammatist, as,

Shall I consume myself, to restore him now;
Nay *Backare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow.

Poems, p. 34.

Upon this proverb the same author made several things that he called epigrams. This word was unpropitious to the conjecturing critics, who would have changed it to *Baccalare*, an Italian term of reproach.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A flower; the *Campion*, or *Lychnis sylvestris* of Johnson's Gerard, p. 472.

Now the similitude that these floures have to the jagged cloath buttons, antiently worn in this kingdom, gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other lovers of floures in those times, to call them *bachelor's buttons*. *Loc. cit.*

Supposed, by country people, formerly, to have some magical effect upon the fortunes of lovers. Perhaps alluded to in this passage:

Master Fenton, — he will carry't, he will carry't: 'tis in his *buttons*, he will carry't.

Mer. W. iii. 2.

It seems to have grown into a phrase for being unmarried, "to wear *bachelors buttons*," in which probably a quibble was intended:

He wears *bachelors buttons*, does he not?

Heyw. Fair Maid of the West.

BACK AND EDGE, *phr.* for Completely, entirely; the back and the edge being nearly the whole of some instruments.

By the influence of a white powder, which has wrought so powerfully on their tender pulse, that they have engaged themselves ours, *back and edge*.

Lady Alimony, Act iii. Sign. II. 1.

BACKRACK, or BACKRAG. A sort of German wine, sometimes mentioned with Rhenish. The name is corrupted from that of the place of its growth. In a modern book of travels I find the following account:

The finest flavour is communicated by soils either argillaceous or marly. Of this sort is a mountain near *Bacharach*, the wines of which are said to have a muscadine flavour, and to be so highly esteemed, that an emperor, in the fourteenth century, demanded four large barrels of them, instead of 10,000 florins, which the city of Nuremberg would have paid for its privileges. *Mrs. Radcliffe's Journey in 1794.*

Also in Dr. Ed. Brown's Travels, 1687:

On the 19th we came to *Baccharach*, or *ad*

Bacchi aras, belonging to the Elector Palatine; a place famous for excellent wines. p. 117.

I'll go afore, and have the hon-fire made,
My fireworks, and flap-dragons, and good
backrack,
With a peck of little fishes, to drink down
In healths to this day.

B. et Fl. Beg. Bush, v. 2.

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.

City Match. O. Pl. ix. 282.

A beautiful view of Bacharach is given
in some late views on the Rhine.

BADDER, from *bad*. This analogous, but
unauthorized comparative, is used by
Lyly, in his preface to *Euphues*.

But at it is, it may be better, and where it
badder, it is not the worst. *Euph. B.* 1. b.

Mr. Todd found *baddest*, in Sir E.
Sandys.

BADGE. In the time of Shakespeare, etc.
all the servants of the nobility wore
silver badges on their liveries, on which
the arms of their masters were engraved.
To this Shakespeare alludes in the fol-
lowing passage:

To clear this spot by death, at least I give
A *badge* of fame, to slander's livery.

Rape of Lucrece, p. 534.

The colour of the coat was univer-
sally blue, which made this further
distinction necessary. See **BLUE**.

A *blue coat* with a *badge* does better with you.

Gr. Tu Quoque. O. Pl. vii. 33.

That is, a *servant's dress*. It was also
called a *cognizance*; and vulgarly cor-
rupted into *cullisen*. See **CULLISEN**.

Attending on him he had some five men;
their *cognizance*, as I remember, was a pea-
cock without a taylor.

Green's Quip. Harl. Misc. v. p. 412.

BADGER. It is a vulgar error, still in-
veterately maintained, by many who
have sufficient opportunities of inform-
ing themselves better, that this animal
has the two legs on one side shorter
than those on the other. It is noticed
as an error by Brown, *Pseudodox. B.*
iii. ch. 5. It is alluded to as a supposed
fact, by W. Browne, in *Britannia's*
Pastorals, B. i. Song 4:

And as that beast *hath legs* (which shep-
herds feare

Ycleep'd a *badger*, which our lambs doth
teare)

One long, the other short, that when he runs
Upon the plains he halts, but when he wons

On craggy rocks, or steepy hills, we see
None runs more swift, nor easier than he.

Drayton also calls him "*th' uneven*
legg'd badger," and speaks of his *halt-*
ing, in *Noah's Flood*, p. 1534.

We are not *badgers*,

For our legs are one as long as the other.

Lyly, Midas, i. 2.

BAFFLE, *v.* To use contemptuously; to
unknight. It was originally a punish-
ment of infamy, inflicted on recreant
knights, one part of which was hang-
ing them up by the heels. In French,
baffouer or *baffoler*. It is thus de-
scribed by Spenser:

And after all for greater infamie

He *by the heels him hung upon a tree*,

And *bafful'd* so, that all which passed by

The picture of his punishment might see.

F. Queen, B. VI. vii. 27.

The coward Bessus, in *King and no*
King, confesses that he had met with
this treatment:

In this state I continued, 'till *they hung me*
up by th' heels, and beat me wi' hasle-sticks,
as if they would have bak'd me. After this I
railed and eat quietly: for the whole kingdom
took notice of me for a *baffled* and whip'd fellow,

Act ii. Sc. 2.

There is a passage in Hall's Chronicle,
Hen. VIII. p. 40, wherein the practice
is spoken of as then retained in Scot-
land. The word occurs in Shakespeare,
Rich. II. i. 1. in the more general sense;
but in the following passage seems to
refer to the particular species of ig-
nomy:

An I do not, call me villain, and *baffle me*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Something of the same kind is also
implied, where Falstaff says,

If thou do it half so gravely, so majestically,
both in word and matter, *hang me up by the*
heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a poulter's hare.

Ib. ii. 4.

The subsequent allusions are added,
only by way of contrast to the figure he
would make when thus baffled. See
also *Muses' Looking Glass*. O. Pl.
ix. 183.

BAG, to give *the* to a person; a colloquial
phrase for to cheat.

You shall have those curses which belongs
unto your craft; you shall be light-footed to
travel farre, light witted upon every small oc-
casion to give your masters *the bag*.

Green's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 411.

To BAG, *v.* To breed, to become pregnant.

Well, Venus shortly *bagged*, and ere long was Cupid bred. *Alb. Engl.* vi. p. 148.

BAINE, *s.* A bath. *Bain*, Fr.

And so Sir Launcelot made faire Elaine for to gather herbs for him to make him a *baine*.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to. 1634.

And bath'd him in the *baine*

Of his son's blood, before the altar slaine.

Mirr. Mag. p. 268.

BAINE, *v.* To bathe. *Baigner*, Fr.

Hoping against hope, and fayning by and by some joy and pleasure, wherein he *bained* himself with great contented minde.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. 2.

To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.

Wounds of Civil War. F. Lodge.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. Fr. *Spenser*.

BAIT, *v.* Term in falconry. See BATE.

BAK'D-MEAT, means generally, meat prepared by baking, but in the common usage of our ancestors it signified more usually a meat pie; or perhaps any other pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. Dr. Johnson says only "meats dressed by the oven;" yet the very quotation he employs, from Bacon, leads to a suspicion of the truth; for there they are classed with sweetmeats. In *Romeo and Juliet*, as soon as the nurse has said,

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*;

Capulet exclaims,

Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica,

Spare not for cost. iv. 4.

This also suggests the same idea. But R. Sherwood puts it out of all doubt: by whom, in the English part of *Cotgrave's dictionary*, *bak'd meats* are rendered by *pastisserie*, i. e. *pâtisserie*; and on the other hand *pastisserie* is translated "all kind of pies, or *bak'd meats*."

You speak as if a man

Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd meat*

Afore it is cut up.

White Devil. O. Pl. vi. 312.

Coffin'd means incrusted. See COFFIN.

Prior speaks of *bak'd-meats*, in an imitation of Chaucer:

Full oft doth Mat with Topaz dine. Eateth *bak'd meats*, etc.

But whether he meant it in this sense is not so clear.

BALDRICK, or BAULDRICK, *s.* A belt.

But that I will have a recheat winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible *baldrick*, the ladies shall pardon me.

Much A. i. 1.

Athwart his breast a *bauldrick* brave he ware.

Sp. F. Q. I. vii. 29.

The zodiac is called by *Spenser* the *bauldrick* of the heavens:

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight

Which deck the *bauldrick of the heavens*

bright. *Prothalamion*, 174.

BALE, *s.* Sorrow. Sax.

Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,

The one side must have *bale*. *Cor. i.* 1.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*.

Spens. Daphnida, 320.

BALE OF DICE. A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms, a *bale of dice*,

Or two or three packs of cards to shew the cheat,

And nimbleness of hand.

B. Jon. New Inn, i. 3.

A pox upon these dice, give's a fresh *bale*.

Green's Tu Quoque. O. Pl. vii. 50.

BALKE, *s.* A beam, or rafter.

Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes*.

Gammer Gurton's N. O. Pl. ii. 7.

In it's swift pullies oft the men withdrew

The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.

The mighty *beam* redoubled oft its blows.

Fairf. T. xviii. 80.

Also a ridge in ploughed land, or rather a space left between the lands in a common field; still used in the mid-land counties.

And as the plowman when the land he tills Throws up the fruitfull earth in ridged hills,

Between whose *chevron* form he leaves a *balke*;

So twixt those hills had nature fram'd this walke. *Browne's Brit. Past.* i. 4.

No grying landlord hath inclos'd thy walkes

Nor toying plowman furrow'd them in *balkes*.

Ib. ii. 2. p. 61.

See *Junius*, and *Minshew*.

BALKE, *v.* To raise into ridges; to pile up.

Minshew has this word, "to *balke*, or make a *balk* in *earring* (i. e. plowing) of land." Thus some explain this passage of Shakespeare:

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights

Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 1.

Others would change the reading to *bak'd* in the sense of incrusted, which is not without authority from Shakespeare himself. See *Hamlet* ii. 2. There however the blood is *bak'd* by the fire of the houses, not the person *bak'd* in blood. The following quotation from Heywood is more apposite:

Troilus lies *embak'd*

In his cold blood.

Iron Age.

BALLIARDS for BILLIARDS, from a mistaken opinion concerning the etymology, which has been adopted by Dr. Johnson. It is really from *Billard*, Fr.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards* far unfit,
With shuttlecocks miseeming manly wit.

Spenser, Moth. Hub. Tale, 803.

BALLOON, or BALOON, *s.* A large inflated ball of strong leather, used in a game of the same appellation. The game was French.

While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at my books. *Ben Jon. Fox*, ii. 2.

All that is nothing, I can toss him thus.

G. I thus: 'tis easier sport than the *baloon*.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 497.

In the above passage of Ben Jonson, the word is erroneously printed *balloo*, in Whalley's edit. In the game of *balloon*, the ball was struck with the arm, like the *follis* of the ancients. Minshew in *Bracer*, speaks of a wooden bracer worn on the arm by *baloone* players. Bailey says, "Also a great ball with which noblemen and princes use to play." In the play of Eastward Hoe, Sir Petronel Flash says, "We had a match at *baloon* too with my Lord Whackum, for four crowns;" and adds, "O sweet lady, 'tis a strong play with the arm." — O. Pl. iv. 211. This game is thus described in a book entitled *Country Contents*:

A strong and moving sport in the open fields, with a great ball of double leather filled with wind, and driven to and fro with the strength of a man's arm, armed with a bracer of wood.

Strutt, who quotes this description, adds that it was the same sport which was revived not many years ago at Pimlico under the title of the *Olympic game*. Vob. iii. p. 148. That the balloon was filled with wind, appears in this quotation:

The more that *ballones* are blowen up with winde, the higher they rebounde.

Defence of the Regiment of Women.

Harl. MS. 6257. fol. 20.

Packe, foole, to French *baloone*, and there at play

Consume the progresse of thy sullen day.

R. Anton. Phil. Satyres, p. 20.

It is described by *Coryat* as played at Venice. *Crud.* ii. 15. *repr.*

BALLOW, *adj.* Explained in the margin, gant; that is, bony, thin.

Whereas the *ballow* nag, outstrips the wind in chase. *Drayton, Polyolb.* iii. p. 704.

I do not find the word elsewhere.

BAN, *s.* A curse; from *ban*, a public sentence of condemnation. Germ.

Take thou that too with multiplying *banns*,
Timon will to the woods. *Tim. A.* iv. 1.

Sometime with lunatic *bans*, sometime with prayers. *Lear*, ii. 3.

To BAN, *v.* To curse.

All swoln with chafing, down Adonis sits
Banning his boisterous and unruly beast.

Sh. Venus and Adonis, i. 325.

And here upon my knees, striking the earth,
I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.

Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 139.

BANBURY. This town, in the beginning of the 17th century, was much infested with Puritans. *Zeal of-the-land Busy*, the puritanical Rabbi in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is called a *Banbury man*, and described as one who had been a baker, but left that trade to set up for a prophet.

Quar. I knew divers of those *Banburians* when I was in Oxford. Act. i. Sc. 3.

She is more devout

Than a weaver of *Banbury*, that hopes
To intice heaven, by singing, to make him lord
Of twenty looms.

Wits, by Sir W. Dav. O. Pl. viii. 410.

From the loud pure wives of *Banbury*, etc.

Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.

B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 113.

BAND was formerly synonymous with *bond*.

See Jonson's *Staple of News* throughout, where *Band*, an allegorical personage, is one of the attendants on *Pecunia*.

Sister, prove such a wife

As my thoughts make thee, and my utmost
band

Shall pass on thy approof. *Ant. et Cl.* iii. 2.

That is, "such as I will pledge my utmost bond that thou wilt prove."

The expression is rather obscure. See also *Com. of E.* iv 2. and *Rich. II.* i. 1.

Since faith could get no credit at his hand,
I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 152.

I knew his word as currant as his *band*,
And straight I gave to him three crowns in
hand. *Harringt. Epig.* iv. 16.

We should doubtless read *band* for
bond in the following stanza:

The bloudie Jew now ready is
With whetted blade in hand,
To spoyle the blood of innocent
By forfeit of his *bond*.

Reliques of Anc. Poetry, vol. i. p. 215.

Band is, by Fairfax, licentiously
used for bound:

Erotimus prepar'd his cleansing gear,
And with a belt his gown about him *band*.
Tasso, xi. 71.

See also *Spanish Tragedy*. O. Pl.
iii. 202.

BAND, as an article of ornament for the
neck, was the common wear of gen-
tlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who
now exclusively retain them, formerly
wore ruffs. The assumption of the *band*,
was doubtless, originally a piece of
coxcombry, as was the wearing of large
wigs, though both are now thought to
be connected with professional dignity.
See *Todd*.

Ruffs of the bar,
By the vacations power, translated are
To cut-work *bands*.

Habington, p. 110. and *Cens. Lit.* vii. 407.

That is, the lawyers were turned
fine gentlemen.

See CUT-WORK.

Then his *band*
May be disordered, and transformed from lace
To cut-work. *Beaum. et Fl. Coron.* Act. i.

It is rather remarkable, that what,
from the old usage, was within these
forty years called a *band*, at the uni-
versities, is now called a *pair of bands*,
probably from a supposed resemblance
to a pair of breeches.

BANDELEER. A broad belt of leather, worn
by a musqueteer, over the left shoulder,
to which were hung, besides other
implements, ten or twelve small cylin-
drical boxes, each containing a charge
of powder. *Bandouillier*, Fr.

My cask I must change for a cap and feather,

my *bandilero* to a scarf to hang my sword in.
Heyw. Royal K. etc. Anc. Dr. vi. 303.

Sylvester calls the zodiac a *bandeleer*:
What shall I say of that bright *bandeleer*
Which twice six signs so richly garnish here?

Du Bart. P. iv. Day 2. Week 2.

According to Minshew and Kersey,
the charge boxes were also called *ban-
deleers*.

BANDOG. Properly *band-dog*, or bound-
dog. A dog always kept tied up on
account of his fierceness, and with a
view to increase that quality in him,
which it certainly would do. *Coles*
and others render it *canis catenarius*.
In French *chien bandé*, which in the
following passage is played upon; *chien*
meaning also the *cock* of a gun or pistol.

Le *chien bandé* qui les guettoit,
En s'abbattant les attrapoit.

Townley's Hudibr. Canto I.

These were the dogs kept for baiting
bears, when that amusement was in
vogue: and therefore were probably
the same as those by which bulls also
were baited, the true old English *bull-
dogs*, than which a dog of greater
courage cannot exist. Mr. Gifford seems
to think they were German mastiffs.
From the word being usually written
and spoken *bandog*, it has been
sometimes supposed, but erroneously,
to be formed from *ban*, or curse.
From the terrific howling made by such
large dogs, they are occasionally in-
troduced in descriptions of night, to
heighten the horror of the picture:

The time when scritch-owls cry, and *bandogs*
howl,

When spirits walk, and ghosts break up their
graves. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 4.

A man had better, twenty times, be a *bandog*
and barke,

Than here, among such a sort, be parish-priest
or clarke. *Gammer Gurt.* O. Pl. ii. 50.

With warrens of starv'd fleas that bite like
bandogs. *B. et Fl. Wit w. M.* iii. 1.

In the following passages I find it spelt
according to its etymology:

Hush now yee *band-doggs*, barke no more
at me,

But let me slide away in secrecie.

Marston. Sat. 5. *ad fin.*

Walking late in the evening he was assaulted
by *band-dogs*, and by them worried and torne
in pieces. *Heywood's Hierarchie*, p. 33.

On the Queen (Eliz.) going to Kenilworth,

A great sort of *bandogs* were there tyed in the utter court, and thirteen bears in the inner.
Progr. of Eliz.

BANDORE. A musical instrument; very similar in form to a guitar, but whether strung with wires like that, or with catgut, like the lute, we are not told. It is figured in Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, vol. iii. p. 345. Sir John says, on the authority of Stowe, (*Ann.* p. 369,) that it was invented by John Rose, or rather Ross, a famous viol maker; but, as it so much resembles the Italian *pandura*, both in form and name, it is most probable that Ross worked from an Italian model; though he might not choose to disclose the fact to his English customers. See *Hawk.* iv. p. 111. Minsheu describes it as "a musical instrument with three strings;" but, if the figure be right, he is very wrong; for the strings there are numerous. Howell, in his vocabulary, translates it *Pandura*, Ital.

One Garchi Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levitie, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bandore*.

Wits, fits and fancies, K. 4. — 1614.

BANDY, v. Originally a term at tennis; from *bander*, Fr. of the same signification.

Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,
And his to me. *Rom.* ii. 5.
That while he had been *bandying* at tennis
He might have sworn himself to hell, and struck
His soul into the hazard.

Webster's Vittoria Corombona.

The other senses seem to be metaphorical: and if so, Skinner's interpretation *totis viribus se opponere*, and his derivation from *se bander contre*, fall to the ground.

BANKROUT, or BANQUEROUT, s. A bankrupt.

Time is a very *bankrout* and owes more than he's worth, to season. *Com. of E.* iv. 2.

Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,
Though mist, until our *bankrout* stage be
sped, etc. *Leon. Digges. Prolog. to Sh.* p. 223.
Of whom, I think, it may be truly said,
That hee'll prove *banquerout* in ev'ry trade.
Hon. Ghost. p. 4.

Also bankruptcy:

An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many shipwracks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some *bankrouths*. *Ascham, Scholem.* p. 59.

To BANKROUT. To become bankrupt.

He that wins empire with the loss of faith
Out-buies it, and will *bankrout*.

Byron's Conspiracy, by Thorpe.

BANKS'S HORSE, or CURTALL. A learned horse, whose name was *Morocco*, (See *Drayt.* ii. 186.) more celebrated in his time than even the learned pig in ours. He has the honour to be mentioned by Sir Walter Raleigh in his *History of the World*:

If *Banks* had lived in older times, he would have shamed all the inchanters in the world; for whosoever was most famous among them, could never master, or instruct any beast as he did his *horse*. Part i. p. 178.

She governs them with signs, and by the eye,
as *Banks* breeds his *horse*.

Parson's Wedd. by Killegrew, O. Pl. xi. 507. One of his qualifications was dancing, for which reason he is supposed to have been alluded to in *Love's Labour Lost*, Act i. sc. 2. under the title of "*The dancing horse*." Many quotations concerning this horse are collected in the note on that passage, in Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespeare*; where one of his exploits is said to have been going up to the top of St. Paul's church. This feat is alluded to in some verses by *Gayton*, from *Banck's his horse to Rosinante*:

Let us compare our feats; thou top of nowles
Of hils, hast oft been seen, I top of Pauls
(pron. *Powles*)

To Smithfield horses I stood there the wonder.
Festiv. Notes, p. 289.

If we may trust the chronology of the *Owle's Almanack*, this happened in 1601:

Since the *dancing horse* stood on the top of Powles, whilst a number of asses stood braying below, 17 yeares. — p. 6. publ. in 1618.

It was given out that he was a spirit.
See **CURTAL**.

BANKSIDE. A part of the Borough of Southwark where were once four public theatres, the *Globe*, the *Swan*, the *Rose*, and the *Hope*. Of the first, which was famous for being the original stage on which most of the plays of Shakespeare appeared, there is an ac-

count in the Prolegomena to the edition of Shakespeare, by Mr. Malone. The *Bank-side* was also a noted place for ladies of more complaisance than virtue:

Come, I will send for a whole coach or two
Of *Bank-side* ladies, and we will be jovial.
Randolph's Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

I fear our best zeal for the drama will not authorize us to deny that these circumstances are too often combined. Covent-garden and Drury-lane have succeeded to the *Bank-side* in every species of fame.

In the time of Shirley the theatres on the *Bank-side* seem to have been considered as of an inferior order, chiefly fit for noise and show. Thus the prologue to his *Doubtful Heir* begins:

All that the Prologue comes for is to say,
Our author did not calculate this Play
For this meridian; the *Banck-sides*, he knows,
Are far more skilful at the ebbes and flows
Of water than of wit, he did not mean
For th' elevation of your poles this scene.
No shows, no dance, and what you most
delight in
Grave-understanders, [those in the pit] here's
no target fighting
Upon the stage, all work for cutlers barr'd
No bawdery, nor no ballets; this goes hard.

BANQUEROUT. See BANKROUT.

BANQUET, what we now call a dessert, was in earlier times often termed *a banquet*; and Mr. Gifford informs us that the *banquet* was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the
musick
And *banquet* be prepared here.

Massing. Unnat. Comb.

The dishes were raised one upon another
As woodmongers do billets, for the first,
The second, and third course; and most of
the shops
Of the best confectioners in London ransack'd
To furnish out a *banquet*.

Mass. City Madam, ii. 1.

"The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," the same critic says, "was the gardenhouse or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished." To this Shallow alludes, when he says,

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where,

in an arbour, we will eat a last year's plippin
of mine own grafting, etc. *2 Hen. IV.*

Every meale foure long tables furnished with all varieties: our first and second course being threescore dishes at one boord, and after that alwayes a *banquet*.

J. Taylor's Pennilesse Pilgr. p. 137. a.
For *banqueting stuff* (as suckets, jellies, sirrups,)

I will bring in myself.

Middl. Witch, Act i. p. 9.

Evelyn used it in this sense so late as in 1685:

The *banquet* [dessert] was twelve vast chargers pil'd up so high, that those who sat one against another could hardly see each other. Of these *sweetmeats* — the ambassadors tasted not. *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 620.

It must be observed, however, that the distinction marked in these passages is not always made by authors of that time. *Banquet* is often used by Shakespeare, and there seems always to signify a feast, as it does now. Massinger himself uses it so in the latter part of the *City Madam*.

BARB, *v.* To shave, or to dress the hair and beard.

Shave the head and tie the beard; and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barb'd* before his death; you know the course is common. *Meas. for M.* iv. 2.

R. And who *barbes* ye, Grimbail?

G. A dapper knave, one Rosko.

Promos et Cassandra, v. 5.

Hence also metaphorically, to mow:
The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb*
the field

Thou mak'st wink-sure.

Marst. Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 63.

See also UNBARBED.

BARB, *s.* A kind of hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

But let be this, and tell me how you fare,
Do 'way your *barbe*, and shew your face bare.
Chaucer, Tro. et Cr. ii. 159.

Hence the following reading, proposed in a difficult passage of Shakespeare:

For those milk-paps

That's through the widow's *barb* bore at men's eyes. *Tim. A.* iv. 3.

Perhaps *window'd barb* might be the true reading. The old text is *window barne*; the modern reading *window-bars*. *Barbula* is explained in Du Cange, "tegminis species, quâ caput

tegebant milites seu equites in praeliis:" also, "caputium magnum sine caudâ," a great monk's hood.

BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; *Barbason*, well; yet they are devils' additions, the names of fiends: but cuckold! wittol! cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name.

Mer. W. ii. 2.

I am not *Barbason*; you cannot conjure me.

Hen. V. ii. 1.

The commentators give us *Barbatos*, from *Scott* and *R. Holme*; but that is hardly the same. Shakespeare must have found *Barbason* somewhere; which will probably be discovered.

BARBE, s. Used by corruption for *barde*; the general name for the several pieces of defensive armour with which the horses of knights were covered in war.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.

Heyward.

Quoted by Dr. Johnson.

Also the ornaments and housings of horses in peace or at tournaments:

— His loftie steed with golden sell
And goodly gorgeous *barbes*.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 11.

At last they see a warlike horse and stout,
With gilded *barb*, that cost full many a pound.

Harringt. Ariosto, i. 72.

The rayns wer twoo chaynes of golde very artificially made, the *barbe* and coverture of the horse, of cloth of golde fringed round about with like gold.

Palace of Pleasure, b. 2.

A *barb* means also a horse from *Barbary*.

BARBED. Similarly corrupted, for *barded*; horses thus armed or ornamented. The corruption was in more common use than the proper word.

And now instead of mounting *barbed* steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly, etc.

Rich. III. i. 1.

And, where he goes, beneath his feet he treads
The armed Saracens, and *barbed* steeds.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 48.

A confusion seems to have arisen between the *barb* or *Barbary* horse, and the *barded* horse: thus in the low Latin there is *cavallus de barba*, and *equus barbarus*, for the former; as well as *cavallus de barda*, and *equus bardatus*, for the latter. Consult *Du Cange* on the above words. It has very

justly been objected to Chatterton as an inaccuracy, that he applied this epithet to a hall. *Aella* 219. It was strictly appropriated to *horse armour*, and never used in general reference to arms. See also below. **BARDE** and **BARDED**.

BARBER'S CHAIR. Proverbial for accommodating all bottoms.

It is like a *barber's chair*, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock.

All's W. ii. 2.

See **RAY**.

Rabelais shews that it might be applied to any thing in very common use. *Progn.* ch. 5. *Ozell*, vol. v. p. 258.

It appears that barbers' shops were anciently places of great resort, and the practices observed there were consequently very often the subject of allusion. The cittern or lute, which hung there for the diversion of the customers, is the foundation of a proverb. See **CITTERN**.

A peculiar mode of snapping the fingers is also mentioned as a necessary qualification in a barber:

Let not the *barber* be forgotten: and look that he be an excellent fellow, and one that can *snap his fingers with dexterity*.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. P. vii. 86.

Morose, who detested all noises, particularly valued a barber who was silent, and did not snap his fingers; but it is represented as a rare instance.

The fellow trims him silently, and hath not the *knack with his sheers or his fingers*: and that continency in a *barber* he thinks so eminent a virtue, as it has made him chief of his counsel.

B. Jon. Silent Wom. i. 2.

Of the *barber's* art, as it was practised in his day, a curious sample is given by *Lyly*. The barber says,

Thou knowest I have taught thee the knocking of the hands, the tickling on a man's haire, like the tuning of a citterne. *D. True. M.* Besides, I instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation, as, How, Sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a pent-hous on your upper lip, or an ally on your chin? a low curle on your head like a bull, or dangling Locke like a spaniell? your mustachoes sharpe at the ends, like shomaker's aules, or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes? your love-locks wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on you shoulders?

Mydas, iii. 2.

Plutarch remarks, that *barbers* are naturally a loquacious race, and gives an anecdote of King Archelaus, who, like Morose, stipulated with his barber to shave him in silence. *De Garrul.* p. 508.

BARBER-MONGER. A term of contempt thrown out among many others by *Kent*, in *K. Lear*, against the *E. of Gloster's* steward. Its meaning is rather obscure, but is well conjectured, by Dr. Farmer, to be intended to convey a reproach against the steward, as making a property of barbers and other tradesmen, by taking fees for recommending them to the family.

Draw, you whoreson cullionly *barber-monger*, draw. *Lear*, ii. 2.

BARBICAN. More properly, but less commonly, *barbacan*, being from *barbacana*, Span. or low Latin. It was generally a small round tower, for the station of an advanced guard, placed just before the outward gate of the castle yard, or ballium.

King on Anc. Castles; Archael. v. 308.

Within the *barbican* a porter sate

Day and night duly keeping watch and ward.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 25.

Taken for a watch tower, or post of importance in general.

That far all-seeing eye

Could soon espy

What kind of waking man

He had so higly set, and in what *barbican*.

B. Jon. Epithalamion, vol. vii. p. 5.

Minshew, on this word, relates a pun of a king of Spain, to an old captain with a grey beard, who had lost a town of which he was governor, "Perdisti mi villa y guardáste la *barbacana*?" Did you lose my town and keep the *barbacana*? i.e. *barbican*, or *grey-beard*.

Barbicana is found in low Latin as well as *barbacana*, See *Du Cange*.

Stowe calls it a *barbican*, or *burh-kenning*, from which he seems to derive it: i. e. from *burh* and *kenn*, being a place to kenn or view from, "commonly called *barbican* or *burhkenning*, for that same being placed on a high ground, and also builded of some good height, was in old time used as a watch

tower for the citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole citie."

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 52.

BARBING. A cant term for clipping of gold; quasi, shaving it.

Ay, and perhaps thy neck

Within a noose, for laundring gold, and *barbing* it. *B. Jon. Alch.* i. 1.

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. *Bar-dachio*, Ital.

Cato, among other things, hit him in the teeth with a certain *bardash*, whom he had enticed from Rome into France with promise of rich rewards. This womanly youth being at a feast, etc. *Camer. Hist. Med.* p. 171.

So in the note on Ingle, in Ozell's *Rabelais*:

The Spaniards spell it Yngle, which with them means nothing else than the groin, not a *bardash*. Vol. i. p. 137.

BARDE. The proper word signifying horse-armour, for which *barbe* is generally, but corruptly, used. See Minshew, and Barrett's *Alvearie*. The word is French, Italian, and low Latin. The *bardes* consisted of the following pieces: the *chamfron*, *chamfrein*, or *shaffron*, the *crinieres* or *main facre*, the *poitrine*, *poitral* or breastplate, and the *croupiere* or buttock piece. *Grose on Anc. Armour*, p. 29.

See **BARBE**.

BARDED. Armed or ornamented, but applied only to a horse.

For at all alarines he was the first man armed, and that at all points, and his horse ever *barded*. *Comines Hist. by Danet.* 1596.

There were a five hundred men of arms in eyther host, with *barded* horses, all covered with iron. *Holinshed*.

Sometimes *barded* was contracted to *bar'd*.

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops,
And bid them battle where they pitch their tents?

Heywood's Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 514.
See also 542.

So also in Drayton:

There floats the *bar'd* steed with his rider drown'd. *Miracles of Moses*.

BARE, for *bare-headed*. It was a piece of state, that the servants of the nobility, particularly the gentleman-usher, should attend bare headed: for which *bare* was often used.

Have with them for the great caroch, six horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler *bare*,
And my three women; we will live i' faith
Th' examples of the town, and govern it.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, iv. 2.

Coachmen also drove *bare*, when
great state was assumed:

Or a pleated lock, or a *bareheaded* coachman;
This sits like a sign where great ladies are
To be sold within.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 2.

The wind blew't off (*his hat*) at Highgate,
and my Lady

Would not endure me light to take it up,
But made me drive *bare-headed* in the rain.

B. Jon. New Inn, iv. 1.

In the procession to the trial in
Shakespeare's King Henry VIII. one of
the persons enumerated is a gentleman-
usher, *bareheaded*.

And be a viscountess, to carry all
Before her (as we say) her gentleman-usher,
And cast off pages, *bare*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, ii. 3.

And your coachman bald,
Because he shall be *bare* enough.

Id. Devil an Ass, ii. 3.

Your 'squireship's mother passeth by (*her*
huisher [usher]
Mr. Pol-Martin *bareheaded* before her.)

Id. Tale Tub, v. 7.

And again:

With her Pole-Martin *bare* before her.

Ib. 10.

BAR'D CATER-TRA, or more properly *barr'd*
quatre, trois. The name for a sort of
false dice, so constructed, that the *qua-*
tre and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

I have suffered your tongue, like a *bar'd*
cater tra, to run all this while and have not
stopt it.

Dekker's Honest Whore, Part. II. O. P. iii. 437.

Where fullam high and low men bore great
sway

With the quicke helpe of a *bard cater trey*.

Taylor's Trav. of 12 pence, p. 73.

See LANGRET, FULLAM, and NOVUM.

So likewise when other throws were
excluded by loading, the dice were
named accordingly. We read of

Those demi-bars, those *bar* size-aces.

Nobody and Somebody, 4to. G. 3.

They were chiefly used at the game
of *Novum*, where five or nine were
winning casts.

Such be also call'd *bard cater treas*, be-
cause commonly the longer end will of his own
sway drawe downewards, and turne up to the
eie sice, sincke, deuce, or ace. The prin-

cipal use of them is at *Novum*, for so long a
paire of *bard cater treas* be walking on the
bourd, so long can ye not cast five nor nine
unless it be by a great chance.

Art of Juggling, 1612. C. 4.

BARKING-DOGS *bite not*. This proverb,
which is still in use, is extant in the
play of George-a-Greene.

That I will try. *Barking dogs* bite not the
sorest.

O. P. iii. 43.

In Ray it is thus set down:

The greatest *barkers* bite not sorest; or,
dogs that *bark* at a distance bite not at hand.

Prov. p. 76.

BARLIBREAK, ot the *last couple in Hell*.

The name of a rural sport, very often
alluded to by our poets, and apparently
still used in some parts of Scotland.

Dr. Jamieson, in *BARLA-BREIKIS, barley*
bracks, says, "This innocent sport
seems to be almost entirely forgotten in
the South of Scotland. It is also fall-
ing into desuetude in the North." He
describes it thus: "A game generally
played by young people in a corn yard.
Hence called *Barla-bracks, about the*
stacks. One stack is fixed on as the
dule or goal; and one person is ap-
pointed to catch the rest of the company,
who run out from the *dule*. He does
not leave it till they are all out of his
sight. Then he sets out to catch them.
Any one who is taken, cannot run out
again with his former associates, being
accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to
assist his captor in pursuing the rest.
When all are taken, the game is finish-
ed; and he who is first taken is bound
to act as catcher in the next game."

The English game was very different
from this. It is thus described by Mr.
Gifford, chiefly from the passage of the
Arcadia: "It was played by six people
(three of each sex) who were coupled
by lot. A piece of ground was then
chosen, and divided into three com-
partments, of which the middle one was
called *hell*. It was the object of the
couple condemned to this division to
catch the others, who advanced from
the two extremities; in which case a
change of situation took place, and *hell*
was filled by the couple who were ex-
cluded by pre-occupation from the other

places: in this "catching" however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended."

Note on Massinger, vol. i. p. 104.

One of the poems most descriptive of it is that by Sir John Suckling, quoted in the same note, and beginning,

Love, reason, hate did once bespeak
Three mates to play at *barley-break*, etc.

And that in the *Arcadia*, cited below:

Would I had time
To wonder at this *last couple in Hell*.

B. et Fl. Capt. v. 4.

Sometimes alluded to in a contrary sense:

O devils!

O, the *last couple that came out of Hell!*

R. Brome's Queen and C. iv. 4.

And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course at *barley-break* or base.

B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 4.

Both its names are alluded to in the following passage:

Shall's to *barlibreak*?

I was in *hell* last; 'tis little less to be in a
petticoat sometimes.

Shirley's Bird in a Cage, O. P. viii. 296.

It is thus exactly described by Sir Philip Sidney:

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do flie,
The two that in mid place, *hell* called, were
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to beare
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
There you may see that, as the middle two
Do *coupled*, towards either couple make,
They, false and fearful, do their hands undo.

Arcadia, B. 1. Ecl. last.

The couples being paired, a male and female together, it seems that they sometimes solaced themselves in their confinement by kisses, as appears from the following Epigram:

Barley break: or Last in Hell.

We two are last in *hell*: what may we feare
To be tormented or kept pris'ners here?

Alas, if kissing be of plagues the worst,

We'll wish in *hell* we had been last and first.

Herricks Poems, p. 34.

That the middle place was called *hell*,

is also said in a poem entitled *Barley-break*, publ. 1607.

Euphema now with Shetton *is in hell*

(For so the middle roome is always call'd,)
He would for ever, if he might, there dwell.

British Bibliogr. i. p. 67.

This term of *Hell* was indiscreet, and must have produced many profane allusions; besides familiarizing what ought always to preserve its due effect of awe upon the mind. See the Poem quoted by Dr. Drake in his *Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. i. p. 311.

We learn from the communication of a kind friend, that it was played in Yorkshire within his memory, and among the stacks of corn, but with some variations from the Scottish game. They had also another form of it, more resembling that in the *Arcadia*, which was practised in open ground. It is probable that it still subsists in all the northern counties. Our very puerile game of *tag* seems to be derived from it; for there was a *tig* or *tag* in the Yorkshire game, whose touch made a prisoner.

Barlibak is used as the name of an evil spirit, by Massinger, vol. i. 80.

BARNACLE. A multivalve shell-fish [*lepas anatifera*, Linn.] growing on a flexible stem, and adhering to loose timber, bottoms of ships, etc.; anciently supposed to turn into a Solan goose; possibly because the name was the same. Whether the fish or the bird be meant in the following passage is not clear:

We shall lose our time

And all be turned to *barnacles* or apes.

Temp. iv. Sc. last.

The metamorphosis is mentioned by Butler in *Hudibr.* III. ii. l. 655. By Bp. Hall, iv. 2, and others; and in this Latin aenigma,

Sum volucris, nam plumosum mihi corpus,
et alae

Quarum remigio, quum libet, alta peto.

Haud tamen e volucris foecundo semine
nascor,

Haud ovi tereti in cortice concipior;

Sed mare me gignit, biforis sub tegmine
conchae,

Aut in ventre trabis, quam tulit unda diu.

Illud idem tenero mihi pabula praebet
alumno;

Pabula jam grandi suggerit illud idem.

Pincieri Aenigm. i. 1.

The notes show that many respectable men gave credit to the fable.

Like other fictions, it had its variations: sometimes the *barnacles* were supposed to grow on trees, and thence to drop into the sea and become geese; as in Drayton's account of Furness:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake
Their roots so deeply soak'd) send from their stocky boughs
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd *barnacles* by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then by the fluxure nurs'd
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls; when dropping from the tree,
Into the merry pond which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly.

Polyolb. Song 27. p. 1190.

From this fable, *Linnaeus* has formed his trivial name *anatifera*, *Goose*, or *Duck-bearing*. See *Donovan's British Shells*, Plate 7, where is a good description of the real animal, and an excellent specimen of the fabulous account, from Gerard's *Herbal*.

BARNE. A child. A word still retained in the northern dialects, supposed to be from *born*, that which is *born*, *natus*.
Mercy on's, a *barne*! a very pretty *barne*.
Win. Tale, iii. 3.

BARNE-BISHOP, i. e. Boy-Bishop. See **NICHOLAS ST.**

BARRED. For *barded*, which see.
Both armed cap-a-pee upon their *barred* horse,
Together fiercely flow.
Drayt. Pol. xii. p. 904.

BARRIERS. To fight at *barriers*; to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply *barriers*:

Noble youth,
I pity thy sad fate. — Now to the *barriers*.
(*They fight at barriers, first single pairs, then three to three.*)
Vitt. Corombona. O. P. iv. 341.

The great *barriers* moulted not more feathers,
than he
Hath shed hairs, by the confession of his doctor.
Id. ib. p. 245.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair, London: they were sold piping hot, in booths and on stalls, and ostentatiously displayed, to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a *Bartholomew pig* became a common subject of allusion; the puritan railed against it,

For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*,
and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, i. 6.

Falstaff, in coaxing ridicule of his enormous figure, is playfully called by his favourite,

Thou whoreson little tidy *Bartholomew* boar-pig.
2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Dr. Johnson thought that paste-pigs were there meant; but the true *Bartholomew pigs* were substantial, real, hot, roasted pigs; as may be seen throughout the above play of old Ben, where Ursula, the pig-woman, is no inconsiderable personage. *Gayton* also speaks of the pig-dressers.

Like *Bartholomew Fair pig-dressers*, who look like the dams, as well as the cooks of what they roasted.
Fest. N. p. 57.

The young wife in Jonson's play pretends a violent longing for pig, that she may be taken to the fair; and it seems that her case was far from uncommon. Davenant speaks of the *Bartlemew pig*,

That gaping lies on every stall,
Till female with great belly call.

The pigs may still be there, but I fear the fair is now a place of too much mobbing and riot for ladies in that condition. There *might* also be paste-pigs, but, if so, they were very inferior objects, and meant only for children.

Mrs. Ursula also tells us the price of her pigs; namely, five shillings, five shillings and six pence, or even six shillings! This was surely as dear in James I.'s time, as a guinea lately. The highest price, of course, was to be asked of a longing woman.

BASE, or *Bass*, *v.* To sing or play the *base* part in music.

And the thunder
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper, it did *base* my trespass.
Tem. iii. 3.

Bass is the usual orthography among musicians, and is supported by the derivation, which is *basse*, Fr.; but the pronunciation is in that case very irregular; and the use of the comparative, *baser*, as "a *baser* sound," is still more decisive for *base*. The latter reason is Dr. Johnson's.

BASE, or *Prison-base*, or *Prison-bars*. A rustic game, which consisted chiefly in running.

Lads more like to run

The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter. *Cym.* v. 3.

The lines following give some kind of picture of the sport:

So ran they all as they had been at *bace*,
They being chased that did others chace.

Spens. F. Q. V. viii. 5.

To *bid a base*, means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

To *bid* the wind *a base* he now prepares.

Shak. Venus and Adonis, p. 418.

Though in the following passage the allusion is rather obscure,

Indeed I *bid the base* for Protheus,

Two Gent. i. 2.

in this it is clear:

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to *bid* the English king *a base*.

How say, young Prince, what think you of
the match?

Pr. I think king Edward will outrun us all.

Marlow's Ed. II. O. Pl. ii. 378.

N. B. It is there misprinted, *abase*, in one word: the context demonstrates what it ought to be.

BASE-COURT. The outer, or lower court.

My Lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend

To speak with you; may't please you to
come down. *Rich. II.* iii. 3.

Into the *base-court* then she did me lead.

Tower of Doctrine. Percy. Anc. Poet. l. p. 105.

BAESLARD. See **BASLARD**.

BASEN. Extended as with astonishment.

And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide,

Wond'ring what mister wight he was, and
whence. *Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale*, l. 670.

Perhaps the same as *bawson*; which
see.

BASENET. { A very light helmet, so called

BASSINET. { from its resemblance to a

BACINET. { *bason*, consequently without

a visor, properly, though sometimes that part was added. — Knights when fatigued often wore them for

ease, instead of their helmets. They were commonly worn by our infantry in the reigns of Edward II. III. and Richard II. See Grose on *Anc. Armour*. V. *Bacinetum* apud Du Cange.

BASES, *plural noun*. A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback.

About his middle hee had, *in steede of bases*, a long cloak of silke, which unhand-somely, as it needes must, became the wearer.

Sidney's Arcadia, B. I. p. 62.

All heroick persons are pictured in *bases* and buskins. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 218.

Bases were also worn on other occasions, and are thus exactly described in a stage direction to a play by Jasper Maine. "Here six Mores dance, after the ancient Aethiopian manner. Erect arrowes stuck round their heads in their curled hair instead of quivers. Their bowes in their hands. Their upper parts naked. Their nether, from the wast to their knees, covered with *bases* of blew satin, edged with a deep silver fringe," etc. *Amorous Warre*, iii. 2.

The colour of her *bases* was almost

Like to the falling whitish leaves and drie, —

With cypresse trunks embroder'd and embost.

Harr. Ar. xxxii. 47.

The wicked steele seaz'd deep in his right side,

And with his streaming blood his *bases* dide.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 41.

Butler has used it in *Hudibras* to express the Butcher's apron:

With gantlet blue, and *bases* white.

I. ii. 769.

Dr. Johnson has twice misinterpreted this word. See **BASE**, No. 3, and 5, in his Dictionary.

In a passage of Ariosto, they are worn by ladies instead of petticoats. xxxvii. 25. *Harr.*

In the original, *sopravesta* is the word corresponding to *bases*.

We find a pair of *bases* mentioned in the play of Pericles, ii. 1. where it is wrongly interpreted "armour for the legs."

On the other hand, a petticoat serves for *bases*, in Massinger.

And in Spenser, a woman's petticoats and apron serve instead of cuirass and *bases*:

and adds, "Gallis olim *bazelaire*, nunc *coutelas*."

Where not in robes, but with our *baslarden* bright,
We came to parle of the publique weale.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 284.

Stowe calls it *basiliarde*, and speaks of it as the weapon with which Sir W. Walworth first wounded Wat Tyler.

The mayor having receyved his stroke drew his *basiliarde*, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck.

London. 1599. p. 173.

The statute of 12 Richard II. wyll that no servant of husbandrye, ne labourer, nor servant of artificer, nor of vitayller, shall beare *baselarde*, dagger, nor spere upon peyne of forfeiture.

Cited in Cens. Liter. vol. x. p. 158. 1st. Ed.

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists, which proves it to have been then current.

Basta, content thee, for I have it full.

Tam. Shr. i. 1.

BASTARD, s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. According to Minshew's explanation it was a raisin wine; but he was mistaken.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of a white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and *bastard*.

Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 239.

We shall have all the world drink *brown* and *white bastard*.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

It was common in taverns.

Score a pint of *bastard* in the half moon.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

And again:

Why then your *brown bastard* is your only drink.

See also *O. Pl.* iii. 292. and v. 328.

It is said in one passage to be heady:

I was drunk with *bastard*,

Whose nature is to form things, like itself,
Heady and monstrous.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tam'd, ii. 1.

Burton mentions it among hot and strong liquors, and compounds.

All black wines, overhot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, rumny, *brown-bastard*, metheglen, and the like.

Anat. of Mel. p. 70.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, in 1509, is this article:

Payed for a q'rt of *bastard* for ye singers of the Passhyon on Palme Sundaye, 4d.

Coates's Reading, p. 217.

BASTILE, s. A castle.

Mirror for Magist. 167, and Hudibras ii. 1150. See *Todd's Johnson*.

BAT, s. A club, or large stick. We hardly regard this as an obsolete word: yet it is never used now, except in an appropriated sense; as cricket-*bat*.

I'll try whether your costard or my *bat* be the harder.

Lear, iv. 6.

And each of you a good *bat* on his neck,
Able to lay a good man on the ground.

George-a-Greene, O. Pl. iii. 42.

BATE, s. Contention.

Shall ever civil *bate*

Gnaw and devour our taste?

Countess of Pembroke's Antonius.

She set my brother first with me at *bate*.

Mirror for Magis. p. 74.

Breeds no *bate* with telling of discreet stories.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

See BREEDBATE.

BATE-BREEDING, adj. Apt to cause strife.

This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy.

Sh. Venus and Adon. Melone's Supp. i. 435.

BATE, v. A term in falconry; to flutter the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey: probably from *battre*, Fr.

That with the wind

Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

It is a natural action with birds, after bathing, to shake the moisture from their wings; also when desirous of their food, or prey, as in the following passage:

No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they brail and hood us so with sour awe of parents, that we dare not offer to *bate* at our desires.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 179.

Hood my unmann'd blood *bating* in my cheek.

Rom. and Jul. iii. 2.

Afterwards go leisurely against the wind, then unhood her, and before she *bate*, or find any check in her eye, whistle her off from your fist, fairly and softly.

Gentl. Recr. 8vo. p. 26.

The true meaning of the word is beautifully exemplified in the following passage of Bacon:

Wherein (viz. in matters of business) I would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less; or that I could perform more: for now I am like a hawk that *bates*, when I see oc-

casion of service; but cannot fly because I am
ty'd to another's fist. *Letter ii.*

BATE ME AN ACE, QUOTH BOULTON. *Proverb.*
The history of this Boulton, and the
origin of the proverb, are equally
unknown: he might perhaps have
asserted at some time that he had all
the tricks at cards, when there was an
ace against him; or some such thing.
According to an account in Ray's Prov.
p. 177, Queen Elizabeth, by aptly cit-
ing this proverb, detected that it was
wanting in a collection presented to her.
It was asserted, that all the proverbs
in the English language were there;
"Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," answer-
ed the Queen, implying that the asser-
tion was probably too strong; and, in
fact, that very proverb was wanting.

The following Epigram points out the
author of the collection mentioned by
Ray:

Secundae cogitationes meliores.

A pamphlet was of Proverbs pen'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
Untill one told him, *Bate m' an ace, quoth*
Bolton.

Indeed (said he) that proverbe is not there.
The Mastive, by H. P.

We find it in some of the old dramas:

After what sort, I pray thee tell me.

Grimme. Nay there, *bate me an ace, quoth*
Boulton. *Damon and Pithias, O. Pl. i. 224.*

Where it means, *excuse me there;*
as also in the following:

Bate me an ase, quoth Boulton: Tush,
your mind I know:

Ah Sir, you would belike let my cock sparrows
goe. *Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7.*

BATFUL, adj. Fruitful, fattening. From
to batten.

Where streams of milk thro' *batful* vallies flow.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1577.

Frequently in his *Polyolbion.* See
Todd.

BATLET, s. The instrument with which
washers beat their coarse clothes. *John-*
son. A regular diminutive from *bat*;
meaning therefore a small bat.

And I remember kissing of her *batlet*, and
the cows dugs that her pretty chop'd hands had
milk'd. *As you like it, ii. 4.*

I find the same implement called a
beetle elsewhere:

Huswife, go hire her, if you yeerely gave
A lamkin more than use, you that might save

In *washing-beetles*, for her hands would passe
To serve that purpose, tho' you daily wash.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 15.
Have I liv'd thus long to be knock'd o' th'
head

With half a *washing beetle*?

B. et Fl. Tamer Tam'd, ii. 5.

See **BEETLE.**

BATTLE. The main or middle body of an
army, between the van and rear.

The *vaward* Zerbin hath in government
The Duke of Lancaster the *battell* guides,
The Duke of Clarence with the *rereward* went.
Harrington's Ariost. xvi. 36.

Sould. Be yours the *vaward*.

Soph. I will give the charge.

Sould. Turnus, have you the *rereward*; I
the *battle*.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 539.

See *Strutt on the Manners and*
Customs, etc. vol. iii. p. 2, where is
an account from an old MS. of the
method of regulating these divisions.

BATTEN, v. To feed or fatten. This word
can hardly be called obsolete, having
been used by Pope, Prior, and Gay,
(See Johns. Dict.): but it is so far
disused as to be obscure to some readers.
It occurs in Hamlet, iii. 4. and in
Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 354.

BATTIL, or BATTEL, v. n. To grow fat.
Also actively, to fatten others.

For sleep, they said, would make her *battil*
better. *Sp. F. Q. VI. viii. 38.*

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle*
barren land. *Ray's Prov. 238. Also 260.*

Cotgrave has, "to *battle*, or get flesh,
prendre chair."

2. To **BATTLE**, is still current in Oxford
for taking provisions from the buttery,
etc.

Eat my commons with a good stomach, and
battled with discretion.

Puritan, Malone's Suppl. ii. p. 543.

Cotgrave has this sense also:

To *battle* (as scholars do in Oxford) être
debteur au collège pour ses vivres.

He adds,

Mot usé seulement des jeunes écoliers de
l'université d'Oxford.

BAUBLE, or BABLE, s. *Baubella*, in low
Latin, signifies *toys, jewels*; but that
word being found only in Hoveden, it
is as probable that the English may be
the original as the contrary; perhaps
both are from *babiole*, Fr. *Baciballum*
is found in Petronius Arbiter in a similar
sense; and *Βουβάλια* in Julius Pollux,

v. 16, for bracelets. See *Junius*, in *BABLE*. In its general signification this word is yet current; but the office of Fool being obsolete, its meaning, as a badge of it, requires explanation.

A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with ass's ears, fantastically carved upon it. Its form may be seen at Fig. 12 in the plate subjoined to the first part of *Hen. IV.* in Mr. Steevens's edition; and in Mr. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, pl. 3, vol. ii.

An idiot holds his *bauble* for a god,
And keeps the oath which by that god he swears.
Tit. And. v. 1.

It had been fitter for you to have found a fool's coat and a *bauble*. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 129.
If every fool should wear a *bable*, fewel would be dear. *Ray's Prov.* p. 108.

It was also the subject of another proverb, which, as well as several allusions made to it, was of a licentious nature. O. Pl. viii. 15. *All's IV.* iv, 5. *Romeo*, ii. 4. 979. a. — It appears from the French proverb subjoined by Ray, that the equivalent word in that language was *marotte*, which is now used for a person's particular foible, or hobby-horse. *C'est là sa marotte*: It is his hobby-horse.

Apparently as an adjective:

Doth knock

Bable babes against the rock.

Southwell, p. 51. 1st Ed.

BAUDKIN. The true form of a word, afterwards corrupted into *bodkin*, in the phrase *cloth of bodkin*. *Baudkin* was formed from the low Latin *Baldicus*, *Baldekinus*, which itself was derived, says Du Cange, from *Baldacco*. [Baldach] an oriental name for Babylon, being brought from thence. It was the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery. "Pannus omnium ditissimus, cujus utpote stamen ex filo auri, subtemen ex serico textitur, plumario opere intertextus." *Du Cange*. Spelman similarly defines it. See his *Glossary*. Minshew ridiculously derives it from *bawd*; because, he says, it was invented by such persons as an attractive ornament. For the examples, see **BODKIN**, *Cloth*

of. *Baldaquin* in French, and *Baldachino*, Italian, are explained by *Cotgrave* and *Florio*. *Bullokar* has the word rightly, *baudkin*; and defines it, "Stuffe or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold and silver." He calls it also *tinsell*, which now has a different meaning.

G. Gascoigne has the word in its original form:

For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For *baudkin*, broydrie cutworks, or conceits,
He set the shippes of merchantmen on worke.

Steele-Glasse, v. 786.

BAUSIN, or **BAWZON**. A badger.

His mitton's were of *bawzon's* skin.

Drayt. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.

BAVIAN, the same as *Babian*. A baboon or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. From *Baviaan*, Dutch; in German *Pavian*, a great monkey. He appears in Act iii. Sc. 5. of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail, with what decency he could. So *Babouin* in French, and our *Baboon*. See **BABIAN**.

The account given of it by Messrs. Steevens and Tollet, in the dissertation subjoined to first part *Hen. IV.* is very erroneous. They would make him a sort of fool, and a regular appendage to the Morris, which if he had been, he would have been more frequently mentioned.

Where's the *bavian*?

My friend, carry your tail without offence
Or scandal to the ladies, and be sure
You tumble with audacity and manhood:
And when you bark, do it with judgment.

loc. cit.

See *Thunberg's Trav.* i. 226.

BAVIN. Brush wood, or small faggots, made of such light and combustible matter, used for lighting fires. Still in use in some counties.

The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits
Soon kindled and soon burnt.

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

Bavins will have their flashes, and youth their fancies, the one as soon quenched as the other is burnt.

Mother Bombie, 1594.

The *bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.

Euphues. G. 2. b.

With coals and with *bavins*, and a good warm chair.

Old Song.

Bavins are still advertised for, under that name, by some of our public offices.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque word of endearment, supposed to be derived from *beau coq*: but rather perhaps from boy and cock.

Why that's my *bawcock*. What has smutch'd thy nose?
W. Tale, i. 2.

Good *bawcock*, bate thy rage! use lenity, sweet chuck!
Hen. V. iii. 2.

See also *Twelfth N.* iii. 4. — In both the latter passages it is immediately joined with chuck or chick, which seems to prove that it meant *boycock* or young cock.

BAWSON. A large unwieldy person. Possibly from *Bausin*, a badger, that being a clumsy beast.

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 232.

Coles has "a great *bawsin*, ventrosus." Chatterton has thrice used *bawsyn*, which seems to be the same word, in the sense of large: this was probably on the authority of Skinner, who explains it "*Magnus, grandis*;" also, "*Ventriosus, quia scilicet sesquipedalis abdominis sarcinam magna cum difficultate trahit, et circumfert.*" Conjecturing it to be from *bauch* a paunch, and *ziehen* to drag. *Etym. Voc. omn. Antiq.* Chatterton probably had it from Skinner. See *Battle of Hast.* 2d. 690. *Englysh Met.* 101. *Aella.* 57.

BAY. A principal division in a building; probably, as Dr. Johnson conjectured, a great square in the framework of the roof, whence *barn of three bays* is a barn twice crossed by beams. In large buildings, having the Gothic framework to support the roof, like Westminster Hall, the *bays* are the spaces between the supporters. Houses were estimated by the number of *bays*:

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it, after three-pence a *bay*.

Meas. for M. ii. 1.

Of one *baye's* breadth, God wot, a silly coate
Whose thatched spars are furr'd with sluttish soote.
Hall, Sat. v. 1.

As a term among builders, it also signified every space left in the wall, whether for door, window, or chimney. See *Chambers's Dict.* and *Kersey.* —

Coles, in his Latin Dictionary, makes a *bay* a space of a definite size, "a *bay* of building, mensura vigintiquatuor pedum," i. e. the measure of twenty-four feet.

To **BAY.** To bathe.

He feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wind.
Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 3.

BAY WINDOW. Made from *Bay*, *supra*; not, according to Minshew, from its resemblance to a bay on a coast, or round, for it was usually square. *Bow window* has now effectually supplanted it, in practice, and implies a semicircular sweep, like a bow.

In which time, retiring myself into a *bay-window*.
B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. iv. 3.

Why it hath *bay-windows* as transparent as barricadoes, and the clear stones towards the south are as lustrous as ebony.

Twelfth N. iv. 2.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, thus explains it: "A large window, probably so called because it occupied a whole *bay*, i. e. the space between two cross beams." — We have the authority of an old dictionary for asserting, that a *bay-window* meant also a balcony. In the English part of Coles' Dictionary we find "a *bay-window*, *Menianum*;" and in the Latin, *Menianum* is translated a balcony, or gallery. — *Meniana* were called from Menius a Roman, who invented them. See *Festus*, and *Vossius Etym. Ling. Lat.* Minshew confirms the interpretation of Coles, translating it L. *Menianum*. I. *Balcone*, G. *Une saillie, ou projet de maison*. T. *Ein arkel*, ob formam; which comes very near to our present expression of *bow-window*. So again, *Balcone*, *qui balza fuora*. See him both in *bay* and *window*. Thus the word served at times in both senses. Cotgrave adheres to the more common signification, translating *bay-window*, "Grande fenestre de bois, de charpenterie."

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse; also a horse in general. Rinaldo's horse in Ariosto is called *Baiardo*. "As bold as blind *bayard*" is a very ancient pro-

verb, being found in Chaucer, *Troil.* i. 218. See also Ray, p. 80. It is alluded to in the following passage: "Do you hear, Sir Bartholomew *Bayard*, that leap before you look?" *Match at Midnight*, O. Pl. vii. 435. Perhaps the whole proverb might be "as bold as blind *bayard* that leaps before he looks," in allusion to another proverb, "Look before you leap." — I find the expression in a sermon of Edward the Sixth's time:

I marvel not so much at *blind bayards*, which never take God's book in hand. — *Bernard Gilpin's Serm.* republ. 1752, and subjoined to his Life.

Who is more bold than is the *bayard* blind?
Cavil. in Mirr. for Magistr.

A modern editor fancies that *bold Bayard* alludes to the famous chevalier *sans peur*, but he is totally mistaken. Induction to Marston's *What you will*, p. 202. — See *Bagus* in Du Cange. See also Junius in *Bayard*.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE. The residence of Richard III. at the time of his usurpation. It was originally a fortified castle of great strength, built in the time of William I. by a Norman of that name. After several changes, which are all detailed by Stowe, (*London*, 1599, p. 47,) it was rebuilt by Humphrey D. of Gloucester, and occupied by Richard as his representative. It still gives the name to a ward of the city, called *Castle Baynard Ward*; and extends, by the Thames, from Paul's Wharf to Black Friars. Richard says,

Bid them both

Meet me within this hour at *Baynard's Castle*.
Rich. III. iii. 5.

BEAD-ROLL, or rather BEDE-ROLL. A catalogue of prayers; and thence any inventory; or perhaps, originally, a list of those to be prayed for in church.

Kersey.

Or tedious *bead-rolls* of descended blood,
From father Japhet since Deucalion's flood.

Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 3.

We in the *bead-roll* here of our religious
bring

Wise Ethelwald. *Drayt. Poly.* ii. p. 865.

Bede, in Saxon, means a prayer; and *beads* may be found used for pray-
us:

Bring the holy water hither,
Let us wash and pray together:
When our *beads* are thus united,
Then the foe will fly affrighted.

Herrick, p. 385.

BEAD-ROLL. A list of names; originally of persons to be prayed for; afterwards, any list.

Or tedious *bead-rolles* of descended blood,
From father Japhet since Deucalion's flood.

Hall, Sat. IV. iii. 5.

See *Todd*.

BEADSMAN. From *bede*, a prayer, and from counting the beads, the way used by the Romish church in numbering their prayers; a *prayer-man*. Commonly one who prays for another.

For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine.

Val. And on a love-book pray for my suc-
cess. *Two Gent.* i. 1.

The office of a *beadsman* is thus expressed by Herrick:

Yet in my depth of grief I'de be
One that should drop his beads for thee.
Works, 381.

From this use, *beads* obtained their name.

BEAM, or BEME. Bohemia. *Bemerlandt*, *Coles' Lat. Dict.* Cooper also has, "Boëmia. A realme called *Beme*, inclosed within the boundes of Germanie."

And talk what's done in Austria, and in *Beam*.
Drayt. Ep. to Sandys, p. 1235.

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake. They who found these in their portion of cake, were constituted king and queen for the evening.

Now, now the mirth comes,

With the cake full of plums,

Where *beane's* the king of the sport here;

Besides we must know,

The *pea* also

Must revell as queene in the court here.

Herrick's Hesper. p. 376.

Cut the cake: who hath the *beane* shall be
Kinge; and where the *peaze* is she shall be
queene. *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. ii.

You may imagine it to be twelfth-day at night, and the *bean* found in the corner of your cake; but it is not worth a vetch, I'll assure you. *Middl. New Wond. Anc. Dr.* v. 272.

See also *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* 4to. ed. vol. i. 20, etc.

This was borrowed from the French, who had their *Roi de la fève*, on the same occasion.

BEANS. "Three blue *beans* in a blue bladder."

What is the origin of this whimsical combination of words, it may not now be easy to discover; but, at least, it is of long standing.

F. Hark doesn't rattle?

S. Yes, like *three blue beans in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder rattle.*

Old Fortunatus. Anc. Dr. iii. p. 128.

Prior has it in his Alma:

They say —

That putting all his words together,

'Tis *three blue beans in one blue bladder.*

Cant. l. v. 25.

TO BEAR A BRAIN. To exert attention, ingenuity, or memory.

My lord and you were then at Mantua: —

Nay, I do *bear a brain.* *Rom. i. 3.*

But still take you heed, have a vigilant eye —

— Well, Sir, let me alone, I'll *bear a brain.*

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 177.

My silly husband, alas! knows nothing of it, 'tis I that beare, 'tis I that must *beare a braine* for all.

Marston's Dutch Courtez.

So *beare a braine* to dash deceit,

And worke with reason and remorse.

Breton's Verses on Chesse. Earle, p. 272.

The rich man drinks moderately, because he must *beare a braine* to look to what he hath. *Taylor W. Poet, Disc. to Salish. p. 28. b.*

TO BEAR COALS. See COALS.

TO BEAR IN HAND. To keep in expectation; to amuse with false pretences.

Bore many gentlemen, myself being one, *In hand*, with hope of action.

Meas. for M. i. 5.

— Whereat grieved,

That so his sickness, age, and impotence,

Was falsely *borne in hand*, *Ham. ii. 2.*

All which I suffer playing with their hopes,

And am content to coin them into profit,

And look upon their kindness, and take more,

And look on that; still *bearing them in*

hand. *B. Jon. Fox, i. 1.*

The expression is very common in Shakespeare; and indeed in all the writings of the time. See *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 441.

TO BEAR SIX AND SIX. An obscure phrase, occurring in the Spanish Curate of Beaumont and Fletcher.

He's the most arrant beast —

Mill. He may be more beast.

Jam. Let him *bear six and six* that all may blaze him. *Span. Cur. ii. 3.*

That the object is to make him a horned beast is plain from the context, but by what allusion, is not so clear. He is to bear *six and six*, as his arms. After one or two unsatisfactory conjectures, it was suggested to me that the expression most probably alluded to the horns of a ram, which, by the aid of a little fancy, may be considered as two figures of six, placed back to back. 86 That this is the true interpretation, there seems no reason to doubt. Theological allusions being then common, I had fancied there might be some reference to sixes, as the mark of the beast in the Apocalypse. But the new interpretation is much preferable.

BEARS COLLEGE. A jocular expression for the beargarden, commonly called Paris Garden:

From the diet, and the knowledge

Of the students in *bears-college.*

B. Jon. Masque of Gips. vol. vi. p. 113.

The meat-boat of *bear's-college*, Paris-garden,

Stunk not so ill.

Id. On the famous Voyage, vol. vi. p. 287.

BEAR-WARD. The keeper of a bear. A term in common use while bear-baiting was practised, yet overlooked by Johnson. It occurs twice in one scene of *Hen. VI.* but not elsewhere in Shakespeare. He uses the synonymous term, *bear-herd*, three times.

Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains.

Again,

And from the burgonet I'll rend thy bear,

And tread it under foot, with all contempt,

Despight the *bear-ward* that protects the bear. *2 Hen. VI. v. 1.*

For that, Sir, the *bear-ward* hath put in security, *B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.*

BEARD, *v.* To oppose face to face, in a daring and hostile manner; to threaten even to his *beard*.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will *beard* him; *1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

Would I bear

These braves, this rage, and suffer uncontrol'd
These barons thus to *beard* me in my land,
In mine own realm?

Marlow's Ed. II. O. Pl. ii. 365.

The meanest weed the soil there bare
Her breath did so refine,
That it with woodbine durst compare,
And *beard* the eglantine.

Drayt. Quest. of Cynthia, p. 624.

BEARDS. The growth of beards was regulated by statute at Lincoln's Inn, in the time of Eliz. Primo Eliz. "It was ordered, that no Fellow of that house should wear a beard above a fortnight's growth." Regist. Hosp. Linc. iv. f. 345. Transgression was punished with fine, loss of commons, and finally expulsion. But fashion prevailed; and in Nov. the following year all previous orders *touching beards* were repealed. See *Nichols's Prog. of Eliz. an.* 1562, p. 26. When beards were worn, to cut one off was deemed an irreparable outrage. In one of the old plays, where the object is to overcome the patience of a man, when it has been said that cuckolding him will not do it, the next proposal, as still more provoking, is, "to make him drunk, and *cut off his beard*." *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. iii. 259. Dyeing beards was a practice once prevalent:

Now for a wager,
What *colour'd beard* comes next by the window?

Adr. A black man's, I think. *Taff.* I think not so,

I think a red, for *that is most in fashion*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 415.

Bottom, the weaver, offers to play Pyramus in *beards* of such colours as nature never produced.

I will discharge it either in your straw-colour'd *beard*, your orange-tawny *beard*, your purple-in-grain *beard*, etc. *Mids.* i. 2.

The *beard* was often dyed by way of disguise; thus,

And *dyes his beard* that did his age bewray.
Bp. Hall. Sat. iv. 1.

Hence it has been proposed to read "*die* the beard," instead of "*tie* the beard," in *Meas. for M.* iv. 2. but the alteration seems not necessary. We have a horse's mane and tail dyed in *Pembr. Arcadia*, B. iii. p. 268.

BEARING-CLOTH. The mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or

produced among the gossips by the nurse.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing cloth* for a squire's child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open't.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

BEARNS. Children. [Provincial.] The same as *barnes*.

See **BARNE**.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, 'till I have issue of my body, for they say *bearns* are blessings. *All's W.* i. 3.

To BEAT CHALK. One of the employments assigned to vagrants committed to Bridewell.

She'll chalk out your way to you now; she *beats chalk*.

Honest Whore, 2 Part. O. Pl. iii. 464.

Or cart it to the place of youth's correction,
Where *chopping chalke*, would quite spoile my complexion.

An old Poem, entitled, *I would and would not*.

BEAT ON, v. To keep the thoughts busied, or as we say, hammering, upon any particular subject.

Do not infest your mind with *beating on*
The strangeness of this business. *Temp.* v.

BEAUCHAMP. See **BOLD BEAUCHAMP**.

BEAUPERES. Equals; fair companions; not from *beaupère*, Fr. but from *beau* and *peer*, or *pheere*, equal or companion.

BEAUTIFIED. Used for *beautiful*.

To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most *beautified* Ophelia. *Ham.* ii. 2.

Polonius calls it a vile phrase, and so it is, but it was at least a common one in those times, particularly in the addresses of letters. "To the most *beautified* lady, the Lady Elizabeth Carey," is the address of a dedication by Nash. To the most *beautified* lady, the Lady Anne Glemham," R. L. inscribes his "Diella," consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596. The examples wherein a person is said to be *beautified* with particular endowments seem hardly apposite. See O. Pl. vi. 392.

BECCO. A cuckold. An Italian word adopted; originally a goat.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.

P. How? *M.* Thou art a cuckold.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 20. Also, p. 82.

They'll all make
Sufficient *beccos*, and with their brow antlers
Bear up the cap of maintenance.

Massing. Bondman, ii. 3.

Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a
cuckow, and, curiously enough, derives
it from the English word a *beck* or nod:

Th' Italians call him *becco* (of a nod)

With all the reverence that belongs a god.

Works, 8vo. p. 1315.

BECK. A bow or salutation. For other
senses, see *Todd*.

What a coil's here!

Serving of *becks*, and jutting out of bums.

Tim, i. 2.

So it is in the folios; but Warburton,
supposing *beck* to be put for *beak*, would
have altered the reading to "*serring of
becks*," introducing one new word, for
the sake of fixing an unusual sense to
another. Capel adopts his mistake in
his Glossary. *Beak*, with the sound
of *beck*, may, however, be found:

Such servitor also deserveth a check,

That runneth a figging with meat in his
beck.

Tusser's Husb. p. 129.

Beck also meant a small stream,
whence the names *Wel-beck*, *Sand-
beck*, etc. This sense, though in
Drayton, is not noticed by Johnson.
It is also in Junius and Skinner. Still
in use in the northern counties.

My Brent, a pretty *beck*, attending Mena's
mouth

With those, her sister rills, that bear upon
the south.

Polyolb. Song 9. p. 838.

The bourne, the brooks, the *becks*, the
rills, the rivulets.

Id. Song 1.

See *Steevens on Lear*, Act iii. Sc. 6.

This is the source of an excellent and
undoubted emendation in Beaumont and
Fletcher:

He has mistook the *beck* I meant; is gone

After his fancy.

Two Noble K. iii. 2.

The tailor's daughter, who is the
speaker, had appointed Palamon to
wait for her at a cedar "fast by a brook."

Seward.—The older copies had printed
it *beak*, which was not intelligible, but
this emendation makes it perfect.

BEDAFF, *v.* To make a fool of, from
daffe, a fool. Sax.

Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft*.

North's Plut. p. 105. fol.

But Bartholomew his wits had so *bedaft*.

Gascoigne's Works, 4to. bl. 1.

BEDFELLOW. The simplicity of ancient
manners made it common for men, even
of the highest rank, to sleep together;
and the term *bedfellow* implied great
intimacy. Lord Scroop is said to have
been bedfellow to Henry V.

Nay, but the man that was his *bedfellow*,
Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with kingly
favours.

Hen. V. ii. 2.

See also *Sir John Olde*. Malone's
Supp. ii. p. 309.

Holinshed mentions the same token
of favour shown towards him.

He's of a noble strain, my kinsman, Lady,
One bed contains us ever, one purse feeds us.

B. et Fl. Chances, ii. 2.

Must we that have so long time been as one,
Seen cities, countries, kingdoms, and their
wonders,

Been *bedfellows*, and in our various journey
Mixt all our observations, part, etc.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, i. 1.

After the battle of *Dreux*, in 1562,
the Prince of Condé slept in the same
bed with the Duke of Guise: an anecdote
frequently cited, to show the magnani-
mity of the latter, who slept soundly,
though so near his greatest enemy, then
his prisoner. Letters from noblemen to
each other, often began with the appel-
lation *Bedfellow*. See also, *B. Jon.
Dev. an Ass*, ii. 8. and *B. and Fl.
Lovers' Progr.* ii. 1.

BED'S FEET. Here, probably in a small
bed placed across, was the official sta-
tion of a lady's maid, or chamber-maid,
as she was called in unrefined times.

If she keepe a chambermaide, she lyes at her
bedd's feete, and theis two say no Paterno-
sters.

Saltonstall. Character 19. a Maide.

BEDLAM. Contracted and corrupted from
Bethlehem. The priory of *Bethlehem*,
or rather, *St. Mary of Bethlehem*,
was not converted into an hospital for
lunatics till 1546; consequently the
word *Bedlam* could not till then have
been used with any reference to mad-
ness; yet it was already so established
in the time of Shakespeare, that he and
others have inadvertently put it into
the mouths of persons who lived long
before its origin.

To *Bedlam* with him! Is the man grown
mad?

K. H. Ay, Clifford; a *bedlam* and ambitious
 humour
 Makes him oppose himself against his king.
 2 *Hen. VI.* v. 1.

BED-PHERE. Bedfellow. Compounded of
bed, and *fere* or *phere*. See FERE.

And I must have mine ears banquetted with
 pleasant and witty conferences, pretty girls,
 scoffs, and dalliance, in her that I mean to
 chuse for my *bed-pheere*.

B. Jons. *Epicaene*, ii. 5.

BED-ROLL, corrupted from BEAD-ROLL. A
 catalogue. See BEAD-ROLL

And bellow forth against the gods themselves
 A *bed-roll* of outrageous blasphemies.

Kyd's *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 251.

If this were sold, our names should then be
 quite

Raz'd from the *bed-roll* of gentility.

Womankill'd with kindness, O. Pl. vii. 288.

Drayton has written it *bedroul*:

Then Wakefield battle next, we in our *bed-*
rout bring. *Polyolb.* 22. p. 1077.

BEDSWERVER. One who swerves from
 the fidelity of the marriage bed: an
 adulteress.

That she's

A *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
 That vulgars give bold'st titles.

W. Tale, ii. 1.

BEDWARD. Towards *bed* or rest, or the
 time of resting.

While your poor fool and clown, for fear
 of peril

Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to
bedward. *Albumazar*, O. Pl. vii. 160.

It is used in *Coriolanus*; and Milton
 also has it,

Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing
 sat,

Or *bed-ward* ruminating.

Par. Lost, iv. 350.

Compounds were formerly made at
 pleasure, by subjoining *ward* to the
 thing towards which the action tended.
 Thus we have in the translation of the
 New Testament, to *us-ward* and to
God-ward, etc. In Fairfax's *Tasso* is
 to *love-ward*, v. 65. to his *camp-ward*,
 xi. 46. to *Gaza-ward*, viii. 51. In
 Harrington's *Ariosto* we find to *Paris-*
ward, B. ii. St. 16 and 23. Innumerable
 instances of this usage might be collected
 from the writings of those times.

BEELD. Shelter.

This is our *beeld* the blustering winds to
 shun. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii. 84.

This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy
beeld
 'Gainst storms of arrows, darts, and weapons
 thrown. *Id.* xvi. 49.

The word is still used in Scotland.

Thus Robert Burns,

But thou beneath the random *biel'd*

O' clod or stane.

Verses to a Mount. Daisy.

Ray has it among his north country
 words: also *Kelly, Scottish Proverbs*,
 p. 19.

BEEN, was often used for *have been*.

No more than may the running streams revert
 To climb the hills, when they *been* rolled
 down

The hollow vales.

Tancred and Gism. O. Pl. ii. 176.

Also for *were*:

And, for of fame and birth alike they *been*,
 They chose him captain by their free accord.

Fairf. Tass. i. 53.

See also iv. 4. See BIN.

BEES. To have bees in the head. A phrase
 meaning, I fancy, to be cholerick; to
 have that in the head which is easily
 provoked, and gives pain when it is.

But, Wyll, my maister *hath bees in his*
head,

If he find mee heare pratinge, I am but
 deade. *Damon and Pith.* O. Pl. i. 180.

Also to be restless:

If he meet but a carman in the street, and I
 find him not talk to keep him off on him, he
 will whistle him and all his tunes at overnight
 in his sleep! he has a *head full of bees*.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, i. 4.

To have a bee in the bonnet is a
 phrase of similar import, or sometimes
 means to be a little crazy. The phrase
 is clearly alluded to in the following
 passage:

For pity, Sir, find out that *bee*,

That bore my love away;

I'll seek him in your *bonnet* brave.

Herrick, *Mad Maid's Song*, p. 181.

BEESTNING, or BEESTING. The first milk
 given by a cow or other milch beast.
 A rustic word, sometimes made into
biesting, and even *brestring*. See Kersey
 and Todd in BIESTING. Supposed from
 a Saxon word, Bysting; but as that
 meant *leaven*, the derivation is not very
 certain. See Cotgrave in *Colostre*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
 And both the *beestning* of our goats and
 kine. *B. Jons. Pan's Anniv.*

BEETLE. A heavy mallet. A *three-man beetle* was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. The exact figure of it is delineated in the Supplement to Shakespeare, vol. i. p. 190.

If I do, fillip me with a *three-man beetle*.
2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

For *washing-beetle*, see **BATLET**.

BEFORN. Before.

The time was once, and may again return,
For ought may happen that hath been *beforn*.

Spens. Shep. K. May, 103.

Thee, whom high birth makes equal with
the best

Thine acts prefer both me and all *beforn*.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 10.

The little redbreast to the prickled thorne
Return'd, and sung there as he had *beforne*.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 3. p. 70.

BEG, v. To beg a person for a fool; to apply to be his guardian. In the old common law was a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, under which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his lands and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. See *Blackstone*, B. i. ch. 8. § 18. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said to be *begged for a fool*; which that learned judge regarded as being still a common expression. See his note, *loc. cit.* But I do not remember ever to have heard it used.

If I fret not his guts, *beg me for a fool*.
Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 261.

It seems that this petition was regularly to be put up in the Court of Wards.

Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,
Else some will *beg thee*, in the court of
wards.
Harring. Epigr. i. 10.

The guardianship of young heirs, whose estates were deemed to be held *in capite* of the crown, might also be begged. See *Lord Coke's Charge*, reprinted 1813. p. 48.

It is more obscurely alluded to here:

— I fear you will

Be *begg'd at court*, unless you come off
thus.
The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 509.

It is played upon in this passage:

And that a great man

Did mean to *beg you for* — his daughter.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 314.

He forms the phrase as if he was going to say "to *beg you for a fool*," and then suddenly turns it off, by subjoining the other words. See also *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 37.

Nor was this the whole of the abuse; these wardships were also sold, and the ward so bought could not marry without the consent of this guardian. Grace Wellborn being asked how she came under the guardianship of Justice Overdo, replies,

Faith, through a common calamity, he *bought* me, Sir; and now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman, that you see; or else I must pay the value of my land.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Act 3.

See **WARD**.

BEGGARS BUSH, to go by. One of the numerous proverbial sayings which depended on a punning allusion to the name of a place. See *Greene's Quip. Harl. Misc.* v. 396. It means to go on the road to ruin.

BEGUILED. Covered with guile; having *be* prefixed in such a sense as it is in *becalm*, *bedew*, etc.

So *beguil'd*

With outward honesty, but yet defil'd

With inward vice.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Supp. i. 560.

BEHAVE, v. a. Sometimes used for to manage or govern; in point of behaviour.

And with such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.

Tim. of A. iii. 5.

The earlier critics, not understanding this, suspected the passage to be corrupt, and proposed alterations; but it is now fully proved that this sense of the word was common.

How well my stars *behave* their influence.

Davenant's Just Italian.

Thus Spenser also,

But who his limbs with labours, and his
mind

Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 40.

It may not be amiss to add, that the stanza here referred to is remarkable for high polish and poetical beauty of expression.

BEHAVIOUR. This word is used in a very

peculiar sense by Shakespeare in the first scene of of King John:

Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty of England here.
John, i. 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it thus: "the king of France speaks *in the character* which I here assume."

BEHEST. Command. A word still preserved in poetic usage, and sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson.

BEHIGHT, v. To promise, call, bespeak, reckon, etc. Saxon.

And for his paines a whistle him *behight*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 6.
Such as their kind *behighteth* to us all.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl. i. 115.

Also to entrust or commit. See *Johnson*.

See *behote* as the praeterite of *behight*.
Sp. F. Q. IV. iv. 40, etc. See *Todd*.

BEHITHER, adv. On this side.

The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed *behither* their mountaines Apennines, Tramontani, as who should say barbarous.

Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 210.

Also for *except*.

I have not any one thing, *behither* vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living.

Oley's Pref. to Herbert, C. Parson, A. 11. b.

Or it may mean, short of vice, or on this side of it.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation; or the state of being *beholden*; formed according to the corrupt use of *beholding* for *beholden*. *Beholden* expresses the state of being *holden* or held in obligation to a person.

Their presence still
Upbraids our fortunes with *beholdingness*.
Marston's Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 79.

BEING, adv. Since. It is in fact an abbreviated form, instead of "it being so," or "this being so," equivalent to *since this is so*.

And *being* you have
Declin'd his means, you have increas'd his malice. *B. et Fl. Hon. M. Fort.* Act ii.

BELAMOUR. A lover. *Bel amour*, Fr.

Nor yet her *belamour*, the partner of his sheet. *Sp. F. Q.* III. x. 22.

Also a flower:

Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,
Her snowy brows like budded *belamoures*.
Spens. Sonnet, 64.

I have not discovered what flower is here meant. It seems to be applied to the *lily* or *iris* in *F. Q.* II. vi. 16. Yet the construction is too obscure to determine any thing.

BELDAME and BELSIRE. Grandmother and grandfather.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Sup. i. p. 530.

So in 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. "*Beldame* earth" and "grandam earth" occur in the same passage, as synonymous.

So *belsire*:

As his great *belsire* Brute from Albion's heirs it won. *Polyolb.* Song 8.

In *Spenser*, *beldame* has the original signification of *belle dame*, fair lady. In a translation of *Erasmus's Moriae Encomium*, by Sir Thos. Chaloner, printed 1549, we find a word not unuseful, instead of the awkward phrase great great grandfather, namely, *belgrandfather*; and *great belgrandfather* for the next remove. See *Capel's School of Shakespeare*, p. 198.

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Belle egard*, Fr.

Upon her eyelids many graces sate
Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working *belgards*, and amorous *retrate*.
Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 25.

BELL, to bear the. To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they *beare the bell away*.
Saltonstall, Char. 23.

Hence this epitaph:

Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain.
Camd. Remains, p. 348.

We find also to *lose the bell*, for to be worsted, generally.

But when in single fight he *lost the bell*.
Fairf. Tasso, xvii. 69.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. In the solemn form of excommunication used in the Romish Church, the bell was tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used,

and three candles extinguished, with certain ceremonies; hence this expression.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive
me back,
When gold and silver beckons me to come on.
John, iii. 3.

Four times a year, the following curse was read in the church, *in terrorem*, against all who in any way defrauded the church of her dues. The prelate stood in the pulpit in his albe, the cross was lifted up, and the candles lighted; when he proceeded thus:

Thorow authoritie of Lord God Almighty, and our Lady St. Mary, and all the saints of heaven, of angels or archangels, patriarches and prophets, evangelists, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins; also by the power of all holy church, that our Lord Jesu Christ gave to S. Peter, we denounce all those accursed that we have thus reckned to you; and all those that maintaine hem in her sins, or given hem hereto either helpe or counsell, so that they be departed from God, and all holy church, and that they have noe part of the passion of our Lord Jesu Christ, ne of noe sacraments that been in holy church, ne noe part of the prayers among christen folke, but that they be accursed of God and of holy church, from the soole of their foot unto the crown of their head, sleeping and waking, sitting and standing, in all her words, and in all her workes, and but if [unless] they have grace of God for to amend hem here in this life, for to dwell in the pain of hell, for ever withouten end (*fiat, fiat*). Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell. Amen. Amen.

This form was extracted from the Canterbury book, by Sir Thomas Ridley, or his annotator, J. Gregory. See his *View of the Civile and Ecclesiasticall Law*, p. 249. The days of cursing were Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, the Sunday in the feast of Trinity, and the Sunday within the *utus* [or octave] of the Virgin Mary. The curse was very like that of Ernulphus.

In the following passage the allusion is only jocular, applying the same form of words to a different purpose.

I have a priest will mumble up a marriage,
Without *bell, book, or candle*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 447.

Where the candle seems only to be added from the custom of joining the three together.

The use of the bell was supposed to be to fright away evil spirits.

Ring the *saints-bell* to affright
Far from hence the evil sprite.

Herrick's Works, p. 302.

BELLIBONE. *Belle et bonne*, Fr. a fair maid.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*.

Spen. Shep. Kal. Apr. 91.

BELLMAN. Part of the office of this guardian of the night originally was to bless the sleepers, whose door he passed, which was often done in verse. Hence these lines of Herrick:

The Belman.

From noise of scarefires rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicite*.
From all mischances, that may fright
Your pleasing slumbers in the night;
Mercie secure ye all, and keep
The goblin from ye, while ye sleep.
Past one o'clock and almost two,
My masters all, good day to you.

Hesp. p. 139.

Thus Milton:

— The *belman's* drowsy charm
To bless the doors from nightly harm.

Penseroso.

Hence our still continued *Bellman's Verses*.

BELLS. In order to spread the alarm at a fire, bells were rung backwards. Among some directions, in cases of fire, printed in the *Harl. Misc.* one is, "That the bells *ringing backwards* do give notice of fire." Vol. vi. p. 400.

Look how a man would be amaz'd to heare
A noise confus'd of *backward ringing* bells,
And after find, when he approacheth neare
New set on fire the house wherein he dwels.

Harr. Ariost. xvi. 64.

Then, Sir, in time

You may be remembred at the quenching of
Fir'd houses, *when the bells ring backward*, by

Your name upon the buckets.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 297.

See Cleiveland, in *Nichol's Collect. of Poems*, vol. vii. p. 10.

This was practised also in other cases of alarm; — thus when William of Cloudeslee and his companions were attacking the people of Carlisle,

There was many an outhorne in Carleil
blowen,
And the *belles backward* did ring.

Percy's Reliques, i. p. 160.

It seems also to have been a general mark of sorrow:

Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of joy, but contrary — his *bells ring backward*. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 258.

BELLY-GOD. A glutton, or epicure. This odd perversion of calling a person by that name who made a god of his belly, or was addicted to luxurious eating, is noticed by Johnson, from *Hakewill*; but I believe it is no longer used. Certainly no elegant writer would employ it. In older authors it is not uncommon. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, Acolastus, who personifies intemperance, is styled

Base *belly-god*! licentious libertine.

O. Pl. ix. 201.

Learning is high, becomes the meek, and
do the proud infest,
It doth refuse the *belly-gods*, and such as
sleep hath train'd,
Without long time, and labour great, it
will not be obtain'd.

Barn. Gouge's Paling. in Cens. Lit. ix. 281.

And blase this Baal, and *belligod* most blind.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 323.

BEL-SWAGGER, ST. OF MIMS. The history of this canonized personage is a desideratum. He or she is thus mentioned:

Let Mims be angry at their *St. Bel-Swagger*,

And we pass in the heat on't, and be beaten.
B. et Fl. Wit w. M. iii. 1.

BEMOIL. To bemire, or bedraggle.

Thou should'st have heard, in how miry a place; how she was *bemoil'd*.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

BENIM, or BENOOME, v. To take away. Benaeman, Sax. which is from naeme, captio; whence to *nim*, for to steal.

Wherewith he pierced eft

His body gord, which he of life *benoomes*.
Mirr. Mag. p. 436.

BENIZON, or BENISON. Blessing: *benison*, Fr.

Therefore begone

Without our grace, our love, our *benizon*.
Lear, i. 1.

The bounty and the *benizon* of heav'n
To boot, and boot! *Id.* iv. 6.

That through each room a golden pipe
may run

Of living water, by thy *benizon*.

Herrick, Works, p. 289.

BERDASH. Said to be a kind of neck-cloth; but I have found it only in the

following passage of the *Guardian*, and we must be sure that it was something more than a temporary term, before we attempt to derive *haberdasher* (that puzzle of etymologists) from it, with the editor of those papers in 1797.

I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done.

Guard, No. 10.

We may hope that *bardash* is in no way applicable to it.

BERGOMASK DANCE. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of *Bergamasco*, (a province in the State of Venice,) who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect, than any other people in Italy. All the Italian buffoons imitate them.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *Bergomask dance*, between two of our company? *Thes.* Come, your *Bergomask*, let your epilogue alone. [*Here a dance of clown's.*]
Mids. v. 1.

BERIE, s. A word not otherwise authorized, that I know of, but used by Sir J. Harrington for a grove or garden.

The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*.

Orl. Fur. xli. 51.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas: an old form of the name.

Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch
dew

From the still vext *Bermoothes*. *Temp.* i. 2.

The dev'l should think of purchasing that
egg-shell

To victual out a witch for the *Burmoothes*.

B. et Fl. Women pleas'd. i. 2.

BERMUDAS, in London. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed; called also the *Streights*, q. v. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent-garden.

Meexcraft, Engine, when did you see
My cousin Everhill? keeps he still your
quarter

In the *Bermudas*. *Eng.* Yes, Sir, he was
writing

This morning very hard.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii. 1.

— Turn pyrates here at land,
Ha' their *Bermudas* and their *Streights* i'
th' Strand.

Id. Epist. to Sir Edw. Dorset, vol. vi. 361.

A practice of running away actually

Perhaps he shall be *bet* advise within a
weeke or twayne.

Romeus and Juliet, Sup. to Sh. i. 292.

God knoweth, I wish it not, it had been
bet for me

Still to have kept my quiet chaire.

Cascoigne's Works.

BETEEM, v. To bestow, give, afford,
or allow: probably from *teem*; to teem
forth.

Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.

Mids. i. 1.

It seems in the following passage to
mean *give*, in the sense of permit, or
allow:

So loving to my mother

That he might not *beteem* the winds of
heaven

Visit her face too roughly. *Hamlet. i. 2.*

The modern editions, till Mr. Ma-
lone's, read, in this passage, "*let e'en*,"
from the conjectural emendation of
Theobald. The true word is in the old
quartos. Both folios read erroneously
beteene. The fourth, still more ab-
surdly, *betweane*. If proof were still
wanting that *beteem* was the right word,
the following passage, where it forms
the rhyme, would afford it fully:

— Yet could he not *beteeme*

The shape of any other bird than eagle for
to seeme. *Golding's Ovid Metamorph.*

It means there *endure*, or deign, for
it is the translation of dignatur.

And poore heart (were not wishing in vaine)
I could *beteeme* her a better match: than thus
to see a diamond buried in seacoale-ashes.

Case is alter'd, Dram. Dialogue, 1635.

Spenser also has used it in the same
sense:

So would I, said th' enchaunter, glad and
faine

Beteeme to you this sword you to defend.

F. Q. II, viii. 19.

It does not appear that the sense of
pour out, which Mr. Steevens prefers,
is either authorized or necessary.

BETHLEM GABOR. A prince of Transyl-
vania, who by treachery, and by the
assistance of the Turks, gained the
sovereignty of that country, and caused
himself to be proclaimed king of Hun-
gary. The former situation was con-
firmed to him by the Emperor; the latter
he was persuaded to renounce, as a

condition of peace. He was famous from
1613 to his death in 1629. He is often
alluded to in old plays. Thus Ben
Jonson:

Some thing of *Bethlem Gabor*

And then I'm gone. *Tho.* We hear he has
devis'd

A drum to fill all Christendom with the sound;
But that he cannot draw his forces near it

To march yet, for the violence of the noise.

Staple of News, iii. 2.

'Tis an Arabian woodcock, the same that
carry'd a bunch of grapes in January last to
Bethlem Gabor.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 266.

The sonne of one did dayly labour,

But he, as proud as *Bethlem Gabor*,

In buffe and scarfs full richly clad.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, iv. 24. p. 280.

Matters go untowardly on our side in Ger-
many, but the king of Denmark will be shortly
in the field in person; and *Bethlem Gabor*
hath been long expected to do something, but
some think he will prove but a bugbear.

Howell's Letters, B. I. §. 4. l. 20.

dated 15. Mar. 1626.

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice;
worth about a farthing.

And what must I give you? *Bra.* At a
word thirty livres, I'll not bate you a *betso*.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 47.

Coryat calls it *betsa*:

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa*, which
is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing.

Crud. voll. ii. p. 69. repr.

BEVER, or BEAVER. The part of the helmet
which, when let down, covered the face.

Baviere, Fr. the visor or visiere.

I saw young Harry — with his *beaver* on.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

Warburton, not injudiciously, pro-
posed to read "with his *beaver* up,"
alleging that it was improper to say with
the beaver *on*, which is only a part of
the helmet. Dr. Johnson thought *beaver*
might stand for helmet in that passage,
or *on* for down. Perhaps it means helmet
in the following:

With trembling hand her *bever* he unty'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 67.

In the following passage, it has its
proper sense and usage:

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers*

down,

Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights
of steel,

And the loud trumpet blowing them together.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

BEVER, n. and v. An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. From *bever*, to drink, Sp. and Ital.

Appetitus. Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 148.

He is none of those same ordinary eaters, that will devour three breakfasts, and as many dinners, without any prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings, or suppers.

B. et Fl. Wom. Hater, i. 3.

BEVIS OF SOUTHAMPTON. A famous knight of romance, whose exploits are not a little marvellous; wherefore Shakespeare thus alludes to them:

They did perform

Beyond thought's compass; that former fabulous story

Being now seen possible enough, got credit,
That *Bevis* was believ'd. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1.

The chief circumstances of his history are told in the second book of Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

BEVY. Originally a flock of some kinds of birds; a company or party.

None here he hopes,

In all this noble *bevy*, has brought with her
One care abroad. *Hen. VIII.* i. 4.

Used by Pope. Abundantly exemplified by Johnson. See *Todd*.

BEUFE. Apparently misprinted for *buffe*, in the old folio of B. and Fl., in two places.

As clerk to the great band
Of marrowbones, that people call the Switzers,
Men made of *beufe* and sarcenet.

Nob. Gent. iii. 1.

Yes of his teeth; for of my faith I think
They are sharper than his sword, and dare
do more

If the *beuffe* meet him fairly.

Id. Capt. II. 2.

To BEWAILE. Very singularly used by Spenser; apparently for to cause, or compass.

As when a ship that flies sayre under sayle
An hidden rocke escaped bath unwares,
That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaile*.

F. Q. I. vi. 1.

Upton says that to *wail* or *bewaile*, anciently meant to choose or select, and quotes G. Douglas and Chaucer for it.

BEWARE. Dr. Johnson's remark that this word is only used in phrases which admit the word *be* or its tenses, is

perfectly correct. The exception cap-
tiously urged by G. Mason, (in his
manner) may be considered as an ob-
solete form. It could not now be used
by any pure writer.

Looks after honours and *bewares* to act

What straightway he must labour to retract.

B. Jons. Transl. of Horace.

In short, it is now used as if *be* and
ware were still separate words, not
formed into one.

BEWRAY, v. To discover, or betray.

He did *bewray* his practice, and receiv'd

The hurt you see striving to apprehend him.

Lear, ii. 1.

But had he known e'en these he should have
dy'd,

Yet would his looks no sign of fear *bewray*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 30.

Commanding them their cause of strife
bewray.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. 1096.

BEZONIAN. A beggar. From *besogno*, or
besognoso, Ital. Cotgrave thus explains
the French word *bisogne*: "A bison.
Also a filthie knave, or clowne, a raskall,
bisonian," etc.

Under which king, *Bezonian*, speak or die.

2 Hen. IV. v. 3.

Great men oft die by vile *Bezonians*.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

What *Besonian* is that?

Middleton's Blurt Master Constable.

Besognion, *bisogno*, and *bezoingnies*,
are all to be met with in the same sense.
See O. Pl. vi. 148. and B. and Fletch.
Love's Cure, ii. 1. Ben Jonson has the
original Italian word.

Heart, ere to-morrow I shall be new
christen'd

And called the *Pantalone di bisogniosi*,
About the town. *Fox*, ii. 3.

Bessogne is put for the same:

Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the car-
riages.

Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, Act v. sc. 3.

BEZZLE, or BIZLE, v. To drink to excess.
Todd derives it from old French.

'Sfoot, I wonder how the inside of a tavern
looks now. Oh! when shall I *bizle*, *bizle*?

Honest Whore, Part ii. and O. Pl. iii. 396.

Time will come

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 42.

i. e. "this besotted understanding."

That divine part is soakt away in sinne,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling*.

Marston, Scourge of V. Lib. ii. Sat. 7.

It is used also as a substantive, a drunkard being called "foule drunken bezzle."

In another passage, sots are called *bezellers*. See the place first cited. Skinner says, perhaps for *beastle*, i. e. to make a beast of one's self. The word is also in Kersey.

BIB, v. To drink frequently; to tipple, *Lat.*
And through a wide mouth'd tunnel duly
 strains
Unto a *libbing* substance down conveying.

Ph. Fletcher's Purple Isl. v. 17.

And that the common people did nothing
all day long unto darke night, but *hybbe*, and
drink drunke. *North's Plut.* 1047.

BIBBLER, or BIBBER. One who drinks often.

I perceive you are no great *bybler*, (i. e. reader of the bible) *Pasiphilo*. *Pas.* Yes, Sir, an excellent good *bibbeler*, 'specially in a bottle. *Gascoigne's Works*, Sign. C. 1.

To BID BEADS. Originally, to say prayers; afterwards, merely to count the beads of the rosary; each bead dropped passing for a prayer. Used also by Dryden. See *Todd*.

Silly old man that lives in hidden cell
Bidding his beads all day for his trespass.
Sp. F. Q. 1. i. 30.

He describes superstition as saying,
upon her *beads*,

Nine hundred *paternosters* every day
And thrice nine hundred Aves.
F. Q. I. iii. 13.

Some were immured up in little sheads
There to contemplate heav'n, and *bid their*
beads. *Browne's Brit. Past.* i. 5. p. 186.

See **BEAD.**

BIDDING PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in popish times. It was said before the sermon. It seems to have been so called from *bidding* the people pray for certain persons. A form of this kind is inserted in the account of Exeter cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and taken from the archives of that church, written in the time of Edward IV. It begins, "Ye shall pray for the state of al holy church: for our holy fader the Pope, with alle his college of cardinalls; for the holy lande, that of his heigh mercy sende hit sone into cristenmens honde. Also for the Erchebyssshoppe of Canterbury,"

etc. page 11. with a long enumeration of persons dead and living. The regular long prayer, before the sermon, is an evident modification of this, and is still called by some, the *bidding prayer*.

BIDET, *Fr.* A small horse.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in
dance, and curvet upon my curtal.

B. Jons. Masques.

BIGGEN, or BIGGIN. A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly; used for young children, to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. It is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have employed the term to express any coarse kind of night-cap, 2 Hen. IV. It seems also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law, perhaps the serjeant's *coif*.

One whom the good

Old man, his uncle, kept to th' inns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his sattin cap and *biggen*,
In which he might have sold his breath far
dearer,
And let his tongue out at a greater price
Than some their manors.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 362.

Or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet night-cap of our grandfathers.

Nash, describing an old miser, says,
Upon his head he wore a filthy coarse *biggin*,
and next it a garnish of night-caps.

Pierce Pennil. in Cens. Lit. vii, 18.

BILBO, and **BILBOES**. The town of *Bilboa* in Spain being famous for the manufacture of iron and steel, a fine Spanish blade was often called a *Bilbo*.

Next, to be compass'd, like a good *Bilbo*,
in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point.
Merr. W. W. iii. 5.

When down their bows they threw
And forth their *bilbows* drew.

Drayt. Ballad of Aginc. Works, p. 1379.

Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brasse from Corinth fet.

Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh. p. 220.

Pistol calls *Slender* a "latten bilboe," by which is probably meant only a weak blade of base metal. The commentators have disputed the design of the allusion. *Mer. W.* i. 1.

From the same source was derived the name of a kind of stocks or fetters, used at sea to confine prisoners:

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.
Hamlet. v. 2.

There is a figure of these *bilboes*, in Steevens's Shakespeare, at the above passage of Hamlet.

BILIVE. Immediately; presently.
And down to Plutoe's house are come *bilive*.
Sp. F. Q. I. v. 32.

Also contracted to *blive*:
Perdy, sir knight, saide then th' enchaunter
blive. *Id.* II. iii. 18.

In Scotland the word is still in use, and means *presently*, *by and by*.

Belyve the elder bairns come drappin in.
R. Burns, *Cotter's Saturday N. St.* 4.

A BILL. A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. It is described by Sir Wm. Temple as giving *the most ghastly and deplorable wounds*, which may be imagined by the figures of bills delineated in Steevens's Shakespeare, vol. ii. p. 316. ed. 1778.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend; only, have a care that your *bills* be not stolen.
Much Ado, iii. 3.

— As for their *bills*, (the watchmen's) they only serve

To reach down bacon to make rashers on.
B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act ii. p. 184.

The soldiers armed with *bills* were sometimes called *bills*:

Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown *bills*, and targiteers four hundred
strong,

I come. *Edward II.* O. Pl. ii. 366.

Dr. Johnson tells us that these weapons were still carried by the watchmen of Lichfield in 1778.

A **BILL** was also an advertisement set up against a wall, or in some public place; in which sense we still speak of play *bills*. St. Paul's church was a common place for setting up such bills. See **SI QUIS**, and **PAULS**. Some *bills* set up by *Shift* in St. Paul's are recited in the 3d Act of B. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

The placards of public challengers were so called:

He set up his *bills* here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight.

Much Ado, i. 1.

BIN. The same as *been*, *are*, or *were*; or *is*.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*
My lady sweet, arise.

Song in Cym. ii. 3.

Blushes that *bin*

The burnish of no sin

Nor flames of ought too hot within.

Crashaw's Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to *Birching-lane*, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped, or otherwise punished. Ascham speaks of "a common proverb of *Birching-lane*." *Scholem.* page 69. See **WEEPING-CROSS**, etc. with many similar allusions to names of places.

This street was also a place for buying secondhand or ready-made clothes:

It had not been amiss if we had gone to *Burchen-lake* first to have suited us; and yet it is a credit for a man of the sword to go thread-bare. *Royal King. Anc. Dr.* vi. 235.

His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buyes it at court, as countrey men their clothes in *Birchin-lane*.

Overbury's Char. 17. of a fine Gent.

BIRD-BOLT. A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. Frequently ascribed to Cupid:

Subscribed for Cupid, and challenged him
at the *bird-bolt*. *Much A.* i. 1.

Now the boy with the *bird-bolt* be prais'd!
Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 26.

The form of it is pointed out in this passage:

— Ignorance should shoot
His gross-knobb'd *bird-bolt*.

Marston's What you will.

See **BOLT**.

BIRTHDOM, for Birthright. Formed by the same analogy as other words in *dom*.

— Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and like good
men

Bestride our downfaln *birthdom*.

Mach. iv. 3.

BISHOP. Boy-bishop, or Barne-bishop.
See **NICHOLAS ST**.

BISOGNO. See **BEZONIAN**.

BISSON. Blind. The old copies of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* have *beesome*. Skinner has it under *beesen*; and calls it a very common Lincolnshire word. Ray has it *bizen'd*, among his north coun-

Fr. has almost spoiled the trade of the feather sellers there.

Or a *feather-maker* in the *Friers*, that are of the faction of faith.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, v. 5.

A whoreson upstart, apocryphal captain

Whom not a *Puritan* in *Black-Friers* will trust

So much as for a feather.

B. Jon. Alchym, i. 1.

Bird the feather-man, and Mrs. Flowerdew, in Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, are said to be two of the sanctify'd fraternity of *Black-Fryars*. O. Pl. ix. 172.

The theatre of *Black-Friars* was, in Charles I.'s time at least, considered as being of a higher order and more respectability than any of those on the *Bank-side*. Thus Shirley, in a prologue addressed professedly to those of the latter class, tries to make the auditors in the pit behave as if they were at *Black-Friars*; that is, decently and well.

You squirrels that want nuts, what will you do? Pray do not crack the benches, and we may Hereafter fit your palats with a play:

But you that can contract yourselves, and sit As you were now in the *Black-Fryers* pit; And will not deaf us with leud noise and

tongues, Because we have no heart to break our lungs, Will pardon.

Shirley's Six New Playes, publ. 1653.

The BLACK-GUARD. Originally a jocular name given to the lowest menials of the court, the carriers of coals, and wood, turnspits, and labourers in the scullery; who all followed the court in its progresses, and thus became observed. Such is the origin of this common term.

So the *black-guard* are pleased with any lease of life, especially those of the boiling-house. *B. Jons. Masq. of Merc. Vind.*

Turnspits were particularly so called:

I am degraded from a cook, and I fear the devil himself will entertain me but for one of his *black-guard*; and he shall be sure to have his roast burnt. *Microc.* O. Pl. ix. 162.

Burton speaks of the *black guard*, as attached to a court, in describing the orders of devils:

Though some of them are inferior to those of their own ranke, as the *blacke guard*, in a prince's court. *Anatomy of Mel.* p. 42.

See also Decker, as quoted by Gifford, in his *B. Jonson*, vol. vii. p. 250.

It is a faith

That we will die in, since from the *black guard*

To the grim *Sir* in office, there are few Hold other tenets. *B. et Fl. Eld. Bro.* v. 1.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday. So called from the severity of that day, Apr. 14, 1360, which was so extraordinary, that of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, many died with the cold. Stowe, p. 264.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last.

Mer. Venice, ii. 5.

The BLACK OX HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT. A proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. Bailey explains it of the latter. But the following alludes to age.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife, now crowes foote is on her eye, and the *black ox* hath trod on her foot.

Lyly, Sappho et Ph. iv. 1.

Alas! the neatest foot that ever came

In the most supercilious royall shoe,

By the *black ox* is often trodden lame.

G. Tooke Annae dicata. p. 108.

The *black ox* had not trod on his or her foote.

Heyw. on Totenham.

BLACKSAUNT, corrupted from *black sanctus*, used to signify any confused or hideous noise. See **SANCTUS**, **BLACK**.

The language that they speake

Is the pure barbarous *blacksaunt* of the Geate. *Marston, Sat.* ii. 7. p. 205.

Though *Geate* makes no rhyme, I presume that licentious and bad writer must have written it so. He seems to mean the *Getae*; if his meaning be worth guessing. He professedly scorns correct rhyming.

BLACK'S YOUR EYE. A vulgar phrase, not yet quite obsolete: they shall not say *black is your eye*, that is, they shall not find any accusation against you. It is now jocularly metamorphosed into "*black is the white of your or my eye*," and in this form Foote's Mrs. Coleuses it in the Minor.

I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey; I have conniv'd at this your friend, and you.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 1.

He is the very justice o' peace of the play, and can commit whom he will, and what he

will, error, absurdity, as the toy takes him, and no man say *black is his eye*, but laugh at him. *B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st intermean.*

If you have a mind to rail at 'em, or kick some of their loose flesh out, they sha' not say *black's your eye*, nor with all their lynx's eyes discover you.

Bird in Cage, O. Pl. viii. 253.

And then no man say *blacke is their eye*, but all is well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer them unpunished.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 65.

See *Earle, p. 278.*

The vulgar do not hastily change their forms of speech. It is introduced in the *Spectator*, No. 79, near the end.

BLAKE, adj. Bare, naked.

See how abuse breeds *blake* and bitter bale.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 207.

BLAME. Apparently, for blameable; blame-worthy.

In faith, my Lord, you are *too wilful blame*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

This has been thought corrupt, but the following passage shows that *too blame* in this sense was a current expression:

Blush, and confess that you be *too too blame*.

Harr. Ep. i. 84.

Perhaps *Potentia* wanted to be *blame*.

Saltonstall's Magd. 1630.

I find *too blame* twice in one page in an old play by Thomas Heywood:

— Y'are *too blame*,

And, Besse, you make me angry.

Again,

The girle was much *too blame*.

Engl. Traveller, Sign. G.

I were *too blame* if I should not tell thee anie thing.

Menechmus, O. Pl. i. 152.

So that the modern phrase of *being to blame*, is in fact a corruption; unless, as is not improbable, the other form was founded on a mistake. The consequence of the first unskilful attempts to regulate our language, was the wrong derivation of many words and phrases, and of course the corruption of them. "*Too blame*" is in the old copies of Shakespeare, in the last scene of the Merchant of Venice:

Sigh then to Cupid, tell him he's *too blame*,
Not raising in my love a mutuall flame.

Holiday's Technogamia, F. 3. b.

BLANCHER OR BLENCHER. Apparently a sporting term: whether for a person

stationed to turn the game one way or another, or for a dog, having the same office, does not appear from the examples that follow, and the dictionaries are all silent.

The following passage evidently alludes to it, and makes the *blenchers* attendants on the sport.

Which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers*.

B. et Fl. Love's Pilgr. ii. 1.

This Spanish Inquisition is a trappe so slye-
lie set,

As into it wise, godly, rich by *blanchers*
base are fet.

Warn. Alb. En. B. ix. ch. 51.

And so manie dayes were spent, and manie waies used, while Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree, waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deere from her.

Pembr. Arc. p. 64.

And so even now hath he divers *blanchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 23. b.

The latter example, connecting *blanchers* with a market, rather puzzles the cause. It is used twice or more in fol. 24, and still in the sense of stopping. Also to *blanch*, with reference to the *blanchers*.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed; here used metaphorically:

See better, Lear, and let me still remain

The true *blank* of thine eye. *Lear, i. 4.*

Shakespeare has used it also for the mark at which a cannon is aimed, or rather the direct range; as we now say to shoot *point-blank*.

And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech.

Othel. iii. 4.

He has employed it also in other kindred senses, as *aim*, etc. See *Johnson's Dict.*

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which *blank* papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased, to authorize the demands they chose to make. No wonder they were thought oppressive.

And daily new exactions are devis'd
As *blanks*, benevolence, and I wot not what.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Further explained by a passage respecting the same king, in *the Mirror for Magistrates*:

Which to maintaine my people were sore
pol'd

With fines, fifteens, and loans by way
of prest,
Blank charters, oaths, and shifts not known
of old,

For which the commons did me sore detest.

Leg. of Rich. II. p. 294.

Also, an kind of base silver money, first coined by Henry V. in his French wars, and worth about eightpence. *Kersey*. Mr. Gifford says, about a French livre. *B. Jon.* vol. v. p. 81.

Have you any money? he answered not a
blank. *Gayton's Fest. N.* p. 9.

In a old account of the monies of Europe, a *blank* appears to be also a French coin. It is stated thus:

The Minte of Paris in Fraunce.

5 Tornes is a *blanke*.

3 *Blanckes* is a shilling.

20 Shilling is a pounce.

24 *Blanckes* is a francke, etc.

The Post of the World, 1576. 12mo. p. 86.

Blanks are also used for blank verses in the following passage:

Sir, you've in such neat poetry gather'd a kiss,
That if I had but five lines of that number
Soch pretty begging *blanks*, I should com-
mend

Your forehead or your cheeks, and kiss you
too. *B. et Fl. Philaster*, ii. 1.

BLANKET. Shakespeare has been censured by moderns, and justly, according to our present notions, for the introduction of the low word *blanket*, in the following fine passage:

— Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell;
That my keen knife see not the wound it

Nor heav'n peep thro' the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold, hold. *Macbeth*, i. 5.

But Cibber, in his *Lives of the Poets*, (art. *Davenant*) very properly reminds us that, in Shakespeare's time, it was a good and local image in the theatre; a blanket being then used instead of a curtain. We might add, perhaps, for scenes also, as it is recorded, on the same authority, that Sir Wm. Davenant first introduced painted scenery.

BLAST, *v.* Shakespeare has used the word in the unusual acceptation of to suffer a blast.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly; *blasting* in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime, etc.

Two Gent. i. 1.

To BLAZE. Contracted from to blazon.
See *Todd*.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. Saxon.

This word, which is rather common in the old ballads, was almost entirely obsolete in the reign of Eliz. but occurs in *the Pinner of Wakefield*, printed 1599.

And Robin, Marian she will go with thee —
To see fair Bettris how bright she is of *blee*.
O. Pl. iii. 42.

Also, p. 52:

I have a lovely lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon.

It generally occurs thus joined with bright.

BLEEDING HORSES ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

One of the odd superstitions of papal times, of which Latimer justly says,

But I marvell much, how it came to passe, that upon this day we were wont to let our horses blood: it is like as though *St. Steven* had some great government over the horses, which thing no doubt is a vaine invention of man. *Sermons*, fol. 275.

BLENCH, *v.* To start, or fly off; to flinch.

Keep your instruction

And hold you ever to our special drift,
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this
to that,

As cause doth minister.

Meas. for M. iv. 5.

— Would I do this?

Could man so *blench*. *W. Tale*, i. 2.

What is't you *blench* at? what would you ask?

Speak freely. *B. et Fl. Loyal Subj.* ii. 1.

Your sister, Sir, d'ye *blench* at that? d'ye
cavil? *B. et Fl. Wildg. Chase*, ii. 1.

Milton has used *unblench'd* for not confounded, *Comus*, 430.

BLENCH, *s.* From the verb, a start, or deviation.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth,
And worse essays prov'd thee my best of
love. *Shak. Sonn.* 110.

BLEND, *v.* To pollute or confound, from the original sense of to mix; things being polluted and confused by improper mixture.

And all these storms that now his beauty
blend

Shall turn to calms, and timely clear away.
Spenser, Sonn. 62.

BLENT. Participle of blend.

The while thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.
Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 1329.

Also in the sense of blinded; the confusion or hurt of the eye being blindness.

Whylest reason, *blent* through passion,
nought descry'd, *Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 7.*
The eye of reason was with rage *yblent*.
Spens.

What makes thee deaf? what hath thine eye
sight *blent*? *Fairf. Tasso*, xii. 86.

BLESS, v. To wave or brandish. Dr. Johnson thought this sense derived from the action sometimes used in benediction.

And burning blades about their heades doe
blesse. *Sp. F. Q. I. v. 6.*

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.
Spenser.

Round his arm'd head his trenchant blade
he *blest*. *Fairf. Tasso*, ix. 67.

A man hanged is quaintly said to *bless*
the world with his heels, from their waving in the air when he is suspended.

And the next day, the three theves were
conveied forth, to *blesse the worlde with*
their heeles.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, Sign. R. 8.

Dr. Johnson's explanation is strongly confirmed by the following passage: "In drawing (their bow) some fet such a compasse, as though they would turn about and *blesse* all the field." Ascham's *Toxophilus*, p. 196, new edit. where the editor has a remark to the same effect.

To *bless* seems to be used for to secure, in the following passage:

And glauncing downe his shield, from blame
him fairly *blest*. *Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 18.*

BLIN, v. To cease, or stop.

How so her fansies stop —
Her tears did never *blin*.

Romeus and Jul. Supp. to Sh. i. 287.

Well noble minds in perils best appeare
And boldest hearts in bale will never *blinne*.
Gascoigne's Works, 4to. D. 6.

That I gan cry, ere I *blin*,
Oh her eyes are paths to sin.

R. Green, in Beloe's Anecd. vi. p. 10.

BLIND-WORM. Called also a slow-worm. A little snake with very small eyes, falsely supposed to be venomous. It is the *anguis fragilis* of *Linnaeus*;

and much dreaded still by the common people, though perfectly harmless.

Newts and *blind-worms*, do no wrong!
Mids. ii. 3.

Adder's fork, and *blind-worm's* sing.
Macb. iv. 1.

The small-ey'd slow-worm held of many
blind. *Drayton, Noah's Flood*, p. 1538.

BLINKINSOPS. A celebrated fencer, mentioned in B. Jonson's *New Inn*, Act ii. sc. 2. His memory rests at present on that passage only.

BLIST, for BLEST. This is one of the liberties thought allowable in the sixteenth century for the sake of rhyme.

— And how the ground he kist
Wherein it written was, and how himself
he *blist*. *Spenser, IV. vii. 46.*
That he had fled, long time he never wist;
But when far run he had discover'd it,
Himself for wonder with his hand he *blist*.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 29.

It is used in the sense exemplified above in **BLESS**, in the following passage:

And with his club him all about so *blist*
That he which way to turn him | scarcely
wist. *Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 13.*
See **BLESS**.

BLIVE, adj. Quick; ready. A contraction of *bilive*. The word was beginning to be disused, in the time of *Cartwright* and *Brown*, who both give it to antiquated speakers.

This buss is a *blive* guerden.
Antiq. O. Pl. x. 309.
Into the ship he entreth, and as *blive*
As wind and wether good hope to be.
Brown, Shep. Pipe. Ecl. 1.

BLIVE, adv. Quickly.

The people cried with sundry greeing shouts
To bring the horse to Pallas' temple *blive*.
Surrey's Aen. B. ii. 293.

See **BILIVE**.

To BLOAT, or BLOTE. To dry by smoke. Latterly most applied to herrings. Blotan, Saxon, meant to sacrifice or slaughter, whence November was, at one period, called *Blot monath*, or slaughtering month; because the animals were then slaughtered, which were to be salted and dried for winter provision. But, as these meats were chiefly dried in the smoke, when the Saxon word was forgotten, to *blote* was supposed to

denote that operation: and thus the change of meaning evidently crept in.

And dry them up like herrings with this
smoak:

For herrings in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in *bloating*, and together pull.

Sylvester's Tobacco batt. p. 101.

I have four dozen of fine firebrands in my belly, I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings.

B. et Fl. Isl. Princ. ii.

Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to
mart,

Are as much meat as these, to more use
travel'd,

A bunch of *bloated* fools!

Id. Q. of Cor. ii. 4.

To *bloat*, now means to swell up, and comes probably from blow (*Johnson*); and to this we must perhaps refer the "*bloat* king" in *Hamlet*, iii. 4. It is singular enough that two opposite senses should thus have belonged to one word. Smoke-dried, and therefore shrunk; or puffed and swelled.

BLOAT-HERRING. A herring so dried. Skinner and Minshew puzzle about the etymology; but to me it seems clear that it arose as above mentioned.

Lay you an old countier on the coals, like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*.

B. Jon. Masq. of Mer. v. 429.

Why you stink like so many *bloat-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney!

Id. Mas. of Augurs, vi. 121.

Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it with four shillings beer, and then swear we have dined as well as my lord mayor.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 343.

A BLOCK, n. s. The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed.

Mine is as tall a felt as any this day in Milan, and therefore I love it, for the *block* was cleft out for my head, and fits me to a hair.

Honest Wh. Part. 2d. O. Pl. iii. 390.

Hats alter as fast as the turner can turne his
blocke.

Euph. Engl. O. 4.

Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat:

A grave gentleman of Naples, who having bought a hat of the newest fashion and best *blocke* in all Italie, etc.

Euph. Engl. O. 3. b.

Is this same hat

O' the *block* passant?

B. Jons. Staple of News, i. 2.

That is, "of the current fashion."

You shall alter it to what form you please, it will take any *block*.

Id. Cynth. Rev. i. 4.

Also for the hat itself:

Tho' now your blockhead be covered with
a Spanish *block*.

Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

A pretty *block* Sextinus names his hat,
So much the fitter for his head by that.

Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 456.

A flat crowned *block* was fashionable about 1596, when Sir J. Davis's Epigrams were printed.

And still the newest fashion he doth get,
And with the time doth change from that
to this.

He weares a hat now of the *flat-crowne*
blocke

The treble ruffles, long cloake, and doublet
French. *Ep. 22. in Cens. Liter.* viii. 124.

Hence that excellent interpretation of a speech of Lear, which had puzzled the earlier commentators:

This a good *block*? —

It were a delicate stratagem, to shoe

A troop of horse with felt. *Lear,* iv. 6.

The whole of Mr. Steevens's remark ought by all means to be cited, as affording an admirable specimen of judicious illustration. "Upon the king's saying *I will preach to thee*, the poet seems to have meant him to pull off his hat, and keep turning it and feeling it, in the attitude of one of the preachers of those times, (whom I have seen represented so in ancient prints) till the idea of *felt*, which the good hat or *block* was made of, raises the stratagem in his brain of shoeing a troop of horse with a substance as soft as that which he held and moulded between his hands." — It should be rather, "*the very same*."

BLONCKET, adj. Gray. Used by Spenser as an epithet for liveries or coats, and explained in the original notes "gray coats." I believe it meant at first *whitish*, for I find in Coles' Dictionary "a *blanquet* pear, *Pyrum subalbidum*." If so, it is from the French *blanc*. Kersey also has *blankers*, white garments.

Our *bloncket* liveries bene all to sadde

For thilk same season, when all is ycladde
With pleasaunce. *Shep. Kal. May,* v. 5.

I have not met with the word elsewhere.

BLOOD. Was sometimes used for disposition, thus:

Strange unusual blood,
When man's worst sin is he does too much
good. *Tim. A. iv. 2.*

Also in the very difficult passage of
the opening of Cymbeline, of which
perhaps this is the most intelligible
reading:

You do not meet a man, but frowns: our
bloods

No more obey the heavens, they are courtiers,
Still seem as does the king's. *Cym. i. 1.*

i. e. our dispositions no longer obey the
influences of heaven; they are courtiers,
and still seem to resemble the disposi-
tion the king is in.

BLOOD-BOLTER'D. Stained with blood;
from a bolter or sieve, whose blood
issues out at many wounds, as flour
passes through the holes of a sieve.
Warburton. Or sprinkled with blood,
as if with meal from a boulder, as John-
son explains it.

For the *blood-boulter'd* Banquo smiles upon
me. *Macb. iv. 1.*

BLOWN. Swelled or tumid; inflated.
No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite.
Lear, iv. 4.

How now *blown* Jack, how now quilt!
1 *Hen. IV. iv. 2.*

Proud, insolent:

I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.
B. et Fl. Mad Lover.

BLOW-POINT. A childish game: consisting
perhaps of blowing small pins or points
against each other. Probably not un-
like push-pin.

How he played at *blow-point* with Jupiter,
when he was in his side coats; and how he
went to look birds-nests with Athous.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 167.

We pages play at *blow-point* for a piece of
a parsonage.

Return from Parnassus, iii. 1.

Also *Donne's Poems, 1719. p. 119.*

Dust-point seems to have been a
similar game.

See DUST-POINT.

BLOXFORD. Apparently a jocular and
satirical corruption of the name of Ox-
ford, quasi *Block's-ford*, or the ford
of Blockheads. This is intimated in the
following lines of Bp. Corbet:

What was the jest d'ye ask? I dare repeat it,
And put it home before you shall entreat it;
He call'd me *Bloxford*-man, confess I must

'Twas bitter; and it grieved me in a thrust,
That most ungrateful word *Bloxford* to hear,
From him whose breath yet stunk of Oxford
beer. *Poems, p. 67, to Lord Mordant.*

In Healy's "*Discovery of a New
World*," imitated from Hall's *Mundus
alter et idem*, *Blocksford* is made the
capital of the region Fooliana.

Entering *Fooliana*, came without resistance
unto *Blocksford*, otherwise called *Duns-ton*,
the chiefe citie of the land. P. 132.

The intended allusion seems to be
strengthened, by a particular notice of
the number of spires and bells contain-
ed in it. *Ib. p. 179.*

BLUE was a colour appropriated to the
dresses of particular persons in low life.

1. It was the usual habit of servants.

You proud varlets, you need not be
ashamed to wear *blue*, when your master is
one of your fellows.

Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 389.

The other act their parts in *blew coates*, as
(if) they were their serving men.

Decker's Belman, Sign. E. 3.

Hence *blue-bottle* is sometimes a term
of reproach for a servant. *O. Pl. v. 6.*
And a *serving-man* in B. Jonson says,
"Ever since I was of the *blue order*."
Case alter'd, i. 2.

About 1608, when Middleton's
Comedy of *A Trick to catch the Old
One* was produced, the *blue coats* of
servants appear to have been changed
for clokes, such as were worn by the
gentry also at that time. Thus, in that
comedy:

There's more true honesty in such a country
serving man, than in a hundred of our cloak
companions. I may well call 'em companions,
for since *blue coats* have been turned into
cloaks, one can scarce know the man from the
master. Act ii. *Ane. Drama, V. p. 151.*

B. Jonson introduces *New-Yearess-
Gift*,

In a *blew coat*, serving-man like, with an
orange, etc. *Mask of Christmas.*

2. Also of beadles: whence they also
came in for the appellation of *blue-
bottle*:

I will have you as soundly swung for this,
you *blue-bottle* rogue. 2 *Hen. IV. v. 4.*

And to be free from the interruption of *blue
beadles*, and other bawdy officers.

Middleton's Mich. Term.

The whips of furies are not half so terrible as
a *blue coat*. *Microcosm, O. Pl. ix. 161.*

I know not whether it means servants, or officers of justice, in the following passage; probably the latter:

— Come a velvet justice with a long Great train of *blew*-coats, twelve or fourteen strong.
Donne, Sat. i. 21.

3. It was also the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction, etc.

Your puritanical *Honest Whore* sits in a *blue gown*. — Where! — do you know the brick house of castigation?

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 464.

Lam. Teare not my clothes, my friends, they cost more than you are aware.

Bedell. Tush, soon you shall have a *blew gown*; for these take you no care.

Promos and Cass. iii. 6.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt.

Shall I? — then *blurt* o' your service!

O. Pl. iii. 314.

Blirt! a rime; *blirt*, a rime!

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 21.

Blurt, blurt! there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain.

Puritan, iv. 2. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 610.

Blurt, master constable, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase: it is the title of a play written by Thos. Middleton, and published in 1602. Hence I suppose it is that Ben Jonson makes one of his characters call a constable "old *Blurt*." *Tale of a Tub*, ii. 2. In O. Pl. v. 420. we have "*Blurt*, master gunner!"

TO BLURT AT. From the former. To hold in contempt.

And all the world will *blurt* and scorn at us.

Edw. III. iv. 6.

But cast their gazes on Marina's face,

While ours was *blurtd* at.

Pericles, iv. 4. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 115.

To blurt out, still remains in modern usage, and signifies much the same as *to spurt* or *sputter* our hastily.

BLUSHET. (Apparently peculiar to B. Jonson.) See *Todd*. One who blushes.

TO BOB. To cheat, or obtain by cheating.

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him.

Oth. v. 1.

Let him be *bob'd* that *bobs* will have;

But who by means of wisdom hie

Hath sav'd his charge? — It is even I.

Pembr. Arcad. Lib. ii. p. 203.

Disgrace me on the open stage, and *bob* me off with ne'er a penny.

Hog hath lost his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 386.

We should now say, in familiar language, "*fob* me off."

BOB, s. A taunt or scoff.

Oft' takes (his mistress by) the bitter *bob*.

Fletch. Purp. Is. vii. 25.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,

Doth very foolishly, altho' he smart,

Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.

As you like it, ii. 7.

I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter *bob*.

Alex. and Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 113.

To give the *bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the dor. See **DOR**.

C. I guess the business. S. It can be no other But to *give me the bob*, that being a matter Of main importance.

Massing. Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

BOCARDO. The old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771. There is a good view of it in the first number of *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*. Whether it was originally so named, from some jocular allusion to the Aristotelian syllogism in *Bocardo*, I have not discovered.

It was used as a prison; and hence the name was sometimes made a general term for a prison.

Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow? — Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease? *Latimer, Serm.* fol. 105. C

Bocardo was the last prison of that good man himself, before his shameful murder; to himself a glorious martyrdom. Its downfall was celebrated by Oxford wits, both in Latin and English. One says,

Num jam

Antiqui muri venerabilis umbra *bocardo*

Visitur Oxonii? Salve haud ignobile nomen!

Dialogus in Theatr. 1773.

The other,

Rare tidings for the wretch whose ling'ring score

Remains unpaid, *bocardo* is no more.

Newsman's Verses, 1772, by *Warton*.

Bocardo, as a logical term, for a particular kind of syllogism, occurs in *Prior's Alma*, Canto 3.

BOCKEREL, or BOCKERET. A long-winged hawk. Dict. The family name of *Bocket* is perhaps a contraction of *Bockeret*.

BODE. Obsolete preterite of *to bide*.

Never, O wretch, this wombe conceived thee,
Nor never *bode* I painfull throwes for thee.
Ferrex and Ponex, O. Pl. i. 141.

BODGE, *v.* Probably the same as to budge;
from *bouger*, Fr.

With this we charged again, but, out alas!
We *bodg'd* again. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 4.

Dr. Johnson, in his note on the passage, considers it only as *budge* misprinted; in his Dictionary, as probably corrupted from *boggle*. Mr. Malone, having seen *bodgery* for *botchery*, thinks it may be for to *botch*: but the sense evidently points rather to the interpretation here given.

BODGE, *subs.* Ben Jonson has a *bodge* of oats, for some measure of them.

To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay.
New Inn, i. 5.

BODKIN. A small dagger.

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*. *Ham.* iii. 1.

In the margin of Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1614, it is said that Caesar was slain with *bodkins*.

The cheef woorker of this murder was Brutus Cassius with 260 of the senate all haying *bodkins* in their sleeves.

Serp. of division, prefixed to Gorboduc, 1590.

If it is quoted rightly, the author made two Romans into one.

Chaucer says the same:

With *bodkins* was Caesar Julius
Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Crassus.

Cens. Liter. ix. 369.

BODKIN, CLOTH OF. A species of rich cloth.

A corruption of *BAUDKIN*, which see.

Or for so many pieces of *cloth of bodkin*,
Tissue, gold, silver, etc.

Mass. City Madam, ii. 1.

Cloth of bodkin or tissue must be embroidered;

As if no face were fair that were not powdered and painted.

B. Jons. Disc. vol. vii. p. 88.

C. Sir, I have a sute to you.

Ant. Is it embroidered sattin, Sir, or scarlet?

Yet if your business do hold weight and consequence

I may deserve to wear your thankfulness

In tissue, or *cloth of bodkin*. Ermines are for princes.

Shirley, *oubtf. Heir*, Act. iii. p. 31.

See *Muses' Looking Glass*, O. Pl. ix. 197.

BODRAGS. Evidently for *bodrag*s or *bodragings*: border incursions.

No wayling there nor wretchedness is heard—
No nightly *bodrag*s, nor no hue and cries.

Spens. Colin Cl. v. 315.

See **BORDRAGING**.

BOGGLER. One who *boggles*; but in the following passage a vicious woman, one who starts from the right path:

You have been a *boggler* ever.

Ant. and Cl. iii. 11.

Johnson in his Dict. explains it a doubter, a timorous man; but it is evidently addressed not to Thyreus but Cleopatra.

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation, designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the *Merry W. of Windsor*, Act iv. sc. 5. The French call gipsies *Bohemians*, and the Germans *Tartars* and *Zigens*, so that the term might be thus compounded. See the note on the passage, edit. 1778.

To BOLD. For to bolden, or render bold.

Embolden is the word now most used.

It touches us as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king. *Lear*, v. 1.

Alas that I had not one to *bold* me.

Hycke Scorne.

BOLD BEAUCHAMP, OR AS BOLD AS BEAUCHAMP.

A proverbial expression, supposed by Fuller and Ray to be derived from the courage of Thomas, first E. of Warwick, of that name, who in 1346, with one squire and six archers, defeated 100 Normans. See Ray, p. 218. There were however more of the name, who contributed to its celebrity. There was an old play, entitled *The three bold Beauchamps*, printed about 1610. See *Biogr. Dram.* ii. p. 429. It is referred to in the Induction to *the Knight of the Burning Pestle*. B. and Fl.

They're here now, and anon no scouts can reach 'em,

Being ev'ry man hors'd like a *bold Beauchamp*. *Mad World*, O. Pl. v. 390.

See also O. Pl. x. 172.

Drayton derives it from the bravery of the Earls of Warwick, of that name, in general:

— So hardy great and strong

That after of that name it to an adage grew,

If any man himself advent'rous hapt to shew,
Bold Beauchamp men him term'd, if none
 so bold as he.

Polyolb. Song xviii. p. 1007.

BOLL, v. To swell, or pod for seed.
Boll, in the dictionaries explained a round stalk, is evidently only another form of bole.

And the flax, and the barley was smitten:
 for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was
bolled.

Exodus, ix. 31.

In the Septuagint, τὸ δὲ λίνον σπερματίζον.

BOLN. Swelled; contracted from *bollen*, which is the old form for *bolled*.

Here one being throng'd bears back, all *boln*
 and red.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. p. 553.

Thus it appears that Mr. Malone's alteration of this word to *blown*, which signifies the same, contrary to all the editions, is entirely unnecessary.

BOLT. A sort of arrow. Hence *bolt-upright*. Thus defined by *R. Holmes*: "The second is termed a *bolt*: it is an arrow with a round or half-round bobb at the end of it, with a sharp pointed arrow head proceeding therefrom." *Acad. of Armory*, B. iii. ch. 17. MS. When it has only the blunt bob, without the point, it was a BIRD-BOLT. It thus differed from a shaft, which was sharp or barbed. Hence the proverb, "To make a *bolt* or a *shaft* of a thing." *Ray*, p. 179. It is a mistake to say that it was "peculiarly used for the cross-bow;" as in *Ivanhoe*, ii. p. 20. *Holmes* describes also a sort of *bolts* having the bob or button hollow, to receive a stone or bullet, which was projected thence by fastening the *bolt* itself to the bow, or cross-bow. *Ibid.* *Harl. MS.* 2033.

'Twas but a *bolt* of nothing, shot at nothing,
 Which the brain makes of fumes.

Cymb. iv. 2.

I bent my *bolt* against the bush
 List'ning if any thing did rush.

Sp. Shep. Kal. Mar. 70.

We have it also in the proverb, "A fool's *bolt* is soon shot." See also *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 2. for the exquisite beauty of the passage. The word was very common.

To BOLT, or BOULT. To sift. In this sense not obsolete; but used formerly in metaphorical senses, in which it is not now current.

For refined in manners and disposition,
 Such and so finely *boulted* didst thou seem.

Hen. V. ii. 2.

Often applied also to language and arguments:

—He is ill school'd

In *boulted* language: meal and bran together
 He throws without distinction.

Coriol. iii. 1.

Saying, he now had *boulted* all the floure.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 24.

That is, had discovered all that was important. So Milton:

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments.

Comus, 760.

This application was probably made more current by the term of *bolting* used in the inns of court for disputing. See **BOLTINGS**.

It is beautifully applied in the literal sense, *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

BOLTING-HUTCH. According to Dr. Johnson, a *mealbag*; according to Mr. Steevens, "the wooden receptacle into which the meal is bolted:" the latter interpretation is the right.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

The word was used by Milton:

To sift mass into no mass, and popish into no popish: yet saving this passing fine sophistical *boulting-hutch*, etc.

Prose Works, vol. i. 84.

Now, take all my cushions down and
 thrack them

Soundly, after my feast of millers, for
 their buttocks

Have left a peck of flour in them; beat them
 carefully

Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
 For a pan-pudding, as your dame will

handle it.

Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. 158.

Its use is here described:

For as a miller in his *boulting-hutch*

Drives out the pure meale nearly as he can,
 And in his sister leaves the courser bran.

So, etc.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 2. p. 44.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputation, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Cowel tells us which were the *bolting* days:

And having performed the exercises of their own houses called *Boltes*, *Mootes*, and putting of cases, [So I suppose we should read. My edition has *Boltas Mootes*, without any comma between] they proceed to be admitted and become students in some of these four houses or inns of court, where continuing by the space of seven yeares (or thereabouts) they frequent readings, meetings, *boltinges*, and other learned exercises.

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 59.

BOMAN. Said to mean, in the cant language, a gallant fellow. But certainly, in the passage of Massinger where it occurs, no such cant is to be expected, and it must be a mere misprint for Roman, according to the undoubted correction of Mr. Gifford. In the 4to. it is printed with a capital letter, which would strengthen the conjecture, if it could want strengthening.

Dost thou cry now
Like a maudlin gamester after loos? I'll suffer
Like a *Roman*, and now, in my misery,
In scorn of all thy wealth, to thy teeth tell thee
Thou wert my pandar.

City Madam, iv. 2.

The speech has rather a tragic cast than any thing of burlesque. *Boman*, therefore, must be supported, if at all, by some other passage.

BO'MBARD. A sort of cannon.

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder at our entry.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 388.

Also a very large drinking vessel, made probably of leather, to distribute liquor to great multitudes, named perhaps from its similarity to a cannon:

Yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one,
looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor.

Temp. ii. 2.

That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge
bombard of sack,

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

See also *Hen. VIII.* v. 3.

His boots as wide as the black-jacks,
Or *bombards* toss'd by the kings guards.

Shirley's Martyred Soldier.

I am to deliver the buttry in so many firkins of *aurum potabile* as it delivers out *bombards* of bouge.

B. Jons. Masque of Merc. Vind.

The latter passage, among others, serves to shew that it was not a barrel, as some have conjectured.

BOMBARD-MAN. One who carried out liquor,

With that they knock'd Hypocrisie on the pate, and made room for a *bombard-man*, that brought bouge for a country lady or two.

B. Jon. Love Restored, a Masque.

BOMBARD PHRASE is used by Ben Jonson to express the *ampullas* of Horace:

Their *bombard phrase*, their foot and half foot words. *Art. of P.* vol. vii. p. 173.

BOMBASE, occurs sometimes for cotton:

Bombase or cotton: the seed swageth the cough, and is good against all cold diseases of the breast.

Langham's Garden of Health, p. 85.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton; from *bombax*, low Latin, or *bombace*, Italian, or *baumbast*, Germ. all signifying cotton.

Sunt ibi praeterea arbusta quaedam ex quibus colligunt *bombacem*, quem Francigenae *cotonem* seu *coton* appellant.

Jac. de Vitriaco, i. 84.

See *Du Cange* in *BOMBAX*.

Bombyx must be carefully distinguished from *bombax*. Hence, because cotton was commonly used to stuff out quilting, etc. *bombast* also meant the stuffing of clothes, etc.

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

It was then the fashion to stuff out doublets; Stubbs, in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, speaks of their being "stuffed with four, five, or sixe pounce of *bombast* at least." Hence also applied to tumid and inflated language, in which metaphorical sense it is not obsolete.

To BOMBAST. To stuff out.

Is this sattin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 441.

In the *Palace of Pleasure*, it is used in the sense of to beat, or, as is popularly said, to baste:

I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee, that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself.

Sign. K. 6.

In the following passage we see how it became applied to writing:

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)

That gliding slow in state, like swelling Euphrates,

In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong,

The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:

Not *bómbasted* with words, vain ticklish
ears to feed,
But such as may content the perfect man to
read. *Drayt. Polyolb. S. xxi. p. 1054.*

BONA-ROBA. An Italian phrase, signifying
a courtesan.

We knew where the *bona-robas* were, and
had the best of them all at commandment.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Wenches, *bona-robas*, blessed beauties,
without colour or counterfeit.

Mis. of Inf. M. O. Pl. v. 75.

Cowley seems to have considered it
as implying a fine tall figure:

I would neither wish that my mistress nor
my fortune should be a *bona-roba*; — but as
Lucretius says, *Parvula, pumilio, χαρίτων ἰα,*
tota merum sal. *Essay on Greatness.*

The word occurs in all our old
dramatists.

BONA SOCIAS. Good companions; not
commonly used.

Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona so-*
cias and my pensioners.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 268.

Drunken Barnaby has it, more cor-
rectly, *Bon Socios.* *Itin. 1.*

BONABLE. Conjectured by Mr. Steevens
to be put for *banable*, i. e. cursable;
perhaps for *bone-able*, strong in the
bones; or *bon* and *able*, good and able.

Diccon! it is a vengeable knave, gammer,
'tis a *bonable* horson.

Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 41.

The BONE-ACH. *Lues venerea.*

After this the vengeance on the whole camp!
or rather the *bone-ache*! for that, methinks,
is the curse dependant on those that war for
a placket.

Tro. et Cr. ii. 3.

The 4to. has "*Neapolitan bone-ache.*"

BONE LACE. Dr. Johnson has given the
true origin of this word, from the
bobbins being made of bone; but it
may be worth mentioning, that the
lace-makers still call their work "get-
ting their bread out of the bones." This
information I had from a friend in Buck-
inghamshire. Probably the *bone bobbins*
were formerly more used than any
others. The word is now little, if at
all, used.

BON-GRACE. A bonnet, or projecting hat,
to defend the complexion. Sometimes
a mere shade for the face, Fr.

As you may perceive by his butter'd *bon-*
grace, that film of a demi-castor.

Cleveland, 1687, p. 81.

Cotgrave, in the French word *bonne-*
grace, which he explains as part of a
French hood, adds, "whence, belike,
our *boon-grace*;" as if the word was
not the same, except in pronunciation.
"A *bon-grace*, umbraculum, umbella."
E. Coles.

BONNY-CLABBER. An Irish term for sour
buttermilk. Swift uses it. See *Todd*,
and *Ash*.

To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*.

B. Jon. New Inn, i. 1.

From a preceding line, it might
seem that it was beer and buttermilk
together;

And that driven down

With *beer and buttermilk*, mingled together.

Ibid.

It being said afterwards,

The healths in *usquebaugh*, and *bonny-*
clabbore. *Ford, Perk. Warb. iii. 2.*

BONUS NOCHES. A corruption of *buenas*
noches, good night, in Spanish.

You that fish for dace and roches,

Carpes or tenches, *bonus noches.*

Lluellin, Men. Mir. p. 53. Wit's Recr.
i. 13. repr.

BOOK. Every kind of composition was
sometimes so called. Shakespeare uses
it for *articles of agreement*:

By that time will our *book*, I think, be drawn.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

And again:

By this, our *book* is drawn, we will but seal,
And then to horse immediately. *Ibid.*

BOOKS. *To be in a person's books*; to
be in favour with them. Concerning
the origin of this phrase, which is not
yet obsolete, many conjectures have
been made. Perhaps it might not be
deduced from a single circumstance,
but from the union of several; thus,

1. Servants and retainers were enter-
ed in the books of the person to whom
they were attached. This is perhaps
the most ancient mode, and conse-
quently the real origin of the phrase:

Alle the mynstrelles that comen before the
groat Chan ben witholden with him, as of
his household, and *entered in his bookes*,
as for his own men.

Sir J. Mandevile; cited by Farmer.

Hence it signified to be in favour:

I see, lady, the gentleman *is not in your books.* *Much Ado*, i. 1.

2. Friends entered their names mutually in an *album*, or list of worthies, which each kept. This also implies favour:

We weyl haunse thee, or set thy name into our *fellowship book*, with clappynge of handes. *Acolastus*; cited by *Steev.*

The *whyte* or album is expressly mentioned directly after.

It was certainly, as Mr. Steevens remarks, the usage of those times "to *chronicle the small beer* of every occurrence in *table books*."

3. Customers were, as in later times, in the books of those who gave them credit. This, we may presume, did not always end in favour.

When Petruchio uses it, he seems to allude to the books of arms kept by heralds:

And if no gentleman, why then no arms. *Petr.* A herald, Kate! — O put me in thy books.

Kate. What is your crest? a coxcomb? *Tam. Shr.* ii.

Thus there were various ways of being in the books of different persons. But I do not find any instance in which it refers to being in their will, which is the interpretation some would give it.

BOOKER'S PROPHECIES. These were, according to William Lilly, "excellent verses upon the twelve months, framed according to the configurations of each month." He adds, that he (Booker) was "blessed with success according to his predictions, which procured him much reputation all over England." He died in 1667. He was bred a haberdasher, but preferred the profession of an astrologer, and almanac-maker.

I pos'd him in *Booker's prophecies*, 'till he confessed he had not master'd his almanac yet. *Parson's Wedd.* O. Pl. xi. 391.

BOORD, or BOURDE, Fr. A jest. See BOURD.

And if you will, then leave your boordes. *Ld. Surrey's Poems*, 4to. Sign. F. 3.

To BOORD, for to BOARD. To attack. A metaphorical expression from boarding a ship; to accost; *aborder*, Fr. Sir

Toby Belch explains it by placing it among other synonyms of accost:

You mistake, knight; accost is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.

Twel. N. i. 3.

Whalley, editor of Ben Jonson, would change the above to *bourd*, with the usual zeal of a critic for a word he had newly discovered: but the alteration is not warrantable; nor is it more so in the passage of Ben Jonson which occasioned the note, (*Catil.* i. 4.) nor indeed is any alteration wanted, since to *boord* often means to accost in the most modest way.

Ere long with like again he boorded me.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 24.

Philautus taking Camilla by the hand, and as time served began to boord her on this manner.

Euph. Engl. P. 4. b.

In the following the original metaphor is preserved:

So ladies pretend a great skirmish at the first, yet are boorded willinglie at the last.

Id. Q. 1.

See Sir J. Harrington, Ep. iii. 40.

See also *boord* for boarding a ship, twice in one stanza. *Mirror for Mag.* p. 670. In the following, to *boord* seems to mean to border, or form a boundary:

The next the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray

By faire Kilkenny and Rosseponde boord.

Sp. F. Q. IV. xi. 43.

BOOT. This word, in the sense of profit or advantage, is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson, and indeed, though now confined to familiar language, is not obsolete. In the following passage it is singularly used:

Then list to me, St. Andrew be my boot,
But I'll rase thy castle to the very ground,
Unless thou open the gate.

Pinner of Wakef. O. Pl. iii. 19.

That is, so may St. Andrew bless or benefit me.

Boots were universally worn by fashionable men; and in imitation of them by others, in the reign of Eliz. and James the First, insomuch that Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, pleasantly related, when he went home into Spain, that all the citizens of London were booted, and ready, as he

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii. p. 271.

It is here used as an endearing appellation, as *bosom friend*:

Hor. Whither in such haste, my second self?

Andr. I faith, my dear *bosom*, to take solemn leave

Of a most weeping creature.

First part of Jeron. O. Pl. iii. 67.

In the next page the lady calls *Andrea* "gentle breast."

Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word. See *Bosom*. 10.

TO THE BOSOM. Affectation pervaded even the superscriptions of letters in former times: they were usually addressed to *the bosom*, the fair bosom, etc. of a lady. Thus *Hamlet* to *Ophelia*:

To her excellent white *bosom*, these.

Ham. ii. 2.

Thy letters may be here, though thou art hence;

Which, being writ to me, shall be deliver'd Even in the milk-white *bosom* of the love.

Two Gent. iii. 1.

For further illustration of this phrase, it should be mentioned, from *Mr. Steevens's* note on the latter passage, that women anciently had a pocket in the fore part of their stays, in which they not only carried love-letters and love-tokens, but even their money and materials for needle-work: and he mentions an old lady who remembered it to be a piece of gallantry to drop letters or other literary favours there, the stays being worn very prominent. See **LETTERS**.

BOSOM'S-INN. A corruption of *Blossom's-inn*; a house in Laurence-lane, the sign of which was St. Laurence within a border of flowers or blossoms, whence it took its name. See *Stowe's Survey*, p. 215.

But now comes in, Tom of *Bosom's-inn*, And he presenteth misrule.

B. Jon. Masque of Xmas. vol. vi. p. 7.

Taylor the water poet, celebrating the reception of Tom Coriat there, calls it *Bossom's Inn*. *Laugh and be fat*, p. 78.

BOSS, v. For to emboss, or stud.

Fine linnen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl.

Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

BOSSE, s. For a ball, or some such ornament.

The mule all deck'd in goodly rich array With bells and *bosses* that full loudly rung, And costly garments that to ground down hung.

Sp. Moth. Hub. T. 582.

With tinsel treppings, woven like a wave, Whose bridle rang with golden balls and *bosses* brave.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 13.

Probably the bells and *bosses* were placed alternately, so that, on any motion, the collision produced the sound.

Stowe tells us that *Bosse-alley*, in Lower Thames-street, was so called from "a *bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley." *Lond.* p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard roe of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking, by causing thirst. It is fully explained in *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. i. ch. 3. note 2d. After quoting *Cotgrave* and *Miege*, nearly to the same purpose, *Mr. Ozell* quotes *Du Chat*, the French editor of *Rabelais*, to this effect:

In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickled with oil and vinegar. The mullet (*muge*) is a fish which is caught about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins* (puddings) which have nothing to recommend them, but their exciting of thirst.

This is right, except that *boudin* means properly a *sausage*. What we call *pudding* is but lately known in France. *Miege* says *sausages*. Of *Gargantua* it is afterwards said,

Because he was naturally flegmatic, he began his meal with some dozeus of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other forerunners of wine.

B. i. ch. 21.

Botargo, anchovies, puffins too, to taste

The Maronean wines, at meals thou hast.

Heath's Clarastella, in *Heywood's Quintess.* of Poetry, vol. ii. p. 16.

BOTTELER. The original form of the word *butler*, which requires no foreign derivation, but comes directly from *bottle*.

These citizens did minister wine as *bottelers*, which is their service at the coronation.

Stowe, Lond. p. 71.

BOTTLE OF HAY. A truss of hay: now only used in the proverbial saying of

"looking for a needle in a bottle of hay," which is not understood by many who use it. Bottom longs for hay, when metamorphosed with an ass's head:

Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.

Mids. N. D. iv. 1.

Hence an old essayist says of an ostler,

When guests' horses stand at livery, he sleeps very little, fearing lest they should eat too much; but at bottle he is more secure [that is, when the hay they eat was charged by the bottle].

Clitus's Whimz. p. 109.

He begins the same essay by describing the ostler as a bottleman. See *Johnson*.

BOUCH, BOUGE, or BOWGE, of COURT.

An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. *Minsh. Kers.*

In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII. under the title *Bouche of Court*, the Queen's maids of honour were to have, "for their *bouch* in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." p. 164. See *Gent. Mag. Sept. 1791*, p. 812.

What is your business? — N. To fetch *boudge of court*, a parcel of invisible bread, etc.

B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

Cotgrave has it, "avoir bouche à court, to eat and drink scot-free, to have *budge-a-court*, to be in ordinary at court," in *BOUCHE*.

Skelton has a long poem so entitled.

They had *bouch* of court (to wit, meat and drink) and great wages of sixpence by the day.

Stowe's Survey of London, bl. 1. 4to.

Sign. C c. 2.

Made room for a bombard-man, that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting.

B. Jons. Masque of Love Rest. vol. v. p. 404.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesie*, pag. 45, it is misprinted *bonche* for *bouche*; "with a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche* in court as we use to call it." B. i. ch. 27. See an old instrument of Richard II. in *Cowel's Law Dict.*

BOUDGE, v. To budge, or move. It seems in the following passage to mean rather to start, or be moved at.

Leon. Boudge at this?

Ant. Has fortune but one face?

Lieut. In her best vizard,
Methinks she looks but lowsily.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. ii. 4.

Boud has here been proposed, from the French, *bouder*, to pout, or be sulky; and would certainly suit well with the sense. The great authority of Mr. Gifford is also for it. See his *Jonson*, vol. iv. p. 222. But I do not believe that *boud* ever was adopted as an English word. I doubt whether even the French word existed in the time of our dramatists. It certainly is not in *Cotgrave*. Or if it existed, (for it is in *Menage*) was not in so common use as to be borrowed here.

BOUGHT. A knot, or twist.

Her huge long taile her den all overspred,
Yet was in knots and many *boughtes* up-
wound.

Sp. F. Q. l. i. 15.

Applied to the joint of the knee:

But bow all knees, now of her knees
My tongue doth tell what fancie sees.
The knots of joy, the gemmes of love,
Whose motion makes all graces move.
Whose *bought* incav'd doth yeeld such sight,
Like cunning painter shadowing white.

Pembr. Arc. p. 141.

Milton seems to employ it, to express the sudden turns of music.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. A kind of proverbial expression, meaning to be completely disposed of.

It would make a man mad as a buck, to be
so *bought and sold*.

Com. of E. iii. 1.

So also in the scroll sent to the Duke of Norfolk before the battle of Bosworth:

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Diccon thy master is *bought and sold*.

Rich. III. v. 3.

Then were the Roman empire *bought and sold*,

The holy church were spoyl'd, and quite
undone.

Har. Ariost. xvi. 33.

To BOULT. The old spelling of *to bolt*.
See to BOLT.

BOULTING-HUTCH. See BOLTING-HUTCH.

BOUNDER. A boundary.

And lands and seas that namelesse yet remaine
Shall be well knowne, their *bounders*, scite,
and seat.

Fairf. Tasso, xv. 30. fol. ed. of 1600.

In the octavo of 1749, it is changed to "boundaries and seat," the editor having taken upon him, as he tells us in his preface, "to make some few alterations in such stanzas as seemed necessarily to require them."

To have made the sea the only *bounder* of his empire.

Knolles's Hist. of the Turks, fol. p. 76.

BOURD, *s.* the same a *boord*. A jest, Fr.

Yet in fine (turning the matter to a *bourd*) he pardoned all the parties.

Holingshed, vol. i. Sign. O. 8. b.

Gramercy, Bonil, for thy company,

For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.

Drayt. Ecl. vii. pag. 1424.

BOURD, *v.* To jest.

I am wise enough to tell you I can *bourd* where I see occasion, or if you like my uncle's wit better than mine, etc.

'Tis Pity she's a *W.* O. Pl. viii. 38.

Bourd not with mine eye, nor with mine honour. *Kelly's Scottish Prov.* p. 57.

— Eke, with my cruell sword,

To part his neck, and with his head *to bord*;

Envested with a royal paper crowne,

From place to place to beare it up and downe.

Mirr. for Magistr. p. 366.

See BOORD.

BOURDONASSE. A kind of ornamented staff.

Their men of armes were all barded and furnished with brave plumes, and goodly *bourdonasses*.

Danet's Transl. of Ph. de Comines, F f. 3. b.

Afterwards it is defined exactly,

Bourdonasses were holow horse-men's staves used in Italy, cunningly painted.

Ib. F f. 6. b.

Pilgrims' staves were termed *bur-dones* in low Latin. See *Du Cange*, BURDO.

To BOURGEON. To bud, or sprout. Fr.

When first on trees *bourgeon* the blossoms soft. *Fairf. Tass.* vii. 76.

In a metaphorical sense, to swell, and be ready to burst:

— His heart was full

And lifted up as high as the Mogull.

No less the Don doth *burgeon*, and at once Again comes on Mambrino's batter'd sconce.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, IV. x. p. 237.

Dryden used the word. See *Johnson*.

BOURN. A limit or boundary; *borne*, Fr.

Sir Thos. Hanmer recommends writing this word *borne*, in English also, to distinguish it from the following:

Letters should not be known; riches, poverty, And use of service, none; contract, suc-
cession,

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.

Tem. ii. 1.

I'll set a *bourne* how far to be belov'd.

Ant. et Cl. i. 1.

BOURN. A brook, or rivulet. From burn, Saxon. Whence the proper form is *burn*, as it is still used in the Scottish dialect. Thus,

We can drink of the *burn*, when we cannot bite of the *brea*, (i. e. bank.)

Kelly's Scottish Prov. iv. 36.

Come o'er the *bourne*, Bessy, to me.

Song in Lear, iii. 6.

The *bourns*, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets. *Drayt. Polyolb.* Song. 1.

To gild the mutt'ring *bournes*, and pritty rils. *Browne's Brit. Past.* i. 4. p. 99.

BOURSE, or BURSE. A place of exchange, Fr. Here, the Royal Exchange:

Tattelius the new-come traveller,

With his disguised coate, and ringed eare,

Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,

Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say. *Hall, Sat.* VI. i. 51.

It hath — a glorious *burse* which they call the *roial Exchange*, for the meeting of merchants of all countries, where anie trafficke is to be had. *Euph. Eng.* F f. 1. b.

To BOUSE, or BOWZE. To drink.

And in his hand did beare a *bouzing* can.

Sp. F. Q. l. iv. 22.

i. e. a drinking vessel.

Bow. A yoke for oxen. Called also an *ox-bow*.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon her bells, so man hath his desires. *As you like it*, iii. 3.

Bow, or BOW-LENGTH. Was used as a measure of distance particularly in ascertaining the distance from a mark, in *giving aim*.

No, no, Kate, you are *two bowes* down the winde. *R. Greene, in Harl. Mis.* viii. 384.

See AIM, TO GIVE.

BOW-HAND. To be too much o' the *bow-hand*; to fail in any design. A phrase borrowed from archery; particularly used in shooting at marks, by those who gave aim, i. e. directed the shooters about their aim. See AIM. The *bow-hand* is the left hand, in which the bow was held.

Uber. Well you must have this wench then. *Ric.* I hope so,

I am much o' the *bow-hand* else.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, i. 1.

BOWER. Anciently signified a chamber.

She led him up into a goodly *bowre*.

Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 15.

And he himself seem'd made for merriment,
Merrily masking both in *bower* and hall.

Spens. Astrophel, l. 28.

Rosamond's *bower* at Woodstock was a chamber, or set of apartments constructed for her use.

And if thou wilt lend me the Eldridge sword
That lyeth within thy *bowre*.

Percy's Reliques, vol. i. p. 56.

As this sense of the word does not admit the usual etymology from boughs, Dr. Percy conjectures it to be derived from the Islandic *bouan*, to dwell. The modern sense is evidently deduced from the ancient.

2. A muscle, *quasibender*, *musculus flexor*: from to *bow* in the sense of to bend. Surely not from *bou*, Sax. for the shoulder.

His raw bone armes, whose mighty brawned
bows

Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets
hew,

Were clene consum'd.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 41.

I have not found it elsewhere.

BOWL-ALLEY, or BOWLING-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling-green. See *Strutt's Sports*, ch. vii. p. 237. A *bowl-alley* is particularly characterized by Earle in his *Microcosmographia*, § xxx.; which article he winds up thus:

To give you the moral of it; it is the emblem of the world, or the world's ambition: where most are short or over, or wide, or wrong-biassed, and some few juggle to the mistress, fortune. *Bliss's Edition*, p. 87.

See **MISTRESSE**.

Whether it be in open wide places, or in close *allies*, — the chusing of the *bowle* is the greatest cunning.

Country Contentm. G. Markham, p. 58.

A street adjoining to Dean's-yard, Westminster, still retains the name of the *Bowling-alley*. Bowling-alleys are described as common appendages to stately mansions, as well as tennis-courts, cock-pits, etc. They were also common in great towns, and the

receptacles of idle and dissolute persons. See *Strutt, loc. cit.*

Note. — Under the name of *long-bowling*, *Strutt* evidently describes the modern game of skittles. Page 237.

BOWLT, for BOLT. Arrow.

We are as like in conditions, as Jacke Fletcher and his *bowlt*,

I brought up in learning, but he is a very dolt. *Damon and Pithias*, O. Pl. i. 176.

BOWYER. A maker or seller of bows. It is now hardly known, except as a family name; which has been the fate of *Fletcher* also, the maker of arrows. The cause is obvious. Yet *Bowyer* was used by Dryden, and applied to Apollo, as an archer. See *Todd*.

BOY-BISHOP. See **NICHOLAS, SAINT**.

BOYS. The terrible, angry, or roaring boys, were a set of young bucks, who, like the *Mohawks*, described by the *Spectator*, delighted to commit outrages, and get into quarrels.

The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, Sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour, with the *terrible boys*, if you should but keep 'em fellowship a day.

Ben Jon. Epicoene, i. 4.

Sir, not so young, but I have heard some
speech

Of the *angry boys*, and seen 'em take tobacco.

Id. Alchem. iii. 4.

Kastril there exhibits a specimen of their manners.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off, by the *angry boys*, for thy conversion.

B. et F. Scornf. Lady, iv. 1.

This is no *angry*, nor no *roaring boy*, but
a blustering boy.

Green's Tu Qu. O. Pl. vii. 25.

Have you forgot my husband, an *angry roarer*.

Album, O. Pl. vii. 198.

Wilson's Life of James I. gives an account of their origin:

The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, *bravadoes*, *roysters*, etc. commit many insolencies; the streets swarm, night and day, with bloody quarrels, private duels fomented, etc.

BRABBLE. A quarrel, or petty broil.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all.

Tit. Andr. ii. 1.

To **BRABBLE**, *v.* From the noun, to quarrel.

Are you the Lucio, Sir, that sav'd Vitelli?

L. Not I indeed, Sir, I did never *brable*.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

If drunkards molest the street and fall to
brabbling,

Knock you the malefactors down.

Ibid. iii. 5.

BRABE. A word proposed by Dr. Johnson to be read, in the difficult passage in *Cymbeline* which is subjoined. I know no instance of the use of the word, otherwise the conjecture is striking; and the affectation of that time was like enough to present Shakespeare, in some place or another, with the Greek word *Βραβεῖον* Anglicised.

— O this life

Is nobler, than attending for a check;

Richer, than doing nothing for a *brabe*;

Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk.

Cym. iii. 3.

The old edition reads *babe*, which is entire nonsense. Hanmer reads it *bribe*: and Warburton *bauble*, which in old spelling was *bable*. *Brabe* or *bribe* seems required by the sense. Mr. G. Chalmers proposes *babee*, the northern term for a halfpenny, and speaks very contemptuously of the commentators for not adopting it; but I fear the general sense of the passage will not permit us to receive it. See his *Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay's Works*, p. 252.

BRABLER, or BRABBLER. A quarreller; from the preceding.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabler*. *King John*, v. 2.

BRACH. From the French *brac*, or *braque*; or the German *bract*, a scenting dog: a lurcher, or beagle; or any fine-nosed hound. *Spelman's Glossary*. Used also, by corruption, for a bitch, probably from similarity of sound; and because, on certain occasions, it was convenient to have a term less coarse in common estimation than the plain one. See *Du Cange* in *BRACCO*.

The following account shows the last-mentioned corruption:

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting-dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called *ane rache*, (Scotch) and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female

thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.

Gentleman's Recreation, p. 27. 8vo.

The expression *rache* is confirmed by Ulitius:

Racha Saxonibus canam significabat, unde Scoti hodie *rache* pro cane femina habent, quod Anglis est *brache*. Notes on *Gratius*.

Brach Merriman, — the poor cur is imbost — And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd

brach. *Tam. Shr. induct.*

I had rather hear Lady, my *brach*, howl in Irish. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

Truth is a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire and stink. *Lear*, i. 4.

In this passage some propose to read "*the lady's brach*," some "*lady the brach*," but there appears no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare enumerates *brach* among the species of dogs:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,

Hound or spaniel, *brache*, or lym.

Lear, iii. 6.

Mr. De-vile, put case one of my ladies here Had a fine *brach*, and would employ you forth, To treat 'bout a convenient match for her.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iv. 4. Also *Alchem.* i. 1.

Ha' ye any *braches* to spade.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

Kill'd with a couple of *bratches*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 366.

Most of these citations show that a female was usually meant. In *Fragmenta Antiq.* several manors are specified as held by the nurture of a *brach*: *Bracheta*. Massinger also uses it; yet of this word Skinner could say, "*vox quae mihi apud Florium solum occurrit.*"

BRACK. A crack, or break. Not quite obsolete.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavering flattery, to stitch up the *bracks*, etc.

Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

There is something singular in the following application of the word:

To make them passe the *bracke* of one equal fortune, and to tangle them within one net.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. Sign. T t. 2 b.

Drayton seems to use it for the channel of a river:

Where, in clear rivers beautified with flowers, The silver Naiades bathe them in the *brack*.

Man in the Moon, p. 1337.

BRAG, adj. Brisk; full of spirits.

And home she went as *brag* as it had been
a bode louse.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, O.P. ii, 38.

"As brisk as a *body louse*," is one of the proverbial similes preserved in Ray, p. 219. and in the celebrated love song of old Similes attributed to Gay:

Brisk as a body-louse she trips;

Clean as a penny drest;

Sweet as a rose her face and lips;

Round as a globe her breast.

Ritson's Engl. Songs, vol. i. p. 153.

— A woundy *brag* young fellow

As the port went o' hun then, and i' those days. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

I was (the more foole I) so proud and *brag*,
I sent to you against St. James his faire

A tierce of claret-wine, a great fat stag, etc.

Harringt. Ep. ii. 51.

BRAGLY, *adv.* Made from the former, briskly.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn stud

How *bragly* it begins to bud.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 1. 13.

BRAGGET, or **BRAGGAT**. A liquor made of honey and ale fermented. Of Welsh etymology, and said to be also a name for metheglin or mead. See *Minshew*.

And we have serv'd there, armed all in ale
With the brown bowl, and charg'd in *brag-*

gat stale.

B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 78.

In the same masque we read of "a *drink-alian* and a *drink-braggatan*," words made from drinking ale and drinking *braggat*. *Id. ib.* p. 103.

By me that knows not neck-beef from a
pheasant,

Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.

B. et Fl. Little Thief, Act 1.

The curious may perhaps be glad to see a receipt for making *bragget*.

Take three or four galons of good ale or more as you please, two dayes or three after it is clensed, and put it into a pot by itselfe, then draw forth a pottle thereof, and put to it a quart of good English hony, and set them over the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle faire and softly, and alwayes as any froth ariseth skumme it away, and so clarifie it, and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of pepper a penny worth, cloves, mace, ginger, nutmegs, cinamon, of each two penny worth, beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them over the fire to boyle againe awhile, then being milke warme put it to the rest, and stirre all together, and let it stand two or three daies, and put barme upon it, and drink it at your pleasure. *Haven of Health*, chap. 239. p. 268.

BRAID, *adj.* Deceitful; crafty. From bred, cunning. Sax.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*

Marry that will, I live and die a maid.

All's W. iv. 2.

In a passage cited in the notes it is used as a substantive, for deceits:

Dian rose with all her maids

Blushing thus at love his *braids*.

Greene's Never too late, 1616.

BRAID, *s.* A reproach. The verb *to braid*, for which we now use *upbraid*, occurs also in some old dictionaries; particularly *Huloet's*, which has also *braider* for an upbraider. See *Todd*.

And grieve our soules, with quippes and
bitter *braids*.

Rob. E. of Huntingd. bl. 1. 1601.

In case slander lawes require no more,

Save to amend that seemed not well said:

Or to unsay the slanders said afore,

And ask forgivenessse for the hastie *braid*.

Mirr. Mag. 1610. p. 461.

It is probable, therefore, that this was the sense intended, in the passage above cited from Greene; meaning *Love's reproaches*.

A BRAID, *s.* meant also a start.

— When with a *braide*

A deep-fet sigh he gave, and there withal

Clasping his hands, to heav'n he cast his sight.

Ferrex and Porrex, O.P. i. 148.

The woman, being afraid, gave a *braid*
with her head and run away.

Scogin's Jests, p. 10.

Chaucer also has it in this sense.
Legend of Dido, v. 239.

A BRAIL, *s.* or **BRAYL**. Explained in several dictionaries. Thus *Kersey*, "a pannel, or piece of leather slit, to bind up a hawk's wing." And *Bailey*, "a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing." *Brails* are also certain ropes in a ship. See *Todd*.

To BRAIL. To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. From the substantive.

Alas! our sex is most wretched, nurs'd up from infancy in continual slavery. No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they *brail* and hood us so with sour awe of our parents, that we dare not offer to bate at our desires.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 179.

The editor of the old plays very properly proposes to substitute *hood* for *hud*, which, however, is only a dif-

ferent spelling. But not knowing the word *brail*, he would change it to *be-rail*, which completely destroys the *pure language of falconry*, in which the metaphor is conceived, and offers no very good sense in return.

So Sandys, in his address to the queen, prefixed to his Ovid:

Ambrosia tast, which frees from death,
And nectar fragrant as your breath,
By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime
Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time.

Urania to the Q

BRAIN, *v. a.* To beat out the brains.

Shakespeare uses it metaphorically:

It was the swift celerity of his death,
Which I did think with slower foot came on,
That *brain'd* my purpose.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

Thus we popularly speak of knocking a scheme on the head; meaning that we defeat and destroy it. Not obsolete in the literal sense.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull; the vessel that contains the brains.

Many a time, but for a sallet, my *brain-pan* had been cleft with a brown-bill.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 10.

If he will but boil my instructions in his *brain-pan*.

Decker, Gul's H—b. Prooemium.

BRAINSICK. Distempered in the brain; mad; impetuous.

But honest Fear bewitch'd with lust's foul charm

Doth too too oft' betake him to retire,
Beaten away by *brainsick* rude desire.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Sup. i. 484.

Thou damned mock art, and thou *brain-sick* tale

Of old astrologie: where did'st thou vaile
Thy cursed head thus long?

Hall's Sat. ii. 7. 1. 11.

The following passage is a comment on the word:

—I am lunatick,

And ever this in madmen you shall find,
What they last thought on, when the *brain*
grew sick,

In most distraction they keep that in mind.

Drayt. Idea, ix. p. 1262.

So also Dryden:

Nay, if thy *brain be sick*, then thou art
happy.

Oedipus, Act 5.

BRAINSICKLY. Madly; wildly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things.

Macb. ii. 2.

BRAINISH. Probably deduced from the former; mad. So *cerebrosus* in Latin.

He whips his rapier out, and cries *a rat!*
a rat!

And, in this *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Ham. iv. 1.*

BRAKE. A word formerly used in many different senses, but since become obsolete, or little known, in all but that of a *thicket* or *thorn-bush*. It meant, 1. A particularly powerful bit for horses, whence perhaps the phrase of breaking (properly *braking*) a horse, unless the bit was, on the contrary, derived from *to break*. 2. An engine to confine their legs when unruly in shoeing, or any other operation. 3. A toothed instrument used in dressing flax. 4. A baker's kneading trough. 5. The handle of a ship's pump. 6. An engine of torture. 7. A battering engine in war. 8. Fern. These various senses seem to have little in common, but the notion of an engine, which pervades them all, except the last, and that is most related to the sense now in use, a bush. For the rest, Skinner, perhaps, points out the right etymology, when he states it anciently to have signified steel; the Saxon origin being the same as that of *to break*. Thus the general meaning will be "any powerful instrument of steel," and afterwards, of other materials. In which of these senses it is to be taken, in the following passage of *Measure for Measure*, has been a good deal disputed.

Some run from *brakes* of vice, and answer
none. *ii. 1.*

The plainest interpretation seems to be, "from thorns and perplexities of vice," which is much confirmed by a passage concerning virtue in *Hen. VIII.*

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough
brake

That virtue must go through. *i. 2.*

In this, *brake* evidently means a difficult path through briars, etc. So here,

Honour should pull hard, ere it drew me
into these *brakes*.

B. et Fl. Thier. et Theod. v. 1.

The old reading, "breaks of ice," is undoubtedly corrupt, the words

Then gan she so to sobbe
It seem'd her heart would *brast*.
Romeus and Juliet, Supp. to Sh. i. 333.

BRAVE. Finely drest.

They're wondrous *brave* to-day: why do
they wear

These several habits?

Vittor. Coromb. O. Pl. vi. 321.

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*;
In silks I'll rattle it of ev'ry colour.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 35.

BRAVE, v. a. From the above, is used
for, to make a person fine, and in that
sense quibbled upon by Shakespeare.

Thou hast *brav'd* many men (that is, hast
made them fine, being said to a taylor) *brave*
not me; I will neither be fac'd nor *brav'd*.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

Thou glasse wherein my dame hath such
delight,

As when she *braves* then most on thee to
gaze.

T. Watson, Sonnet 24.

BRAVERY. In a similar sense, finery.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of
bravery,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this
knavery.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

And to how many several women you are
Beholding for this *bravery*.

Massing. Picture, iii. 6.

Another layeth all his living upon his backe,
judging that women are wedded to *braverie*.

Euphues, p. 67.

BRAWL. A kind of dance; spelt *bransle*
by some authors: being from *branle*,
the French name for the same dance;
anciently *bransle*. There is the figure
of a *brawl* set down in the *Malcontent*,
iv. 2.; which, if the obscurity of the
terms does not baffle their expectations,
may be reckoned fortunate by those
who are curious in such matters. It is
as follows:

Why, 'tis but two singles on the left, two
on the right, three doubles forward, a traverse
of six round: do this twice, three singles side,
galliard trick of twenty, curranto pace; a figure
of eight, three singles broken down, come up,
meet two doubles, fall back, and then honour.

This is called *Bianca's Brawl*, and
seems not unlike a country-dance. O.
Pl. iv. 73.

Master, will you win your love with a
French *brawl*? *Love's L. L. iii. 1.*

It appears that several persons united
in this dance, and took hands to per-
form it; and that it contained some

kind of representation, remote enough
probably, of a battle.

'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle.

Massing. Picture, ii. 2.

BRAWL seems to be used for *brat*, in the
phrase "a beggar's *brawl*;" probably
from their brawling or squalling.

Shall such a *begar's brawle* as that, thinkest
thou, make me a theefe?

Gummer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 51.

And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brawls*.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 357.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Thin; having the brawny
or muscular part of the body fallen
away; shrunk in the muscles.

All pale and *brawn-fall'n*, not in triumph
borne

Among the conquering Romans, etc.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 260.

Thy *brawn-fall'n* arms, and thy declining
back,

To the sad burthen of thy years shall yield.

Drayton, Ecl. ii. pag. 1389.

Have my weake thoughts made *braun-fallen*
my strong armes?

Lyly, Endim. iv. 3.

To BRAY. In the sense of, to beat small
(from *braier*, Fr.) seems only to have
been used in the phrase "to bray in a
mortar."

—'Twould grieve me to be *bray'd*

In a huge mortar, wrought to paste, etc.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 161.

Would I were *bray'd* in my own mortar, if
I do not call th' in question the next term.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 311.

Dr. Johnson has two instances also.

In the sense of to make a noise, it is
not yet obsolete, in poetry. See *Todd*.

BRAY, n. s. A rising ground; a hill.
Probably from the French compound
fausse-braye, which means a counter
breast-work, covering the fosse of a
fortified place.

But when to climb the other hill they gan,

Old Aladine came fiercely to their aid;

On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk, but there his soldiers staid.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 96.

Todd's Johnson adds an example
from Lord Herbert's Henry VIII. which
confirms the above etymology, being
altogether connected with fortification.
He defines it also, "ground raised as

a fortification; a bank of earth." See
FALSE-BRAY.

BRAZED, or BRASED. Under what circumstances a bow was said to be *brased*, I have not discovered. It could not be any jointing with brass, for that was not usual, and if done, must be done once for all.

Such was my lucke, I shot no shaft in vaine.
My bow stood bent and *brased* all the yeare.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 509.

BREAD AND SALT, perhaps as two of the chief necessities of life, were anciently taken, by way of giving solemnity to an oath.

Our hostess, profane woman! has sworn by *bread and salt* she will not trust us another meal.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 278.

And there be no faith in men, if a man shall not believe oaths. He took *bread and salt*, by this light, that he would never open his lips.
Honest Whore, O. Pl. iii. 350.

I will trust him better that offereth to sweare by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to sweare by the Bible.

B. Rich's Descr. of Ireland, p. 29.

See also *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl. ii. 31. and 68.

Bread alone is mentioned in the following passage:

— My friends, no later than yesternight,
Made me *take bread and eat it*, that I
should not
Do it for any man breathing in the world.

B. et Fl. Honest Man's F. ii. p. 407.

Warner gives us both the form of the oath, and the expected consequence of perjury:

The traitrous Earle took *breaul* and said, *so*
this digested be
As I am guiltlesse of his death: these
words he scarcely spoke,
But that in presence of the king the bread
did Goodwyn choke.
Alb. England, iv. 22. p. 107.

BREAD and WINE must have meant the Holy Sacrament:

She swore by *bread and wine* she would
not break.
Two Noble Kins. iii. 5.

To BREAK ACROSS in tilting. When the tilter by unsteadiness or awkwardness suffered his spear to be turned out of its direction, and to be *broken across* the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point. This was

very disgraceful. Thus Sidney, describing the awkward attempt at tilting made by the coward Clinias, says,

The wind took such hold of his staffe, that it *crost quite over his breast*, and in that sort gave a flat bastonado to Dametas.

Arcad. B. iii. p. 278.

So in some verses by the same author:

One said he *brake across*, full well it so
might be.

To this unskilfulness Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

Swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely,
quite traverse, athwart the heart of his lover;
as a puny tilter that spurs his horse but on one side breaks his staff like a noble goose.

As you l. it, iii. 4.

The author of *Ivanhoe* has skilfully introduced this circumstance into his tournament. Vol. i. p. 159.

I cannot however agree with the editor of Ben Jonson's Works, (Whalley) in changing "a breaking force" to "*a breaking cross*." Vol. vi. p. 413.

To BREAK UP. To carve.

— Boyet, you can carve;

Break up this capon. *Love's L. L.* iv. 1.

An it shall please you to *break up* this, it
shall seem to signify.

Mer. Ven. ii. 4.

In both these places it is metaphorically used of opening a letter. In the Argument to Act the first of the *Sad Shepherd*, by B. Jonson, the cutting up the deer is mentioned in these terms:

All which is briefly answered with a relation of *breaking* him up, and the raven, and her bone.
Jonson's Works, vol. v. p. 102.

To BREAK WITH. To open a secret to. See *Johnson. Break*, v. n. 11. It is now used only in the sense of ceasing to be on friendly terms. See *Johnson*, ib. 25.

O name him not, let us not *break with* him;
For he will never follow any thing
That other men begin. *Jul. C.* ii. 1.

BREAST. A musical voice; voice, in general. The Italians call the full natural voice, *voce di petto*: the feigned voice, *voce di testa*.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent
breast. *Tw. Night*, ii. 3.

Pray ye stay a little: let's hear him sing,
h'as a fine *breast*. *B. et Fl. Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

Which said queristers, after their *breasts*
are changed, etc.

Strype's Life of Abp. Parker, p. 9.

.

3: 3: 3:

10: 10: 10:

tc.

Truely two degrees of men shall greatly lacke the use of singinge, preachers and lawyers, because they shall not without this, be able to rule their *breastes* for every purpose.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 29.

See also O. Pl. i. 67. and *B. Jon.* vol. vi. p. 106. where Mr. Whalley has a conjecture, which the established currency of the expression fully refutes.

The better *brest*, the lesser rest.

Tusser, p. 141.

A man's *brest* giveth a great ornament and grace to all these instruments.

Hobby's Castilio, i. 3. 1588.

The original is "la voce humana;" the French, "la voix humaine."

Sir J. Hawkins gives the following account of this phrase:

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a *good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer.

Hist. of Mus. vol. iii. p. 466.

This account is much more rational than the petulant and illiberal reflection in Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in *Twelfth Night*; which, added to another of the same cast, on the famous encomium of music in the *Merchant of Venice*, Act 5. would incline one to think that the writer himself "had no music in his soul." It is by virtue and amiableness, not by angry invectives, that the enemy of music should refute the censure of the discerning Shakespeare; and I have known it so refuted.

TO BREATHE ONE SELF. To promote free respiration. Hence, to take exercise.

Methinks, thou art a general offence, and every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe themselves* upon.

All's W. ii. 3.

This signification of the word is noticed by Dr. Johnson at *Breathe*, v. a. No. 4. His instance is different.

A BREATHING-WHILE, OR SPACE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time.

A plague upon you all! His royal grace,—
Whom God preserve better than you would wish!—

Cannot be quiet, scarce a *breathing-while*,
But you must trouble him with lewd complaints.

Rich. III. i. 3.

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,
And shall be blasted in a *breathing-while*.

Venus and Adonis, Sh. Supp. i. 459.

I'll tell thee,—while my Julia did unlace
Her silken bodice, but a *breathing space*,
The passive aire such odour then assum'd
As when to Jove great Juno goes perfum'd.

Herrick, p. 182.

Ingratitude I hold a vice so vile,

That I could ne'er endure't a *breathing-while*.

Taylor, W. Poet, Kicksey Winsie.

TO BREECH. To whip; to punish as a school-boy.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools,
I'll not be ty'd to hours, nor 'pointed times.

Tam. Shr. iii. 1.

Where, with the license of the times, *breeching* is put for *breechable*, i. e. liable to be whipped. The word occurs in another passage of Shakespeare, but still more disguised:

If you forget your *kies*, your *kaes*, and your *cods*, you must be *preeches*.

Mer. W. iv. 1.

Sir Hugh means to say *breeched*, i. e. flogged.

With sighs as though his heart would break:
Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. iv. 4.

Where the editor (ed. 1750) alters it to *unbreech'd*. *New-breeched*, which he also proposes in the note, but did not admit into the text, is probably the right reading; not meaning "newly put in breeches," as he seems to suppose, but *newly whipped*. It is confirmed by a passage in the *Little Fr. Lawyer*.

Kneeling and whining like a boy *new-breech'd*.

Act v. sc. 1.

Unbreeched has no sense; *new-breeched* suits both sense and metre. Or it might have been "cry like a *breech'd* boy, and not eat a bit;" or the verse might have been left imperfect, a circumstance common enough in these dramatists.

Had not a courteous serving-man convey'd me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think in my conscience he would have *breech'd* me.

Hog hath l. his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 421.

BREECHED, is applied to daggers by Shakespeare, in a manner that has much tormented the commentators. Macbeth says,

— There, the murderers
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. daggers
ii. 3.

The lower extremity of any thing might be called the breech, (as the breech of a gun) and Dr. Farmer has quoted a passage, which proves that the handles of daggers were actually so termed. Instead therefore of concluding with him, that Shakespeare had seen that passage and mistaken it, we should use it to confirm the true explanation, which is this: "having their very hilt, or breech, covered with blood." The passage cited by that excellent critic is this:

Boy, you do nothing but play tricks there, go fetch your masters silver hatched daggers, you have not brushed their *breeches*, bring the brushes and brush them before me.

French Garden, etc. Dialogue 6.

Sheaths of daggers are wiped, not brushed; and Shakespeare could not have supposed them to be here meant; it was evidently the silver hatching that required the brush. We cannot, however, conceive Shakespeare looking for paltry authorities, or even thinking of them, when he poured forth his rapid lines. He doubtless took up the metaphor as it occurred to him, without further reflection.

BREECHES, LARGE. See **HOSE**.

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention. From *bate*, contention. See **BATE**, and **MAKE-BATE**.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*.
Mer. W. i. 4.

We have also, *breeder of debate*, at large. *Mirror for Mag. p. 243.*

BREME, OR BREEM. Fierce, or sharp. From the Saxon.

But eft when ye count you freed from fear
Comes the *breme* winter with chamfer'd
brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.

Sp. Shep. Kal. Feb. 42.

From the Septentrion cold, in the *breem*
freezing air,
Where the bleak north-wind keeps still do-
mineering there.
Drayt. Polyolb. x. p. 844.

See **BRIM**.

BRENNE, v. To burn. A word considered as obsolete in Charles the First's time, as appears by its being put into the mouth of Moth the antiquary in Cartwright's play of the Ordinary.

Brenning in fire of little Cupido.

Act iii. sc. 1.

It was in use in the time of Holinshed:

The Jewes that were in those houses that were set on fire, were either smoldered and *brenned* to death, at else, etc.

Vol. ii. Sign. G. 7. Col. 1.

Having caused his people yet to spoyle, and *brenne* first a great parte of the countrey.

Id. Y y. 7.

Spenser also used it. See *F. Q. IV. iii. 45.*

BRENT. Burnt; the participle of *brenne*.

And blow the fire which them to ashes
brent. *Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 10.*

BRENTFORD, old Woman of. Shakespeare's annotator tells us there was some old woman of Brentford, a celebrated witch of her time; and that there are several ballads concerning her, among the rest one entitled *Julian of Brentford's last Will and Testament*. The note is on the following passage; speaking of her, She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, etc.
Mer. W. iv. 2.

I have not met with it.

BRETNOR. A celebrated conjuror, or pretender to soothsaying. He is named, with some others of the same fraternity. in the following passage:

Ay, they do now name *Bretnor*, as before They talk'd of Gresham, and of Dr. Foreman, Franklin, and Fiske, and Savory.

B. Jon. Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

"All these," says Mr. Gifford, "with the exception of *Bretnor*, who came later into notice, were connected with the infamous Countess of Essex, and Mrs. Turner, in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury." Franklin was hanged with her. *Gresham* escaped that fate by dying early. See Mr. G.'s curious note on the passage here cited, where all the set are characterized.

BRETON, NICHOLAS. A writer of celebrity in the time of Elizabeth, whose fame, after suffering a long eclipse, has been so far revived, by means of specimens,

selections, etc. from his various works, that his productions now bear an extravagant price. Even Suckling did him the honour to mention him with Shakespeare:

The last a well-writ piece, I assure you,
A *Breton* I take it, and Shakespeare's very
way. O. Pl. x. 172.

His works are very numerous, but are not so respectfully mentioned in the following passage:

The recollection of those thousand pieces,
Consum'd in cellars and tobacco-shops,
Of that our honour'd Englishman *Nich.
Breton*. *B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady*, Act. ii.

This, being abbreviated in the old edition, N. Br. has been referred to *Nich. Broughton*. But *Hugh* was his name. See *BROUGHTON*. Bp. Percy first restored *Breton* to notice, by inserting his simple and pleasing ballad of *Phillida and Corydon* in the *Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 62. 4th ed. But he has since been abundantly quoted in the *Censura Literaria*, the *British Bibliographer*, the *Restituta*, and all the publications of specimens. He has even found a place in the *Gen. Biogr. Dict.* So I may be allowed to dismiss him; only adding that a poem of his, called *Melancholike Humours*, (1600) was honoured by a complimentary epigram from *Ben Jonson*, which, according to the custom of those days, was prefixed to the poem. It is reprinted in Gifford's edition, vol. viii. p. 350. The temporary fame of *Breton* may be presumed from the following passage:

And prentices in Paul's church yard, that
scented
Your want of *Britain's* books.

Wit without Money, Act 3.

The want of *Britain's* books is evidently designed to imply rawness and ignorance in town, which some of *Britain* or rather *Breton's* pamphlets might remedy.

BREWIS. Not altogether obsolete. See *Johnson*. Bread soaked in pot-liquor, and prepared *secundum artem*. *Briw. Sax.*

Ale, Sir, will heat 'em, more than your
beef *brewis*.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 495.

A BRIBE-BUCK. Supposed to mean a buck distributed as bribes or largesses to different persons.

Divide me like a *bribe-buck* each a haunch.
Mer. W. v. 5.

All the old copies read *brib'd buck*, which Mr. Capel explains, "a beg'd buck, i. e. beg'd by the keepers. From the French word *briber*, to beg." Skinner has the same etymology. See *Todd* in *BRIBE*.

BRICKLE. Brittle. The old word, and nearest to the presumed etymology, *brokel*. Tent.

See those orbs, and how they passe
All's a tender *brickle* glasse.

Tixall Poetry, p. 59.

It is found in Spenser, and other old authors, and in the earlier Dictionaries. See *Todd*.

BRIDE-ALE. A wedding feast. See *ALE*. Romances or historical rimes made on purpose for recreation of the common people, at Christmase dinner or *bride-ales*.

Art of Engl. Poesy, 4to. M. 1.

A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not veare (fear)
his stake.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

A BRIDE-BUSH is also found, alluding to the bush hung out by the ale-house. After all, *bridale* is a fair derivative from *bride*, both is Saxon and English, without supposing it a compound. The adjective *bridal* only differs by one letter.

BRIDE-BOWL, and *CAKE*. Part of the festive ceremony of nuptials was the handing about a bowl of spiced ingredients with cake. *Bride-cake* still maintains its ground.

The maids and her half-valentine have ply'd
her,

With courtsie of the *bride cake* and the *bowl*,
As she is laid awhile.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iii. 8.

That is, "so that she is obliged to lie down for a time."

In the argument to the fifth act of his *New Inn*, it is said, "Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowl* to be made ready." And in the corresponding part of the play, he says,

— Get our bed ready chamberlain,
And host, a *bride-cup*, you have rare
conceits,
And good ingredients. Act v. sc. 4.

The same, I suppose, is meant by the
bason in the *Tale of a Tub*, Act i. sc. 1.
I'll bid more to the *bason* and the bride-ale;
Although but one can bear away the bride.

BRIDE-LACES, in two passages of Laneham's
Kenilw. seem to mean a sort of streamer;
particularly in the second.

From which two broad *bride-laces* of red
and yellow buckeram, begilded, and gallantly
streaming by such wind as there was, for he
carried it aloft.

Quoted in *Drake's Sh.* i. 228.

BRIDE. It was formerly the custom for
brides to walk to church with their
hair hanging loose behind. Anne Bul-
len's was thus dishevelled when she
went to the altar with King Henry the
Eighth.

Come, come, my Lord, untie your folded
thoughts,
And let them dangle loose, *as a bride's hair*.
Vittoria Coromb. O. Pl. vi. 305.

BRIDE-STAKE. A festive pole, set up to
dance round, like a Maypole. See
Todd.

BRIDEWELL. Once a royal palace, rebuilt
by Henry VIII. in 1522, for the re-
ception of Charles V. and called Bride-
well, from a famous well in the vici-
nity of St. Bride's church. Cardinal
Campeius had his first audience there.
Edward VI. gave it to the City for a
house of correction, endowing it with
lands and furniture from the Savoy.
All this history is, by a curious license,
transferred to Milan, by Decker, in
the second part of the *Honest Whore*,
O. Pl. iii. 465. The account is very
exact, compared with *Entick's Hist.*
of London, vol. iv. p. 284.

BRIEF, *s.* A short writing, as a letter
or inventory.

Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste, to my Lord Mareschal.
1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 3.

Even a speech is so termed:

Her business looks in her
With an importing visage, and she told me
In a sweet verbal *brief*, it did concern
Your highness with herself. *All's W.* v. 3.

Hence we may explain the following
obscure passage in the same play:

— Whose ceremony
Shall seem expedient on the new-born *brief*,
And be perform'd to-night. *Id.* ii. 3.

That is, "whose ceremony shall
seem expedient in consequence of the
short speech you have just now made."

BRIEF, *adj.* seems to be used in the fol-
lowing passage for *rife*; a corruption
which is still to be heard among the
vulgar.

A thousand businesses are *brief* in hand.
K. John, iv. 3.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer, Fr.
and Italian. I do not see that it can at
all be referred to the *Brigantes* of
England.

A lawlesse people, *brigants* hight of yore
That never usde to live by plough or spade
But fed on spoile and booty.
Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 39.

Also soldiers armed with *brigan-*
dines, whence Holinshed derives the
name:

Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*,
so called in those days of an armour which
they wore named *brigandines*, used then by
footmen. *Holinsh.* ii. N n. 5. b.

But perhaps the armour was rather
called from the inventors.

BRIM. The same as BREME. Severe;
horrid.

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim*.
Sackv. Induction.

See BREME.

Also fierce:
And then Laelaps let not pride make thee
brim,
Because thou hast thy fellow overgone.
Pembr. Arc. p. 224.

BRIMME. Public; universally known.
From Bryme, Sax. meaning the same.
So explained by *Percy, Reliques*, vol. ii.

— Yet that thou dost hold me in disdaine
Is *brimme* abroad, and made a gybe to all
that keep this plaine.
Warn. Alb. Engl. IV. Ch. xx. p. 95.

BRINCH. An unusual word, having some
reference to drinking. If an error of
the press, I know not what the read-
ing should be.

Let us consult at the taverne, where after
to the health of Memphio, drinke we to the
life of Stellio, I carouse to Prisius, and *brinch*
you mas Sperantus. *Lyly, M. Bombie*, ii. 1.

i. e. one was to take Prisius, and the other Sperantus.

TO BRING A PERSON ON HIS WAY. To accompany him.

And she went very lovingly *to bring him on his way* to horse.

Woman killed w. k. O. Pl. vii. 282.

To bring onward was a similar phrase:

Come, mother, sister: you'll *bring me onward*, brother.

Revenger's Tr. O. Pl. iv. 312.

BRISLE DICE. A kind of false dice.

Those *bar size aces*; those *brisle dice*.
Clown. 'Tis like they brisle, for I'm sure theile breede anger.

Nobody and Somebody, 4to. G. 3. b.

For the *bristle dye* it is,

Not worth the hand that guides it.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 238.

BRIZE. The oestrum or gad-fly; more commonly called breeze.

The *brize* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails and flies. *Ant. et Cl. iii. 8.*

The herd hath more annoyance by the *brize*
Than by the tyger. *Tro. et Cr. i. 3.*

This *brize* has pick'd my patience.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii. 1.

I will put the *brize* in's tail shall set him
gadding presently.

Vitt. Corom. O. Pl. vi. 251.

BROCHE, Fr. A spit.

Many a gossips cup in my time have I tasted,
And many a *broche* and spyt have I both
turned and basted.

Gam. Gurt. N. O. Pl. ii. 7.

Also a spire:

— And with as high

Innumerable *broches*. *G. Tooke, Bel. p. 12.*

TO BROCHE, OR BROACH. To spit, or transfix.

Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword.
Hen. V. Cho. Act. 5.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Tit. And. iv. 2.

— We cannot weep

When our friends don their helms, or put
to sea,

Or tell of habes *broach'd* on the lance, etc.
Two Noble Kinsm. i. 3.

See also BROOCH, which is of the same origin.

BROCK. A badger: pure Saxon. Used frequently as a term of reproach:

Marry, hang thee, *brock*. *Twel. N. ii. 5.*

What, with a brace of wenches, I'faith, old
brock, have I tane you?

Isle of Gulls, 4to. H. 2.

Or, with pretence of chasing thence the
brock,

Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.

B. Jons. Sad Sheph.

BROGUES. A kind of coarse shoes; wooden shoes. *Clouted brogues* are such shoes, strengthened with clouts or nails.

I thought he slept, and put

My *clouted brogues* from off my feet,
whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

BROKE, *v.* To deal, or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. Probably from Brucan, Sax. to be busy.

And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt a maid. *All's W. iii. 5.*

But we do want a certain necessary

Woman, to *broke* between them, Cupid said.

Fansh. Lusiad, ix. 44.

And I shall hate my name, worse than the
matter for this base *broking*.

B. et Fl. Corcomb, Act iii. p. 194.

Used also actively for, to seduce in
behalf of another:

'Tis as I tell you, Colax, she's as coy

And hath as shrewd a spirit, as quicke con-
cept,

As ever wench I *brok'd* in all my life.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii. 3. p. 365.

BROKEN BEER. Remnants of beer. *Broken victuals*, is still a common expression; but *broken beer*, sounds strange, as hardly applicable to a liquid. Yet it occurs.

The poor cattle are passing away the time,
with a cheat loaf, and a bumbard of *broken*
beer.

B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi. p. 123.

Very carefully carried at his mother's back,
rock'd in a cradle of Welsh cheese like a mag-
got, and there fed with *broken beer*, and
blown wine of the best, daily.

Id. Masque of Gypsies.

The Dutch come up like *broken beer*; the
Irish

Savour of usquebaugh.

Ordin. O. Pl. x. 221.

BROKEN MEAT, was frequently sent, in charity, to prisons and hospitals, from the sheriffs' tables, and other feasts.

— Out of prison, —

When the sheriffs' basket, and his *broken*
meat

Were your festival exceedings.

Mass. City Madam, i. 1.

As the remnant of the feast — if they be
maimed or spoiled are sent abroad to furnish
prisons and hospitals; so the remainder of

the fight — are sent likewise to furnish prisons and hospitals.

Chapm. May-day, iv. p. 92.

See BASKET. See also *Stowe*, B. iii. q. 51. quoted by Gifford.

BROKER. From to broke, above. A pander or go-between.

Now, by my modesty, a goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?

Two Gent. i. 2.

Let all inconstant men be Troiluses, all false women Cressids, and all *brokers between*, pandars.

Tr. et Cr. iii. 2.

See also 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1.

Madam, I am no *broker*. — Nor base procurer of men's lusts.

B. et Fl. Valentin. ii. 2.

BROND, for BRAND. A sword.

He hath a sword that flames like burning *brond*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 18.

BROND-IRON. The same. Used also by Spenser.

BROOCH, or BROCHE. An ornamental buckle, pin, or loop. From the form of this word, which seems to point to the French *broche* a spit, for its etymology, Dr. Percy gives the following account of it: 1st. Originally a spit. 2dly. A bodkin. 3dly. Any ornamental trinket. The old dictionaries declare it also to signify a collar or necklace. It is frequently mentioned as an ornament worn in the hat:

Honour's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times.

B. Jons. Poetaster.

It was out of fashion in some part of Shakespeare's time:

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of the fashion; richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which wear not now.

All's W. i. 1.

And love to Richard,

Is a strange *brooch* in this all-hating world.

Rich. II. v. 5.

Brooch is the original reading in the following passage; if it be right, it means appendage; hanger on.

I will hold my peace when Achilles' *brooch* bids me, shall I?

Tr. et Cr. ii. 1.

A *broche* is still a female ornament; so called, probably, from the pin or tongue by which it is fastened.

BROOCH, *v.* Shakespeare has ventured to make a verb of this word. It must then mean, to ornament.

— Not the imperious shew

Of the full-fortun'd Caesar ever shall

Be *brooch'd* with me. *Ant. et Cl.* iv. 13.

BROOM-GROVES. As the broom, or *genista*, is a low shrub, which gives no shade, it has been doubted what *broom-groves* can be. Perhaps birchen groves may be intended. Brooms of birch are now more common than those of heath, etc. and the birchen shade may suit a dismissed bachelor; though I do not recollect any proverbial allusion of that kind.

— And thy *broom-groves*,

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves, Being lass-lorn.

Temp. iv. 1.

Brooms-grove is well known, as the name of a town in Worcestershire.

BROUGHTON, HUGH. An English divine, and a writer on mystical, alchemical, and other abstruse subjects; often mentioned in our old plays, and sometimes confounded, by modern critics, with NICH. BRETON above noticed, before Breton became so well known.

— But (i. e. except) alchimy

I never heard the like, or *Broughton's* books.

B. Jons. ii. 2.

So in the *Alchemist*, when Dol produces a rhapsody of mystical and rabbinical jargon, Face exclaims,

Out of *Broughton*! I told you so.

Alch. iv. 5.

Mr. Whalley, in his edition, subjoins part of an elegy on the death of *Broughton*, written in 1612. But, though designed as an encomium, it is rather a satire on the misemployment of his time and talents. *Broughton* (says the last and best editor of B. Jonson) was a man of very considerable learning, particularly in the Hebrew; but disputatious, scurrilous, extravagant, and incomprehensible. He was engaged in controversy during the greater part of his life. Vol. iii. p. 213. He died in 1612. An excellent sketch of his life and character is given in Chalmers's *Gen. Biog. Dict.* vol. viii.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Mr. Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, who spent great part of his life in several prisons, to which he was committed for his

steady adherence to his own particular opinions. Brown was a violent opponent of the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, which he held to be antichristian. He died in gaol at Northampton in 1630, being then about 80. See *Biogr. Dict.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour;
for policy I hate. I had as lief be a *Brownist*,
as a politician. *Tw. N. iii. 2.*

— The good professors
Will like the *Brownist* frequent gravel-pits
shortly. *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 420.*

This sect is supposed to be alluded
to here also:

She will urge councils for her little ruff
Call'd in Northamptonshire.
City Match, O. Pl. ix. 294.

That is, where those sectaries most
abounded. They were long the sub-
ject of popular satire.

BROWN STUDY. A thoughtful absence of
mind. Whatever was the origin of
this singular phrase, which is not yet
disused, it is far from being new, since
we find it in B. Jonson.

Why how now, sister, in a motley muse?
* * * * *

Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your
black,

Your habit and your thoughts are of two
colours. *Case alter'd, iv. 1.*

BRUCKEL'D, wants explanation. Herrick
speaks of "boys and *bruckel'd* children,
playing for points and pins." *Fairy
Temple, Poems, p. 103.* Does it mean
breeched?

BRUIT, often written **BRUTE**. A report.
From *bruit*, Fr.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends.
3 Hen. VI. iv. 7.

May be as prompt so flie like *brute* and blame.
Mirror for Mag. 59.

Warner has *to brute*, in some sense
like to stand opposed.

And more the Lady Flood of floods, the ri-
ver Thamis, it
Did seeme to *brute* against the foe, and with
himself to fit.
Albion, Engl. p. 63.

BRUIT, v. To report with noise.

By this great clatter one of greatest note
Seems *bruited*. *Mach. v. 7.*

A thousand things besides she *bruits* and tells.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 17.

BUBBER, probably a misprint, for *lubber*,

in Middl. Spanish Gypsie. See *AIM*,
to give.

BUBUKLE. A corrupt word, for carbuncle,
or something like it.

His face is all *bubukles*, and wheelks and
knobs. *Hen. V. iii. 6.*

BUCK. Liquor or lye for washing linen.
Bauche, Germ.

Dr. Johnson quotes the following
passage as an example of it, in this
sense:

Buck, I would I could wash myself of the
buck! etc. *Merr. W. iii. 3.*

But it is evident that Ford also intends
a pun; "I would I could wash the
horned beast out of myself."

It is used also for a quantity of linen
washed at once. Thus a wash of clothes,
or a *buck* of them, are the same.

But now of late not able to travel with her
furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home.
2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

The wicked spirit could not endure her,
because she had washed among her *bück* of
cloathes, a Catholique priestes shirt.

Decl. of Popish import, 4to. E. 2.

Then shall we not have our houses broken
up in the night, as one of my nyghtbors had,
and two great *bucks* of clothes stolen out,
and most of the same, fyne lynnens.

Caveat for Com. Curs. A. 2. b.

To BUCK. To wash. Mr. Steevens says,
to wash in a particular manner, in a
note on this passage:

Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief.

Puritan, Sh. Sup. ii. 540.

It seems, from the Merry Wives of
Windsor, that they *bucked* the clothes
in the river, in which case we lose
sight of the lye or lixivium of the ety-
mologists, of which I am inclined to
doubt the authority. The expression
of *buck-washing* conveys the idea of a
particular mode.

You were best meddle in *buck-washing*.

Mer. W. iii. 3.

Also to *drive a buck*, for to carry
on a wash:

Well I will in and cry too: never leave
Crying, until our maids may *drive a buck*
With my salt tears, at the next washing day.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

This *bucking* was done by beating
the clothes in the water on a stone,
with a pole flattened at the end. Hence
we have also, to *beat a buck*:

Faster! I am out of breath, I am sure;
If I were to beat a buck I can strike no
harder. *Mass. Virg. Mart. iv. 2.*

It is still practised in many parts of
this island, but particularly in Scot-
land. *Bucking* continues to be the
technical term for washing new yarn,
linen, etc. in the process of whitening
them.

BUCK-BASKET, A basket in which linen
was carried to be washed, or *bucked*.
See *Merry W. W.* passim.

The incident of the *buck-basket* seems
to us rather improbable. But there is
a story of Ben Jonson being so sent
home, in a state of ebriety, and other
tales of the same sort exist. See *Mr.*
D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, iii.
p. 130. They who would fain have
Shakespeare and Jonson enemies, con-
trary to history, may fancy that this
incident was alluded to in Falstaff's ad-
venture.

BUCKLER, *v.* To defend. The use of
this verb is not peculiar to Shakespeare.

Yet if these weake habillements of warre,
can but *buckler* it from part of the rude buffets
of our adversaries.

Heywood's Apol. for Actors, 4to. A. 4.
'Tis not the king can *buckler* Gaveston.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 335.

King Edward is not here to *buckler* thee.
Ib. 360.

See *Tam. Shr. iii. 2.*

BUCKLERS. To give bucklers. An old
phrase, signifying to yield, or lay by
all thoughts of defence; *clypeum ab-
jicere. Johnson.*

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not
hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call
Beatrice: *I give thee the bucklers.*

Much A. v. 2.

The allusion seems to be to the
fighting for a prize of bucklers, in
which the *bucklers* themselves were
used:

Play an honest part, and *bear away the
bucklers.* *B. Jons. Case is altered.*

Thus to take up the *bucklers* means
to contend:

Charge one of them to *take up the bucklers*
Against that hair-monger Horace.

Decker's Satiromastix.

If you *lay down the bucklers*, you lose the
victory. *Every Woman in her humour.*

Age is nobodie — when youth is in place,
it gives the other the *bucklers*.

Old Meg of Heref. P. 3.

See these and other authorities, in
Steevens's ed. on the above passage of
Shakespeare.

BUCKLERS-BURY. This street, in the time
of Shakespeare, was inhabited chiefly
by druggists, who sold all kinds of
herbs, green as well as dry.

Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this
and that, like a many of these lisping haw-
thorn buds, that come like women in men's
apparel, and smell like *Bucklers-bury* in sim-
ple-time. *Mer. W. W. iii. 3.*

Go into *Buckler's-bury* and fetch me two
ounces of preserved melounes, look there be
no tobacco taken in the shop while he weighs
it *Decker's Westward Hoe.*

Run into *Bucklers-bury* for two ounces of
dragon water, some *spermaceti* and treacle.
Ib.

BUCKSTALL. A net to catch deer.

Thus Walla remonstrates with Diana:
Have I (to make thee crownes) been gath'r-
ing still

Fair-cheekt Etesia's yealow cammomill,
And sitting by thee on our flowrie beds
Knit thy torne *buck-stals* with well twisted
threds,

To be forsaken?

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. p. 108.

To BUD, seems to be put for to lie, in
the following passage, if it be not cor-
rupt, which I should think it is.

'Tis strange these varlets —

— Extream strange, should thus boldly
Bud in your sight, unto your son.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 2.

BUDGE, is explained in all the old diction-
aries to mean fur. *Minshew* says par-
ticularly, *lamb's fur*, which is con-
firmed by a passage in the Cambridge
statutes, directing facings to be made,
“*furruris buggeis, sive agninis;*” the
Latin word being evidently intended
to explain the barbarous one.

In th' interim comes a most officious drudge
His face and gown draw'd out with the same
budge. *Corbet, Her. Boreale, p. 3.*

Budge Bachelors; a company of poor old
men, clothed in long gowns lined with lambs
fur, who attend on the lord mayor of the city
of London when he enters into office.

Bailey's Folio Dict.

Budge-rowe, a street so called of the *budge*
furre, and of skimmers dwelling there.

Stowe's Survey of London, p. 200.

In this sense Mr. Warton supposes it to be used in the following line of Milton, notwithstanding the tautology:

To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur.
Comus, 707.

See *Todd's Milton*, in *Comus*, 1. 707. Mr. Todd produces three passages in which *budge* seems to mean *stiff* or *surly*: but the word in those places, as well as in Milton, is metaphorically used: a *budge* countenance, meaning one that resembles the wearers of *budge*, in gravity, severity, etc. Thus the "*budge* doctors" are grave, severe, stiff doctors.

Marston calls a man *budge-face*, from wearing a large beard. Here the beard was the fur.

Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeve, but let
him passe,
Once furre a beard shall privilege an asse.
Scourge, III. x.

Or else he meant *solemn-face*.

To BUFF. To beat, or strike violently.

There was a shock
To have *buff'd* out the blood
Of ought but a block. *B. Jons.*

BUFF, as a substantive, is merely a contraction of *buffet*. *Spenser* uses it.

Nathesle so sore a *buff* to him it lent.
F. Q. II. v. 6.

BUFF-JERKIN. Originally a leathern waistcoat; afterwards, one of the colour thence called *buff*: a dress worn by serjeants and catchpoles.

I know not at whose suit he is arrested, well,
But he's in a *suit of buff*, which 'rested
him, that I can tell. *Com. E.* iv. 2.

See the ludicrous account of the bailiff immediately preceding.

Aye be sure of that,
For I have certain goblins in *buff-jerkins*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 468.

It was also a military dress. When the captain of a citadel refuses to give it up, through fidelity to his prince, the answer is,

O heavens, that a Christian should be found
in a *buff-jerkin*! Captain Conscience, I love
thee, captain. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 91.

So also here:

A happy sight! rarely do *buffe* and *budge*
Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, iv. 15, p. 251.

See **BUDGE**.

BUFF NE BAFF. Neither one thing nor another. Nothing at all.

A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe *neither buffe ne baff*, [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates there-with any thing discontented.

Udall Apophth. fol. 9.

BUFFIN. Used for some coarse material, whether literally *buff* leather, or coarse stuff of that colour, does not appear.

My young ladies

In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them
off. *Massing. City Mad.* iv. 4.

The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping."

A BUG, now usually **BUGBEAR**. An object of terror; a species of goblin. *Bwg*, in Welsh, means a goblin; and *Pug*, in English, probably derived from it, had often the same meaning. See **PUG**.

Tush, tush! fear boys with *bugs*.
Tam. Shr. i. 2.

Afterwards they tell them, that those which they saw, were *bugs*, witches, and hags.

Lavaterus, de Spectris, transl. 1572, p. 21.

Lemures are described by *Ab. Flem-*
ing, as

Hobgoblins, or night-walking spirits, *black*
bugs. *Nomencl.* p. 471. a.

Those that would die or ere resist, are grown
The mortal *bugs* o' the field. *Cymb.* v. 3.

Which be the very *bugges* that the Psalme
meaneth on, walking in the night and in cor-
ners. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 61. New ed.

This hand shall hale them down to deepest
hell

Where none but furies, *bugs*, and tortures
dwell. *Spanish Trag.* O. Pl. iii. 234.

BUGLE-HORN. *Buculae cornu*, a small
hunting horn.

Or hang my *bugle* in a invisible baldrick.
Much Ado, i. 1.

I think Benedict means to say, "or wear a horn, though so worn as to be invisible;" invisible baldrick, meaning a baldrick which renders it invisible. *Bugle* is elsewhere applied to a cuckold's horns. Thus a wife calls her husband a *bugle-browd* beast, Middleton's *Any thing for a quiet Life*, 4to. F. b.

Bugle is derived from *bugill*, which meant a buffalo, or perhaps any horned cattle.

He beareth azure, a *buffe*. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an ox.

R. Holme Acad. II. ix. p. 170.

In the Scottish dialect it was *bowgle* or *bowgill*. See *Jamieson*. *Buffe*, *bugle*, and *buffle*, are all given by Barrett, as synonymous for the wild ox.

BULCHIN. A diminutive of bull; a bull-calf. It should be *Bulkin*, that being the proper diminutive; and probably it was so pronounced.

Hazard and Wilding, how is't? how is't *bulchins*? *Gamester*, O. P. ix. 71.

Do'st roar *bulchin*? do'st roar?

Satiromastix, Orig. of Dr. iii. p. 170.

I was at supper last night with a new-wean'd *bulchin*.

Marston's Dutch Courtes. ii. 1.

And better yet than this, a *bulchin* two years old,
A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft' might have been sold.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. xxi. p. 1050.

BULK. The body. From the Dutch *Bulcke*, Thorax.

And strike thee dead, and trampling on thy *bulk*,

By stamping with my foot crush out thy soul.
Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 478.

Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk* and visage;

Only his hands and feet so large and callous,
Require more time to supple.

Albumaz, O. Pl. vii. 183.

Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 501.

But smother'd it within my panting *bulk*.

Rich. III. i. 4.

BULL-BEGGAR. A kind of hobgoblin; rendered by Coles, "*Larva, terriculamentum*." So Fleming's Nomenclator, under *terriculamentum*, explains it, "A scarebug, a *bullbegger*, a sight that frayeth, and frighteth." pag. 469. b.

Look what a troop of hobgoblins oppose themselves against me; look what ugly visages play the *bull-beggars* with us.

Shelton's Don Quix. p. 190.

And they have so fraid us with *bull-beggars*, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, etc.—and such other *bugs*, that we are afraid of our own shadowes.

Scot's Disc. of Witcher. 1580. p. 152.

Used generally, even to a late period, for any terrifying object. The etymology is very uncertain. *Bold beggar*, which Skinner mentions, is not quite satisfactory.

BULLED. The same as *bolled*, q. v. swelled or emboss'd.

And hang the *bulled* nose-gays 'bove their heads.
B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 3.

BULLION, besides its usual signification, of gold or silver uncoined, meant also, according to the old dictionaries, "copper-plates set on the breast-leathers or bridles of horses, for ornaments." I suspect that it also meant, in colloquial use, copper lace, tassels, and ornaments in imitation of gold. Hence contemptuously attributed to those who affected a finery above their station. Thus it is said to some shabby gamesters:

— Not

While you do eat and lie about the town here,

And cozen in your *bullions*.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii. 3.

Also, in describing an ape, fantastically dressed to play tricks, B. and Fl. say,

That ape had paid it,

What dainty tricks! —

In his French doublet with his blisterd
[puffed up] *bullions*

In a long stock ty'd up; O how daintily
Would I have made him wait, and shift a
trencher,

Carry a cup of wine.

Beggar's Bush, iv. 4.

It is here also among a list of dresses:

The other is his dressing block, upon whom my Lord lays all his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person: you shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the *bullion*, in the evening in quirpo.

Massing. Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

See GALLEYFOIST and QUERPO.

Billon, in French, means base coin, and *bullion* was so used in English.

And those, which eld's strict doom did disallow,

And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.

Sylv. Du B. Week 2. Day 2.

BULLYONS, a pair of. Qu. Pistols.

Why should no bilbo raise him? (the devil)
or a

Pair of *bullyons*? They go as big as any.

B. et Fl. Chances, v. 2.

BUMBARD. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST. See BOMBAST.

BUMBASTE. A jocular word for to beat, or baste.

I shall *bumbaste* you, you mocking knave.
Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 209.

BUMBLE-BEE. The humble bee was often so called; to *bumble* being an old word for, to make a humming noise. See *Skinner*. A poem printed in 1599 was entitled *Caltha Poetarum*, or the *Bumble bee*. Dr. Johnson's conjecture, that the *humble* bee is so called from having no sting, is evidently erroneous: that insect being as well armed as any of its tribe. The verb to *bumble* occurs in Chaucer.

And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire.

Wif. of Bath.

Humble-bee is either from to hum, or is a corruption of this.

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, used by women of middling rank, to make their petticoats swell out, in lieu of the farthingales, which were more expensive. The cork rumps, and other contrivances of more modern date, had therefore less of novelty than was imagined.

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of, before I disbas'd myself from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bumrows*, and your whalebone bodice.

B. Jon. Poetast. ii. 1.

Those virtues [of a bawd] rais'd her from the flat petticoat and kercher, to the gorget and *bum-roll*.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 460.

BUM-TROTH. A grotesque contraction of "by my troth."

No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano.

Damon and Pith. O. Pl. i. 211.

Bum troth, but few such roysters come to my yeares at this day. *Ib. 220.*

So also *bum ladie*, for "by my lady," i. e. by the Virgin Mary.

Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne.

Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7.

BUNG. A low-lived term of reproach for a sharper or pickpocket.

Away, you cut-purse rascal, you filthy *bung*, away! *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

My *bung* observing this, takes hold of time, Just as this lord was drawing for a prime, And smoothly nims his purse that lay beside him.

An Age for Apes, 1658. pag. 232.

In the same book, p. 323, a stealer of buttons is called a *button-bung*.

Bung, in the cant language, meant also a pocket, and a purse

BURBAGE, RICHARD. One of the actors in the time of Shakespeare, who with others is a speaker in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 10. By a foolish inattention, he is twice miscalled Henry in the course of that dialogue. The best account of him is in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He, with Field, receives an oblique compliment from B. Jonson, though it is in character of the foolish Cokes:

Cok. Which [of the puppet actors] is your *Burbage* now?

Leath. What mean your by that, Sir?

Cok. Your best actor, your *Field*.

Barth. Fair, v. 3.

BURDELLO. See BORDELLO.

To **BURGEN**, for **BURGEON**. To sprout out. See **BOURGEON**.

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love

With my dear self, and my most prosperous parts,

They do so spring and *burgeon*.

B. Jons. Fox, iii. 1.

BURGH, or more properly **BURR**. A part of the handle of a tilting lance, thus exactly described by *R. Holmes*: "The *burre* is a broad ring of iron behind the handle, which *burre* is brought into the *sufflue* or *rest*, when the tilter is ready to run against his enemy, or prepareth himself to combate or encounter his adverse party." *Acad. of Armory, B. iii. ch. 17. MS. Harl. 2033.*

I'll try one speare —, though it prove too short by the *burgh*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 38.

Also, the projecting rim of a deer's horn, close to the head.

BURGONET, or BURGANET. A kind of helmet. A Burgundian's casque. *Skinner*. And that I'll write upon thy *burgonet*.

2 Hen. VI. v. 1.

This demy Atlas of the world, the arm And *burgonet* of man.

Ant. et Cl. i. 5.

Upon his head his glistening *burganet*, The which was wrought by wonderous device.

Spens. Muirpot, 1. 73.

See O. Pl. vi. 542.

BURGANT is a contraction, or corruption of *burganet*.

They rode, not with fans to ward their faces from the wind, but with *burgant*, to resist the stroke of a battle-axe.

Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 402.

BURGULLIAN. Supposed to mean a bully or braggadocio; and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, 1467.

When was Bobadill here, your captain?
that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. iv. 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

To BURN DAY LIGHT. A proverbial phrase, applicable to superfluous actions in general.

We burn day light: here, read, read.

Mer. W. ii. 1.

Mercutio gives a full explanation of it:

— Come, *we burn day light*, ho!

Rom. Nay, that's not so. *Merc.* I mean,

Sir, in delay

We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.

Rom. and Jul. i. 4.

Tyme rouleth on, *I doo but day-light burne*,
And many things indeede to doe I have.

Churchy. Worth. of W. p. 96.

BURNING, OR BRENNING. One of the names for a disorder which has no decent appellation. Alluded to in this passage:

No heretics *burn'd*, but wenches' suitors.

Lear, iii. 2.

BURRATINE. Perhaps the same as *barracan*, explained by the dictionaries, a coarse kind of camlet. Mr. Gifford quotes *Purchas's Microcosmus*, where, he says, it is spoken of, as "a strange stuff, recently divided, and brought into wear."

B. Jonson introduces *burratines*, as if they were a kind of creatures, but his commentators understand him to mean monsters so dressed. It occurs only in a stage direction.

Here the first antimasque entered. A she-monster, delivered of six *burratines*, that dance with six pantaloons.

Vision of Del. Giff. Jon. vii. p. 300.

BURSE. A exchange in general. When spoken of in London, commonly the *New Exchange* in the Strand, unless otherwise distinguished.

She says, she went to the *burse* for patterns,

— You shall find her at St. Katheru's.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 81.

I knew not what a coach is

To hurry me to the *Burse*, or Old Exchange.

Mass. City Mad. iii. 1.

See *Gifford* on the place.

When the *Royal Exchange* was meant, it was usually so distinguished, at least after the building of the other.

Afer hath sold his land and bought a horse
Wherewith he pranceth to the *royal Burse*.

Wit's Recreations, 1663. Epigr. 106.

Baker speaks thus of the building of the *New Exchange, in the Strand*:

Also at this time in the Strand, on the north side of Durham House, where stood an old long stable, Robert Earl of Salisbury, now Lord Treasurer of England, caused to be built a stately building, which upon Tuesday the tenth of April in the year 1609, was begun to be richly furnished with wares; and the next day after, the king the queen and prince, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of *Britain's Burse*.

Chronicle, 1609.

Exeter Change was a part of an old mansion of the Earls of Exeter, variously appropriated, till it took the present form.

The rooms over the New Exchange were formerly shops of great resort for female finery; a kind of bazaar.

To BURST, was formerly used for to break.

You will not pay for the glasses you have
burst.

Tam. Shr. Induct, 1.

I'll be sworn he never saw him, but once in the Tilt-yard; and then he *burst* his head, for crouding among the marshal's-men.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

He *burst* his lance against the sand below.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 87.

Bursting of lances was a very common expression. See also *O. Pl. ii. 12.*

BUSH. The proverb, *Good wine needs no bush*, alludes to the bush which was usually hung out at vintners' doors. It was of ivy, according to classical propriety, that plant being sacred to Bacchus.

Now a days the good wyne needeth none
ivy garland.

Gascoigne's Glass. of Gov.

'Tis like the *ivy-bush* unto a tavern.

Rival Friends.

Green *ivy-bushes* at the vintners' doors.

Sumner's last Will and Test.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the epilogue to *As you like it*.

The good wine I produce needs no *ivy-bush*.

Summary on Dubartas. To the Reader.

BUSH-LANE, in London, seems to have been famous for very small needles.

And now they may go look this *Bush-lane* needle in a bottle of hay.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 9.

It is in Cannon-street, Walbrook.

BUSINESS. A term often affectedly used, by the gentlemen who piqued themselves upon the knowledge of the duello, for what is now called an *affair of honour*, a quarrel. To make a *master of the duel*, a *carrier of the differences*, Ben Jonson puts, among other ingredients, "a drachm of *the business*," and adds,

For that's the word of tincture, *the business*.
Let me alone with *the business*. I will carry *the business*. I do understand *the business*.
I do find an affront in the *business*.

Masque of Mercury, etc. vol. v. p. 431.

So Beaumont and Fletcher:

— Could Caranza himself
Carry a *business* better.

Love's Pilgrim, v.

BUSK. A piece of wood or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays, to keep them straight. *Minshew*.

Who on my *busk*, even with a pin, can write
The anagram of my name; present it humbly,
Fall back and smile.

Queen of Arrag. O. Pl. ix. 411.

Johnson quotes Donne for it. It was thought very essential to the female figure.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffed
verdingall,

Is all that makes her thus angelical.

Marston, Scourge II. vii.

It seems that, in Hall's time, such beings as are now popularly called *dandies* were accused of wearing *busks*, and other articles of female attire.

Tyr'd [i. e. attired] with pinn'd ruffs, and
fans, and partlet strips,
And *busks*; and verdingales about their hips.

Sat. B. IV. vi. 9.

Though the name be obsolete, something similar has generally been in use, even in our times. It is French, in the same sense, and is explained in the Abridgment of the *Dict. of the Acad.* "Lame d'ivoire, de bois, de baleine, ou même d'acier, dont les femmes se servent pour tenir leurs corps de jupe en état." Steel is used now.

To BUSK. To prepare. Scotch.

The noble Baron whet his courage hot

And *busk'd* him boldly to the dreadful fight.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 37.

And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight.

Id. ix. 20.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the *busk*.

Howell, in his Vocabulary, explains it thus in Italian:

Aghetto, nastro, ó cordone con una punta, od un puntale, da affibbiar il busto.

Section 34. Art. 5.

O beauties look to your *busk-points*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 70.

The gordian knot, which Alexander great
Did whilom cut with his all-conquering sword,

Was nothing like thy *busk-point*, pretty peat,
Nor could so fair an augury afford.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 151.

In the same scene, a gentleman is said to have made "nineteen sonnets of [on] his mistress's *busk-point*."

BUSKET. *Bosquet*, Fr. A small bush, or branch, with flowers and foliage.

Youth's folk now flocken in every where
To gather May-*baskets* and smelling breere.

Spens. Ecl. May, 9.

BUSKY. The same as *bosky* above, *woody*.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above you *busky* hill. I *Hen. IV.* v. 1.

BUSS, v. To kiss. This word, which is now only used in vulgar language, was formerly thought of sufficient dignity to rank among tragical expressions.

Come grin on me; and I will think thou
smil'st,

And *bussthee* as thy wife. *K. John*, iii. 4.

So the substantive:

And we by signs sent many a secret *buss*.
Drayt. Barons Wars, C. 3.

But it had already suffered some degradation when Herrick wrote this epigram upon it:

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss.
Works, p. 219.

BUT. Otherwise than. This sense is marked by Dr. Johnson as obsolete.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother.
Temp. i. 2.

In the following passage it has been supposed to mean *unless*, yet it appears to have no unusual signification. Cleopatra says "Antony will be himself." To which he replies, "*But* stirr'd by

Cleopatra:" which may either mean, "but Cleopatra will have the merit of moving him to be so;" or moved *only* by Cleopatra. Ant. and Cl. i. 1. So again in Act iii. sc. 9. "But your comfort makes the rescue." I understand, "your comfort *only* can make," etc.

In the following passage the use of the word is certainly very obscure:

But being charged, we will be still by land
Which, as I take it, we shall.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 10.

The Oxford editor changed it to *not*. Subsequent commentators have referred us rather to the obsolete sense of *without*. As in Kelly's Scottish Proverbs: "He could eat me *but* salt." "Touch not a cat *but* a glove;" i.e. without. Unless, the meaning suggested by Dr. Johnson in the preceding passages, will make tolerable sense here.

But seems to be used for *not*, or *without*, in the following example:

If that you say you will not, cannot love,
Oh heavens! for what cause then do you
here move?

Are you not fram'd of that expertest mold,
For whom all in this round concordance hold?
Or are you framed of some other fashion,
And have a forme and heart, *but* yet a pas-
sion? Brown. Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 47.

BUTCHE. Perhaps instead of *bouge*, above.
Allowance.

Appointed also the Censores to allow out of the common *butche*, yearly stipendes for the findinge of certain geese.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 173. New. ed.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted.

The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow boy's *butshaft*. Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules's club. Love's L. L. i. 2.

BUTT, the reading of the folio for boat, in the following passage:

Where they prepar'd

A rotten carkasse of a *butt*, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast. Temp. i. 2.

Whether it is an unusual sense of the word, or merely a misprint, is not clear.

BUXOM, originally meant obedient, from

a Saxon etymology. It is now used only in the sense of gay, lively; and is clearly formed of the word *buck* and the termination *some*. *Bucksome*, spirited, lively as a buck. It is difficult to say in which sense Shakespeare uses it here.

Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
Of *buxom* valour. Hen. V. iii. 6.

I rather think the modern sense preferable. There is no doubt that the old meaning is to be assigned in the following passage of Spenser, and many others:

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see.
Moth. Hubb. Tale, 625.

In this sense Milton speaks of "the *buxom* air."

BUZZARD, in the proverb, "As blind as a buzzard," or a blind *buzzard*, certainly means a beetle. Ray has, "as blind as a beetle," p. 218. with this explanation of it:

A beetle is thought to be blind, because in the evening it will fly with its full force against a man's face, or any thing else which happens to be in its way; which other insects, as bees, hornets, etc. will not do.

He has also, as "dull as a beetle," p. 221. But there perhaps the allusion is to a carpenter's beetle, or mallet. This kind of *buzzard* was probably meant by Hudibras, when he undertook to prove

—That a *buzzard* is no fowl. I. 73.

The beetle was familiarly called a *buzzard*, from its peculiar buzzing noise: as in Staffordshire, a cockchafer is still called a *hum-buz*. The *buzzard-moth*, a kind of sphinx, seems to be meant in the following passage, by the company it appears in:

O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles, in this long retirement in the desert? Are you of a feather? It is blindness, obstinate blindness.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 188.

In the following passage also, a beetle's must be meant by a *buzzard's* nest:

That, from the loathsome mud from whence
thou camest,
Thou art so bold, out of thy *buzzard's* nest,
To gaze upon the sun of her perfections.

Weakest goes t. Wall, Sign. C. 4. b.

I have an imperfect recollection, though I cannot bring proof of the fact, that, in my childhood, all night-flying moths were popularly called *buzzards*. All insects which *buz* remarkably might naturally so be called.

The bird called the *buzzard*, or the *bald-kite*, is known, on the contrary, to be peculiarly sharp-sighted. In that sense, the word is derived from the French, *busard*.

"Between hawk and *buzzard*," means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind: the *hawk* being the true sporting bird, the *buzzard* a heavy lazy fowl of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish *buzzard*.

Comenii Janua. Lond. ed. 1662. § 146.

Oh, slow-wing'd turtle, shall a *buzzard* take thee? *Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.*

BY'R LAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our lady*, i. e. by our *ladykin*.

By'rlakin [a parlous feare.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

Shakespeare has stamped no great credit upon the expression, by putting it into the mouth of Snout the bellows-mender. Preston's *Cambyzes* is quoted for the same phrase, which, as Shakespeare ridicules it in other parts of those scenes, perhaps he might allude to here also.

'BYE, for ABYE, q. v. Abide.

Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly 'bye the same. *Perr. and Porr. O. Pl. i. 140.*

It is written also *buy*, which, when deare is added, certainly makes as good sense.

And minding now to make her *buy* it deare

With furie great and rage at her she flies.

Harr. Ar. xxxvi. 18.

C.

CABBAGES. These are said to have been first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time.

He has received weekly intelligence

Upon my knowledge, out of the Low Countries,

(For all parts of the world) in *cabbages*.

B. Jons. Fox, ii. 1.

This is not an expression thrown out at random, or by chance. *Cabbages* were not originally the natural growth of England; but about this time they were sent to us from Holland, and so became the product of our kitchen-gardens. *Whalley's Note.*

This may seem extraordinary, but Evelyn confirms it:

"Tis scarce an hundred years since we first had *cabbages* out of Holland, Sir Arth. Ashley of Wiburg St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, being, as I am told, the first who planted them in England. *Acetaria, or Disc. of Sallets.*

This, however, must not be understood of all the species, some, under the name of cole-worts, having been known much longer.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion supposed to have been introduced at the very close of the 16th century, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

I had on a gold *cable-hatband*, then new

come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had, — cuts my hatband, and yet it was massie goldsmith's work, etc.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 6.

More cable, till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him.

Marston, Ant. et Mell. ii. 1.

CADDIS. A kind of ferret, or worsted lace.

They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddisses*, cambricks, lawns.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

Mr. Steevens, on this passage, says, "I do not exactly know what *caddisses* are:" but it is plain from the context, that the expression is not used as the plural of a *caddis*, but as a collective term for quantities of *caddis* of different kinds, as *inkles*, etc.

Ordinary garters were sometimes made of *caddis*. One of the epithets given by Prince Henry to the Landlord is "*caddis garter*." *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.* Garters were then worn in sight, and therefore to wear a coarse, cheap sort, was reproachful. The same epithet is used in Glapthorne's *Wit in a Constable*. We are told also of "footmen in *caddis*," meaning the worsted lace on their clothes.

CADE. A *cade* of herrings, that is, a cask or barrel of them: from which *keg* is evidently corrupted. There can be no doubt that it was made from *cadus*, notwithstanding Nash's fanciful, or rather jocular derivation:

The rebel Jack Cade was the first that devised to put redde herrings in *cados*; and from him they have their name.

Praise of R. Her. 1599.

Shakespeare has turned the derivation the contrary way:

We *John Cade*, so termed of our supposed father.

Dick. Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.
2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

CADGE. A round frame of wood, on which the *cadgers*, or sellers of hawks, carried their birds for sale. See *Bailey*, etc. *Cadger* is also given, as meaning a huckster, from which the familiar term *codger* is more likely to be formed, than from any foreign origin.

CADNAT. A word mentioned only, as far as I know, in a book entitled, "The perfect School of Instruction for Officers of the Mouth." By *G. Rosse*, 12mo. 1682; where it is defined,

A sort of state covering for princes, dukes, or peers, at a great dinner. P. 92.

This might be thought to mean a canopy; yet *cadenas*, its apparent origin, signifies rather a case of instruments. "On appelle aussi *cadenas* une espece de coffre, ou d'etui, qui contient une cuillere, une fourchette, et un couteau, qu'on sert pour le Roi, ou pour les personnes d'une grande distinction." *Manuel Lexique*.

CAFFLING. Probably, for cavilling.

Ah if I now put in some *caffling* clause,
I shall be call'd unconstant all my days.

Harr. Ar. xlv. 97.

CAIN-COLOUR'D. Yellow or red, as a colour of hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.

No forsooth: he hath but a little wee face, with a yellow beard; a *Cain-colour'd* beard.
Mer. W. i. 4.

The old copies read it thus; the later, till Theobald's time, have *cane-colour'd*, which might do, but is not

so probable. What makes it clear that we should prefer *Cain-colour'd*, is the expression of *Abram-colour'd* above noticed, and that of a *Judas beard*, for a red beard. See **JUDAS COLOUR**.

There is some reason to think that the devil himself had sometimes this attribute given:

Run to the counter,

Fetch me a *red-bearded* serjeant; I'll make
You, captain, think the devil of hell is come
To fetch you, if once he fasten on you.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 463.

At all events, it shows how odious a red beard was esteemed.

CAIUS. The name of a writer on some kind of Rosycrucianism; thence adopted by Shakespeare for the name of his French doctor in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Mr. Ames had among his MSS. one of the "secret writings of Dr. Caius." See Dr. Farmer's note on the first entry of Dr. Caius in the *Mer. W.*

CAKE. "*My cake is dough.*" An obsolete proverb, implying the loss of hope, or expectation; a cake which comes out of the oven in the state of dough being considered as utterly spoiled.

My cake is dough: but I'll in among the rest;

Out of hope of all, — but my share in the feast.

Tam. Shr. v. 1.

Steward, *your cake is dow* as well as mine.

B. Jon. Case is alter'd, Scene last.

You shall have rare sport anon, if *my cake be'n't dough*, and my plot do but take.

Rabelais, by *Ozell*, vol. iv. p. 105.

Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are confident here that the match will take, otherwise *my cake is dough*.

Howell's Letters, I. § 3. 1. 12.

CAKE-BREAD. Rolls, or *manchets*.

Aye and eat them all too, an they were in *cake-bread*.
B. Jons. Barth. F. v. 3.

A tailor is there spoken of: and tailors were famous for eating hot rolls. See **TAILOR**.

CALAIS. Duellists being punishable by the laws of England, it was customary for them, after we had lost Calais, to fight on the sands there, as the nearest foreign ground.

If we concur in all, write a formal challenge,

And bring thy second: meanwhile I make
 Of *Calais sand*, to fight upon securely.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 218.

The speaker here seems to propose a ludicrous way of evading the law, by fetching sand from Calais, and thus fighting on foreign ground. The sands of Calais are literally meant in other passages:

Gilbert, this glove I send thee from my hand,
 And challenge thee to meet on *Callis sand*,
 On this day moneth resolve I will be there.
S. Rowland's Good Newes and Bad Newes,
 1622. Sig. F 2.

Mr. Strangeways, meaning to challenge his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, said,

Calais sands were a fitter place for our dispute than Westminster Hall.

Harl. Misc. iv. p. 8. *Park's ed.*

But his envy is never stirred so much as when gentlemen go over to fight upon *Calais sands*. *Earle's Microc.* 33. p. 90. *Bliss's ed.*

See also the notes there.

So in a poem called the *Counter-scuffle*, printed in 1670:

He durst his enemy withstand,
 Or at Tergoos, or *Calis-sand*,
 And bravely there with sword in hand,
 Would greet him.

Dryden's Misc. 12mo. iii. 334.

Calais sand was imported for domestic purposes also:

When he brings in a prize, unless it be
 Cockles, or *Callis sand* to scour with,
 I'll renounce my five mark a year.

B. et Fl. Honest M. Fortune, v. p. 452.

CALF'S-SKIN. Fools kept for diversion in great families were often distinguished by coats of *calf-skin*, with buttons down the back. Therefore Constance and Falconbridge mean to call Austria a fool, in that sarcastic line so often repeated,

And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.

John, iii. 1.

His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear
 exil'd.

Prol. to Wily Beguiled.

CALIPOLIS. A character in a bombastic tragedy, printed in 1594, and called the *Battel of Alcazar*, etc. some lines of which are burlesqued and ridiculed by Shakespeare and several other dramatists. A single line of parody is spouted by Pistol:

Feed and be fat, my fair *Calipolis*.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Several lines together are inserted by Ben Jonson in the *Poetaster*, iii. 4. and are truly ridiculous. The line taken by Shakespeare is also in Decker's *Satiromastix*, Or. of *Engl. Dr.* iii. 254. and in Marston's *What you will*.

The old interludes, and the early attempts at tragedy, were often ridiculed, when dignity of style was better understood. Thus King *Daryus*, King *Cambyzes*, and others, are occasionally alluded to and quoted. See particularly the same scene in the *Poetaster*.

CALIVER. A gun, or musquet. *Skinner* and others derive it from *calibre*, which means only the bore, or diameter of a piece. But the more numerous authorities define it as "a small gun used at sea," and some as exactly synonymous with *arquebuse*. It was probably of various sizes, but the quotations show that it was carried by infantry. Its derivation is not yet made out.

Such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as lief hear the devil as a drum; such as fear the report of a *caliver*, worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild duck. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 2.

Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hand, Bar-
 dolph.

2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jons. Sil. Wom. iv. 2.

In the following passage it is accented on the middle syllable:

Tall souldiers thence he to the world delivers
 And out they fly, all arm'd with pikes and
 darts,
 With halberts, and with muskets, and *ca-*
 livers.

Harringt. Epig. i. 90.

TO CALKE, for, to calculate.

What mean then foole astrologers to *calke*,
 That twinckling starres fling down the fixed
 fate,

And all is guided by the starrie state.

Mirr. Mag. p. 425.

CALKYNS, or CALKINS. Apparently from *calx*, a heel; the hinder parts of a horse shoe, which are sometimes turned up.

Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for

him contrarily, with the *calkyns* forward, that it should not bee perceyved which way he had taken. *Holinsh. Hist. of Scotl.* Sign. U3. b.

On this horse is Arcite

Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*

Did rather tell than trample.

Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.

CALLET, CALLAT, or, according to Skinner, **CALOT;** A woman of bad character.

A *callat*

Of boundless tongue; who late hath beat
her husband

And now baits me. *Winter's T.* ii. 3.

Skinner derives it from *calotte*, a sort of leathern cap worn by some women in France; but Mr. Todd properly objects to that derivation. See *Todd*.

—Why the *callet*

You told me of, here I have ta'en disguis'd.
Ben Jon. Fox, iv. 3.

But I did not think a man of your age and beard had been so lascivious, to keep a disguis'd *callet* under my nose.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 87.

It is more likely to have been derived from the personage next mentioned.

CALLOT, KIT. The fair, or perhaps more properly the brown associate, of one Giles Hather. They are supposed to have been the first couple of English persons who took up the occupation of gipsies. So says Mr. Whalley, but I know not his authority.

To set *Kit Callot* forth in prose or rhyme,
Or who was Cleopatra for the time.

B. Jon. Masque of Gips. vol. vi. p. 79.

It certainly might mean Kit, the *callot*, or strumpet.

CALLOT, or CALOT, meant also any plain coif or skullcap, such as is still worn by serjeants at law, on their wigs. From the French *callotte*, *eod. sensu*. Accented on the last syllable.

We

That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood,
And twenty other parerga.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, Act 1.

Together of the fashions

Of man and woman, how his *callet* and her
Black-bag came on together.

Brome New Acad. iv. p. 85.

Callet is also used as a verb, for to

rail, in the following passage; probably from the violent language often used by *callets*.

Or to hear her in her spleen

Callet like a butter-quean.

Ellis's Specimens, vol. iii. p. 84.

CALLYMOOCHER. A word which wants explanation. A term of reproach.

I do, thou upstart *callymoocher*, I do;

'Tis well known to the parish I have been
Twice ale-cunner.

Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. p. 132.

CALSOUNDS, or CALZOONS. Close linen or cotton trouzers. *Caleçon*, Fr.

The next that they weare is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their armes: under this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 63.

Mr. Todd has it as *calzoons*, q. v.

To CALVER. To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm. *Calver'd salmon* is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. May's Accomplished Cook, if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold. p. 354.

Great lords, sometimes,

For a change leave *calver'd salmon*, and
eat sprats. *Massing. Guard.* iv. 2.

It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon.

CAMBRILS. A word which I cannot find acknowledged in any dictionary, but evidently meaning, in the following passage, legs; perhaps bowed legs particularly, from *cambré*, crooked, French. In describing a satyr is said,

But he's a very perfect goat below,

His crooked *cambrils* arm'd with hoof and
hair. *Drayt. Nymphal*, x. p. 1519.

CAMELOT. A town in Somersetshire, now called *Camel*, near South-Cadbury: much celebrated as one of the places at which King Arthur kept his court.

The ancient *Camelot* was on a hill of that name, according to Selden: "By South-Cadbury is that *Camelot*,

a hill of a mile compasss at the top, four trenches circling it, and twixt every of them an earthen wall; the content of it within, about twenty acres, full of ruins and reliques of old buildings." *Note the last, on Polyolbion*, B. 3. Leland exclaims, on seeing it, "Dii boni! quot hic profundissimarum fossarum! quot hic egestae terrae valla! quae demum praecipitia! atque ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse et naturae et artis miraculum." *Cited by Selden. ib.*

Like *Camelot*, what place was ever yet
renown'd,

Where, as at Caerleon oft', he kept his
table round?

Drayton, Polyolb. Song iii. page 715.

It is often mentioned with Winchester, which was another residence of that famous king:

This round table he kept in divers places, especially at Carlion, Winchester, and *Camalot* in Somersetshire.

Stow's Annals, Sign. D. 6.

The old translator of the romance of *Morte Arthure* mistook it for the Welsh name of *Winchester*:

It swam downe the stream to the citie of *Camelot*, that is in English Winchester. 1634. Sign. K. Part 1st. bl. let.

In the editor's prologue to the same book, we find it removed into Wales:

And yet a record remaineth in witnesse of him in Wales, in the towne of *Camelot*.

Shakespeare alludes to it in a less heroical character, as famous for geese, which were bred on the neighbouring moors:

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain
I'd drive ye cackling back to *Camelot*.

Lear, ii. 2.

Le Grand in his *Fabliaux* calls it *Caramalot*. tom. i. p. 16.

CAMERARD. Comrade; but nearer to the French original, *camerade*. *Camisa*, Ital.

His *camerard*, that bare him company,
Was a jollie light-timber'd jackanapes.

Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 420.

CAMIS, CAMUS, or CAMICE. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other materials. Of the same origin as *chemise*.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke

Woven upon with silver subtly wrought
And quilted upon sattin, white as milke.

Sp. F. Qu. V. v. 2.

All in a silken *camus* lilly whight,
Purpled upon with many a folded plight.

Id. II. iii. 26.

CAMISADO. Also from *camisa*. Thus explained:

A sudden assault, wherein the souldiers doe weare shirts over their armours, to know their owne company from the enemy, lest they should in the darke kill of their owne company in stead of the enemy; it cometh of the Spanish *camisa*, a shirt. *Minshew.*

For I this day will lead the forlorn hope,
The *camisado* shall be given by me.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 539.

Some for engaging to suppress
The *camisado* of surplises.

Hudibr. III. ii. 297.

It is also used for the shirt so put on. See *Todd*.

A CAMOCK. A crooked tree; also a crooked beam, or knee of timber, used in ship-building, etc. From *kam*, Welch and Erse, for crooked. See *KAM*.

Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,
And early crook'd that will a *camock* be.

Drayt. Ecl. 7.

But timely, madam, crooks the tree that
will be a *camock*, and young it pricks that
will be a thorn.

Lylly's Endimion.

Camocks must be bowed with sleight not
strength. *Id. Sappho and Phao*, 1591.

Full hard it is a *camocke* straight to make.

Engl. Parn. repr. in Heliconia, p. 356.

A lamentable mistake is made in the note on this word, p. 622. of that reprint.

But I well know, that a bitter roote is amend-
ed with a sweet graft, and crooked trees
prove good *cammocks*, and wild grapes make
pleasant wine.

Euph. and his Engl. C. 3.

Camock meant also a weed called *rest-harrow*, so named probably from the crookedness of its roots. It is the *ononis spinosa* of Linnaeus.

CAMUSED. Flat, broad, and crooked; as applied to a nose, what we popularly call a *snub-nose*. French.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips
thick,

And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was
such!

B. Jon. Sad Shep. ii. 1.

Skelton has "*camously* crooked."

To CAN. Used formerly for to know, or be skilful.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against the
French,
And they *can* well on horseback.

Hamlet. iv. 7.

Let the priest in surplice white,
That defunctive musick *can*.

Shakesp. Passionate Pilgr. xx.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,
So lustless been they, so weak, so wan.

Spens. Februar. 77.

I know and *can* by roate the tale that I
would tell.

Ld. Surrey's Songs, etc. p. 5.

CANARY, OR CANARIES. A quick and
lively dance; the music to which con-
sisted of two strains with eight bars
in each. See Sir John Hawkins's *Hist.*
of Music, iv. 391.

I have seen a medecine
That's able to breathe life into a stone;
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion.

All's W. ii. 1.

At a place, sweet acquaintance, where your
health danc'd the *canaries* i' faith.

Honest Whore, O. P. iii. 284.

When Mrs. Quickly says, "You
have brought her into such a *canaries*,"
etc. (*Mer. W.* ii. 2.) she probably
means to say quandary, which, though
not a very elegant word itself, is cor-
rupted by her.

CANARY WINE. Wine from the Canary
Islands, by some called *sweet sack*;
Sherry, the original sack, not being
sweet; whence Howell says in his let-
ters that

Sherries and Malagas, well mingled, pass
for *Canaries* in most taverns.

Letter to Lord Clifford, Oct. 7, 1634.

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of
the islands from whence it is brought, is of
some termed a *sacke*, with this adjunct
sweete; but yet very improperly, for it dif-
fereth not only from *sacke* in sweetnesse and
pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and
consistence, for it is not so white in colour as
sack, nor so thin in substance; wherefore it
is more nutritive than sack, and less pene-
trative.

Venneri Viarecta ad Vit. longam, 4to. 1622.

See **SACK**.

CANCELEER, OR CANCELIER, s. From
chancellor, Fr. The turn of a light-
flown hawk upon the wing to recover
herself, when she misses her aim in
the stoop.

The fierce and eager hawks down thrilling
from the skies,
Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl
can reach.

Drayt. Polyolb. xx. p. 1046.

Nor with the falcon fetch a *cancelleer*.

J. Weever's Epigr. B. iv. Ep. 5.

Also, as a verb, *to cancelier*, to
turn in flight:

The partridge sprung,
He makes his stoop; but wanting breath,
is forced

To *cancelier*; then with such speed, as if
He carried light'ning in his wings, he strikes
The trembling bird. *Mass. Guard.* i. 1.

CANDLES-ENDS, to drink off. A piece of
romantic extravagance, long practised
by amorous gallants. It may perhaps
be asked, why drinking off candles'-
ends, for flap-dragons, should be
esteemed an agreeable qualification?
The answer is, that, as a feat of gal-
lantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* form-
ed a more formidable and disagreeable
flap-dragon than any other substance,
and therefore afforded a stronger testi-
mony of zeal for the lady to whose
health it was drunk. See **FLAP-DRAGON**,
and **DAGGER'D ARMS**.

Why doth the prince love him so then? —
Because — he eats conger and fennel; and
drinks off *candle's-ends* for flap-dragons.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans,
And *candle's-ends*.

B. et Fl. Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

But none that will hang themselves for love,
or eat *candle's-ends*, etc. as the sublunary
lovers do.

B. Jon. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi. p. 62.

CANDLESTICK. This word was very com-
monly pronounced *canstick*; and we
frequently find it so written. The me-
tre of the following verse depends
upon it:

I had rather hear a brazen *candlestick* turn'd.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

And we find it accordingly in the
4tos. of 1598, 1599, and 1608:

I had rather hear a brasen *canstick* turn'd.

Capell, very wisely, gives it in his
various readings, "*can sticke*." Kit with
the *canstick* is one of the spirits men-
tioned by Reginald Scot, 1584:

If he have so much as a *canstick*, I am a
traitor.

Famous Hist. of Tho. Stukely, 1605. Cit. St.

Thus the name of *Cavendish* was very generally shortened to *Ca'n-dish*: and throughout Ford's poem on the death of Mountjoy E. of Devonshire, the title stands in the verse as *De'nshire*.

Devonshire the issue of nobility.

P. 21. repr. 1819.

Many such abbreviations were once common, which are now disused.

CANDLE, votive. A customary offering to a saint, or even to God.

To God I make a vow, and so to good St.

A *candell* shall they have a peece, get it
Anne
where I can,

If I may my neele find in one place or in other.

Gammer Gurton's N. O. P. ii. 18.

CANDLE-WASTERS. Rakes who sit up all night, and therefore waste much candle. It certainly does not, as some have supposed, relate to the custom explained under the words *candle's-ends*; for a book-worm is called a *candle-waster*. See *Todd*.

If such a one will smile, and stroke his
beard;

And, sorry wag! cry hem when he should
groan;

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfor-
tune drunk,

With *candle-wasters*; bring him yet to me.

Much Ado, v. 1.

Sorry wag, is the conjectural reading of Mr. Steevens for *sorrow*, *wagge*, of the old editions of which no sense can be made. Every editor has proposed something.

Candle-wasting students are thus mentioned:

I, which have known you better and more inwardly, than a thousand of these *candle-wasting* book wormes.

Hosp. of Inc. Fooles, Dedic. to Fortune.

CANE-TOBACCO, or tobacco in *cane*. Tobacco made up in a particular form, highly esteemed, and dear. I have sometimes thought it might be the sort since called pigtail, but that seems not convenient for smoking.

The nostrils of his chimnies are still stuff'd
With smoke more chargeable than *cane-to-*
bacco. *Merry Devil*, O. Pl. v. 257.

— My boy once lighted

A pipe of *cane-tobacco*, with a piece

Of a vile ballad. *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv. 187.

Again,

It is not leaf, Sir, 'tis pudding, *cane-tobacco*.
Ibid.

Pudding tobacco was another form.

They are all enumerated here:

— Impose so deep a tax

On all these ball, leaf, *cane*, and *pudding*
packs.

Sylvester's Tobacco batter'd, p. 113.

Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack

Of *Trinidade* in *cane*, in leaf, or ball.

Harringt. Epig. iv. 34.

See also *Epig.* ii. 38.

CANKER. The common wild rose, or dog-rose. *Cynosbaton*.

I had rather be a *canker* in a hedge, than
a rose in his grace.

Much Ado, i. 3.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Boling-
broke. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

The *canker* blooms have full as deep dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly.
Shakesp. Sonnet 54.

Also a worm, or rather caterpillar:

Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome *canker* lives in sweetest bud.

Shak. Sonnet 35.

For *canker* vice the sweetest buds doth love.

Id. 70.

Also in *Sonnet 95.*

CANION, or CANNION. Thus defined in *Kersey's Dictionary*: "Cannions, boot-hose tops; an old-fashioned ornament for the legs." That is to say, a particular addition to breeches. *Coles* says, "Cannions [of breeches] Perizomata." *Cotgrave*, "Canons de chausses."

Come you are so modest now, 'tis pity that
thou wast ever bred to be thus through a pair
of *canions*; thou wouldst have made a pretty
foolish waiting maid.

Middleton's More Dissemblers, etc. Anc. Dr.
iv. 353.

Minshew says, "On les appelle ainsi pourceque, etc. because they are like cannons of artillery, or cans, or pots."

CANON. A rule, or law.

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd

His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter.

Hamlet, i. 2.

In the following passage the word *from* introduces it obscurely:

'Twas from the *canon*.

Coriol. iii. 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it, "'Twas contrary to the rule, was a form of speech to which he has no right;" and probably he was right.

Thus *from* is used in *Othello*:

— Do not believe

That *from* the sense of all civility

I would thus play and trifle with your reverence.

Othello, i. 1.

CANT, s. Supposed to mean a niche, in the following passage of B. Jonson; from *kant*, a corner, in Dutch.

The first and principal person in the temple was IRENE, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

Coronation Entertainm. vol. vi. 445. *Giff.*

Directly under her, in a *cant* by herself, was Arete enthroned.

Decker, Entert. of James I. Sign. H. 3. b.

In the following passage, Greene seems to use *cantes*, for canters, or vagabonds.

I fell into a great laughter, to see certain Italianate *cantes*, humourous cavaliers, youthful gentlemen, etc.

Quip for Upst. C. Harl. Misc. v. 396.

CANTER, s. One who cants, a vagrant or beggar.

A rogue,

A very *canter* I, Sir, one that maunds Upon the pad.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Act ii.

CANTERBURY. A short gallop; said by JOHNSON to be derived from the pace used by the monks in going to Canterbury. Now abbreviated into *canter*.

He [a postmaster] rides altogether upon spurre, and no less is necessary for his dull supporter, who is as familiarly acquainted with a *Canterbury*, as hee who makes Chaucer his author is with his Tale.

Clitus's Whimzies, page 119.

Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the *Canterbury*.

Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad.

JOHNSON had not the verb *to canter*, which has long been so common. Mr. *Todd* has supplied it. The former only alluded to it under *Canterbury Gallop*.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A species of *campanula*, said by Gerard to grow abundantly in Kent. See p. 452. There were also a sort of bells carried by pilgrims for their solace, thus mentioned

in the *Examination of William Thorpe*, which were so called; probably because the pilgrimage to Canterbury was the most common.

Some other pilgrimes will have with them bagpipes; so that in everie towne that they come through, what with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of their piping, and with the jangling of their *Canterburie bells*, etc. they make more noise than if the king came there away.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr. vol. i. p. 168.

CANTLE. A part or share. See *Todd*.

And cuts me, from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

The greater *cantle* of the world is lost,
With very ignorance. *Ant. et Cl.* iii. 8.

There armours forged were of metal frail,
On ev'ry side a massy *cantel* flies.

Fairf. Tass. vi. 48.

Do you remember

The *cantel* of immortal cheese ye carried
with ye?

B. et Fl. Queen of Corinth, Act ii. p. 218.

CANVAS, s. In the sense of disappointment.

I ha' promis'd him

As much as marriage comes to, and I lose
My honor, if the Don receives the *canvas*.

Shirley, Brothers, Act ii. p. 14.

If he chance to miss, and have a *canvas*,
he is in hell on the other side.

Burton, Anat. p. 113.

But why should'st thou take thy neglect, thy
canvas, so to heart? *Ib.* p. 357.

This is cited by Johnson, as an example of the more usual sense.

CANUIST, or CANVIST, in the following passage, seems to mean entrapped, but I can give no further account of it.

That restlesse I, much like the hunted hare,
Or as the *canuist* kite doth feare the snare.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 230.

To CAP, for to arrest, abbreviated from *capias*, the technical term for an arrest.

Therefore, gentle knight,

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must
cap you.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. Act 3.

CAP OF WOOL. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by statute 13 Eliz. There was a song of which the burden was, "An if thy *cap be wool*," to which B. Jons. alludes in the following passage:

Slip, you will answer it, *an if your cap*
be of wool.

Tale of a Tub, ii. 2.

It seems, however, to have been considered as a peculiar mark of a citizen; probably higher ranks wore no caps at all.

Though my husband be a citizen, and *his cap's made of wool*, yet I have wit.

Marston's Dutch Courtezan, 1605.

Shakespeare seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage:

Well, better wits have worn *plain statute caps*.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

That is, *better wits may be found even among citizens*.

Dr. Johnson supposed it an allusion to the university caps.

CAP-CASE. A small travelling case, or band-box; originally, doubtless, to hold caps; but afterwards made more firm, and used for papers, notes, money, etc. The following is said in ridicule of the smallness of a man's possessions:

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman.
A *cap-case* for your linen and your plate.

B. et Fl. Two Nob. Gent.

An old author thus describes the law terms:

Hilary Term, hath 4 returnes.

The first returne, the lawyer comes up with an empty *cap-case*.

The second returne, the client comes up with a full *cap-case*.

The third returne, all the clients money is in the lawyers' *cap-case*.

The fourth returne, nothing but lawyers' papers stuffe the clients *cap-case*.

Owles Almanacke, p. 3.

In the following ridiculous passage, the clown seems to play upon the word, calling his head a *cap-case*, as soon as his cap is on. The clerk and he have been disputing in absurd ceremony, who shall first be covered, the clerk at length gives way, and says,

Since you'll have it so, I'll be first to hide
my head.

The other replies,

Mine is a *cap-case*. Now to our business.

Mass. Old Law, iii. 1.

A *case* to put a *cap* on, not in.

TO CAPITULATE. To make head; to form insurrection. It is now only used in

the very opposite sense, of submitting under certain articles or heads of agreement.

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas,
and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

CAPOCCHIA. The feminine form of the Italian word *capocchio*, which signifies a fool. Coaxingly applied by Pandarus to Cressida:

Alas poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*!

Tro. et Cress. iv. 2.

The old editions had corrupted it to *chipochia*: which Theobald corrected.

CAPON. Singularly used for a billet-doux.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend
of mine:

Stand aside good bearer. — Boyet, you can
carve;

Break up this *capon*. *Love's L. L.* iv. 1.

Poulet was the current word in France at the same time. It originated from the artifice of conveying letters secretly in fowls sent as presents.

CAPPADOCHIO. A slight corruption of Cappadocia; used as a cant term for prison. The king of Cappadocia, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money. Hence perhaps the allusion:

How, Captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my
dear kinsman, in *Cappadochio*?

Puritan, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 550.

CAPTAIN. Used as an adjective. Chief; more excellent, or valuable.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet.

Shakesp. Sonn. 52.

The ass more *captain* than the lion, and
the fellow

Loaden with irons, wiser than the judge.

Timon of A. iii. 5.

Dr. Johnson's emendation of *felon* for *fellow*, in the above passage, is very striking, and probably right.

CAPUCCIO, properly *cappuccio*, Italian for a hood. Not at all a capuchin. Spenser uses it for a hood. He describes doubt

In a discolour'd cote of strange disguyse,
That at *his* backe a brode *capuccio* had,
And sleeves dependaunt Albanese wyse.

F. Q. III. xii. 10.

He describes the back and sleeves of

the coat. We should now say *its* back.
Hence the following word.

CAPUCHED. Hooded.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched*
upon the head and back.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CARABINE, or CARBINE. A kind of short
musquet. Called also a petronel, and
used by cavalry. Hence the dragoons,
etc. themselves, who carried them,
were so called:

Nay I knew,

Howe'er he wheel'd about like a lose *carbine*,
He would charge home at length like a brave
gentleman.

Beaum. et Fl. Wit w. Money, v. 1.

Which caused the Christian *carabins* which
follow'd them, not to be too earnest in
pursuing of them.

Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1186. K.

CARANZA, or more properly CARRANZA,
JEROME. A native of Seville, and Go-
vernour of the Province of Honduras,
author of a book in 4to. entitled *Filo-*
sophia de las Armas, or the Philosophy
of Arms, in which the laws of duelling
were strictly laid down. He is often
mentioned as of great authority in that
gentlemanly science, by Ben Jonson,
and others; as in *Every Man in his*
Humour, Act i. sc. 5. In *Love's Pil-*
grimage, Eugenia, the daughter of
the governor of Barcelona, claims re-
lationship to him.

Zanch. It is sufficient by *Caranza's* rule.

Eug. I know it is, Sir.

Zanch. Have you read *Caranza*, lady?

Eug. If you mean him that writ upon the
duel,

He was my kinsman. Act v. 4.

CARAVEL. A sort of ship. Thus defined
by Kersey: "A kind of light round
ship, with a square poop, rigg'd and
fitted out like a galley, holding about
six score or seven score tun." *Cara-*
velle, Fr.

To horrid battail the fell tyrant brings
Engines of wood, dire and unusual,
To board the *caravels* upon the mayn.

Fansh. Lusiad, x. 18.

A certain *caravel* saylyng in the west ocean
about the coastes of Spayne, had a forcible and
continuall wynde from the east.

Rich. Eden's Hist. of Trav. A. 1.

Written also *carvel* and *carveil*. See
Todd.

CARBUNCLE. It was once a current opinion,
that the carbuncle had the property of
giving out a native light, without re-
flection. This Brown rightly questions,
Vulg. Err. ii. 5. Mr. Boyle, however,
believed it. Herodotus attributes the
same property to an emerald, ii. 44.

— That admired mighty stone

The *carbuncle* that's named:

Which from it such a flaming light

And radiancy ejecteth,

That in the very darkest night

The eye to it directeth.

Drayt. Muse's Elysium.

Hence it is supposed to be the gem
described in Titus Andronicus, on the
finger of Bassianus;

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear

A precious ring, that lightens all the hole,

Which, like a taper in some monument,

Doth shine upon the dead man's earthy cheeks,
And shews the ragged entrails of this pit.

Act ii. sc. 4.

To CARD. To mix, or debase by mixing.
But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange *carded* cunningness.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed.

You *card* your beer, if you see your guests
begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.

Greene's Quip for an Upst. Courtier, 1620.

On these authorities, Mr. Steevens
very properly established the old read-
ing, in the following passage of Shake-
speare:

The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters, and rash havin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt: *carded* his
state;

Mingled his royalty with carping fools.

1 *Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

The expression *carded* led directly to
the similar one of mingled. Warbur-
ton proposed '*scarded*', which was
adopted till this explanation appeared,
and was certainly very specious.

CARD. The mariner's compass. Properly
the paper on which the points of the
wind are marked.

All the quarters that they know

I' the shipman's *card*. *Macb. i. 3.*

We're all like sea *cards*,

All our endeavours and our motions,

As they do to the north, still point at beauty.

B. et Fl. Chances, i. 11.

Hence *to speak by the card*, meant
to speak with great exactness, true to
a point.

How absolute the knave is! we must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us.

Hamlet. v. 1.

CARD OF TEN. A tenth card; one as high as a ten. See *to FACE IT*, where instances are given. The phrase of a *card of ten* was possibly derived, by a jocular allusion, from that of a *hart of ten*, in hunting, which meant a full grown deer; one past six years of age. A great large deer — what head? Forked; a *hart of ten*.

B. Jon. Sad Sheph. i. 6.

In *the Chances*, a *card of five* is mentioned.

Whether a *card of ten* was properly a *cooling card*, I have not discovered, but certain it is that the expressions are united in the following passage:

And all lovers, he only excepted, are cooled with a *card of ten*.
Euph. Engl. O. 2.

See **COOLING CARD**.

CARDECU. *Quart d'écu*, the quarter of a crown, i. e. fifteen-pence, or thereabouts. So written in the old editions of Shakespeare; the modern editors give *quart d'écu*. The other is the spelling of the time.

— Did I not yester-morning
Bring you in a *cardecu* there from the peasant,
Whose ass I'd driven aside?

B. et Fl. Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

With a new cassock lin'd with cotton,
With *cardecues* to call his pot in.

Ballad in Acad. of Compl. ed. 1713. p. 243.

I compounded with them for a *cardakew*, which is eighteenpence English, to be carried to the top of the mountaine.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 77.

See **QUART D'ECU**.

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Probably from the care supposed to be taken of the bride, by this method. The name remained when the practice was disused. A sermon is referred to, by one Wm. Whately, entitled "A *Care-cloth*, or a Treatise of the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony." Lond. 4to. 1624. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* 4to. ed. vol. ii. p. 68. Or it might mean *square cloth*, *carré*.

CAREIRES, OF CAREER. To pass the car-

riere, a military phrase for running the charge in a tournament or attack. Here used metaphorically:

And so conclusions pass'd the *careires*.

Mer. W. i. 1.

They [horses] after the first shrink at the entering of the bullet, doo *pass their carriere*, as though they had verie little hurt.

Sir John Smythe's Discourses, 1589.

To stop, to start, *to pass carier*, to bound
To gallop straight, or round, or any way.

Harr. Ariost. xxxviii. 35.

To *run the career* was an equivalent expression:

— Full merrily

Hath this brave manage, *this career*, been
run.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

CARK. Care.

Wail we the wight whose absence is our *cark*,
The sun of all the world is dim and dark.

Spens. Novemb. 66.

TO CARK. To be careful or thoughtful. It is often joined with *to care*, as if not perfectly synonymous.

Why knave, I say, have I thus *cark'd* and
car'd
And all to keep thee like a gentleman?

Lord Cromwell, Sh. Supp. ii. 377.

In times past neither did I labor *carcke* nor
care

For business, for family, for foode, nor yet
for fare.

North's Plut. p. 392. E.

That rather *carked* to satisfie his desire, than
coveted to observe his promised faith.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. Sign. A. 8.

CARKANET, OR CARCANET. A necklace. A diminutive from the old French word *carcan*.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop
To see the making of her *carkanet*.

Com. of E. iii. 1.

Also in his Sonnet 52.

About his necke a *carknet* rich he ware
Of precious stones all set in gold well tried

Harr. Ariost. vii. 47.

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound
Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond.

Herrick, p. 30.

Spelt sometimes *karkanet*, see *Herrick*, p. 11. and *carquenet*.

Golden *carquenets*

Embraced her neck withall.

Chapman, in Elton's Hesiod, p. 381.

It seems to be used erroneously for casket, in this passage:

That since the Fates had tane the gen
away

He might but see the *carknet* where it lay.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 139.

CARLE. A boor, or countryman. This and the word churl are both derived from the Saxon ceorl, a husbandman. The latter has been since confined to the sense of an ill tempered brutish person.

Or could this *carle*,
A very drudge of nature's, have subdued me
In my profession? *Cymb.* v. 2.

Nor full nor fasting can the *carle* take rest.
Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

We find also *carlot*; if intended for a name, yet a name formed from the sense.

And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds

That the old *carlot* once was master of.
As y. l. it, iii. 5.

CARLO BUFFONE. This character, in Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, is said to have been intended for one "Charles Chester, a bold impertinent fellow,—a perpetual talker, who made a noise like a drum in a room." *Aubrey Papers*, p. 514.

CARNADINE. Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour.

Grograms, sattins; velvet fine,
The rosy colour'd *carnardine*.
Any thing for a Quiet Life, Com.

Hence Shakespeare's word to incarnardine, q. v.

CAROCH. A coach. Minshew says a large coach. *Carocchio*, Ital. or *carocho*, Span. as if made from *carro de ocho*, a coach and eight. The size of it seems confirmed by the following passage:

Have with them for the great *caroch*, six
horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler
bare,
And my three women.

B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, iv. 2.

One only way is left me to redeem all;—
Make ready my *caroch*.

B. et Fl. Custom of C. iii. 4.

Minshew, whom Dr. Johnson follows in this instance, derives coach from *Kotczy*, the name for this kind of carriage in Hungary, where he says it was invented. Mr. Whalley thinks *caroche* the primitive word, and coach only a smoother way of pronouncing it. He derives *caroche*, *carosse*, and *carrozza*, Ital. from the Italian words

carro rozzo, a red carriage. But it should be observed that *cocchio*, *coche*, and *coach*, are also used in those three languages; and it seems not likely that the three countries should all have softened *carrozza* exactly in the same manner. See Mr. W.'s note on B. Jons. *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2. Besides this, we have direct evidence that a *caroch* and a *coach* were different carriages:

—No, nor your jumbings
In horslitters, in *coaches* or *caroaches*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 475.

Nay, for a need, out of his easy nature,
May'st draw him to the keeping of a *coach*
For country, and *caroch* for London.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 28.

Coaches are said to have been first brought into England in 1564, by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became coachman to Queen Elizabeth. Junius mentions *Koets*, Dutch for a litter, as one of the etymologies.

CAROUSE is well known in the sense of a drinking bout; but it meant originally a large draught or bumper fairly emptied. Skinner and Minshew derive it from *gar aus*, Germ. meaning *all out*.

Robin here's a *carouse* to good king Edward's self.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 51.

Then in his cups you shall not see him shrink,
To the grand devil a *carouze* to drink.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

CARPET KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed in peace, on a carpet, by mere court favour; not in the field, for military prowess. Some have thought that there was actually an order of *Knights of the Carpet*. So the compiler of *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*, in Pen-dragon. But if it was any thing like an order, it was only one of social jocularities, like that of the *Odd Fellows*, etc. It seems only to have been a mock title, given to some knights who were not furnished with any better, at Queen Mary's accession. It was also perfectly current as a term of great contempt. Cotgrave translates *mignon de couchette*, "a carpet knight, one that ever loves to be in women's chambers." See in *Couchette*.

Randle Holmes thus describes them:

All such as have studied law, either civil or common, phisick, or any other arts and sciences, whereby they have become famous and serviceable to the court, city, or state, and thereby have merited honour, worship, or dignity, from the sovereign and fountain of honour, if it be the king's pleasure to knight any such persons, seeing they are not knighted as soldiers; they are not therefore to use the horseman's title or spurs; they are only termed simply, *miles* and *milites*, knight or *knights of the carpet*, or *knights of the green-cloth*, to distinguish them from knights that are dubbed as soldiers are in the field.

Academy of Armoury, B. iii. p. 57.

Shakespeare seems to have defined their claims with great exactness:

He is a knight, dubb'd with unhack'd rapier, and *on carpet consideration*.

Twel. N. iii. 4.

Now looks my master just like one of our *carpet knights*, only he's somewhat the honestest of the two. *Honest Wh. O.* Pl. iii. 310.

See also the notes on these passages.

— There your *carpet knights*
Who never charg'd beyond a mistress' lips,
Are still most keen and valiant.

Massing. Unn. Comb. iii. 3.

A knight, and valiant servitor of late,
Plain'd to a lord and counsellor of state,
That captains in these daies were not regarded,
And only *carpet-knights* were well rewarded.

Harringt. Epigr. iv. 65.

Hence a *carpet-shield* is mentioned:
Can I not touch some upstart *carpet-shield*
Of Lolio's sonne, that never saw the field?

Hall's Sat. iv. 4.

A *trencher-knight* was probably synonymous:

Some mumble-news, some *trencher-knight*,
some Dick.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

CARPET-MONGER. The same as *carpet-knight*.

CARRACK, or CARACK. Caraca, *Span.*

A large ship of burden; a galleon.

But here's the wonder, though the weight
would sink

A Spanish *carrack*, without other ballast;
He carrieth them all in his head, and yet
He walks upright.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. i. 2.

They are made like *carracks*, only strength
and stowage.

B. et Fl. Cox. Act. i.

— What a bouncing bum she has too,
There's sail enough for a *carrack*.

Wild G. Chace, v. 4.

Erroneously written *carect*, in the following passage:

So Archimedes caught holde with a hooke
of one of the greatest *carects* or hulkes of the

North's Plut. 338. C.

CARRAWAY, or CARAWAY. The *carum carui* of Linnaeus. A plant, the seeds of which being esteemed carminative and stomachic, are still used in confections, cakes, etc.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard: where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own graffing, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth.

2 Hen. IV. v. 3.

This passage has given rise to conjectures and disputes. The truth is, that *apples* and *carraways* were a favourite dish, and are said to be still served up on particular days at Trinity College, Cambridge. Old customs are longer retained in colleges, than, perhaps, in any other places. I find in an old book entitled the *Haven of Health*, by Thomas Cogan, the following confirmations of the practice. After stating the virtues of the seed, and some of the uses, he says,

For the same purpose *careway seeds* are used to be made in comfits, and to be eaten with apples, and surely very good for that purpose, for all such things as breed wind, would be eaten with other things that breake wind. Quod semel admonuisse sat erit. p. 53.

Again, in his Chapter on Apples,

Howbeit wee are woont to eat *carawayes* or biskets, or some other kinde of comfits, or seeds together with apples, thereby to breake winde engendered by them: and surely this is a verie good way for students. p. 101.

The date of the dedication to this book is 1584.

CARRECT, or CARACT, for Carrat. Weight or value of precious stones.

As one of them, indifferently rated,
And of a *carrect* of this quantity,
May serve in peril of calamity
To ransom great kings from captivity.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 307.

But doth his *caract*, and just standard keep
In all the prov'd assays.

B. Jon. vol. vii. p. 4.

CARREFOUR, French. A place where four ways meet. Phil. Holland has used it as an English word:

He would in the evening walke here and there about the shops, hostelries, *carrefours*, and crosse streets.

Tr. of Amm. Marc. p. 3.

Carfax, Oxford, is possibly a corruption of this.

CARRIAGE. Import; tendency.

— As by that comart
And *carriage* of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Hamlet*. i. 1.

CARRY-TALE. In use before the present word tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

This *carry-tale*, dissensious jealousy.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl. i. 435.

CART, was formerly used for car, and seems to have been constantly applied to that of Phoebus.

Full thirty times hath Phoebus' *cart* gone round. *Hamlet. Player's Trag.* iii. 2.

It is by no means clear that Shakespeare meant any burlesque in that part of the speech:

When Titan is constrain'd to forsake
His Lemman's couche, and clymeth to his *cart*. *Gascoigne's Works*, Sign. f. 1.

Too soone he clamme into the flaming *carte*,
Whose want of skill did set the earth on fire.
Gorboduc. 4to. B. 4. b.

In O. Pl. i. 121. where this play is reprinted, it is altered to *carre*.

CARVEL, for CARAVEL. A small ship. See CARAVEL.

CARWHICHET, CARWITCHET, or CARRA-WHICHET. A pun or quibble, as appears clearly in the first example. I can find neither fixed orthography, nor probable derivation for this jocular term. Mr. G. Mason fancied a French origin, but with little success.

All the foul i' the fair, I mean all the dirt in Smithfield, — that's one of Master Littlewit's *carwhichets* now, — will be thrown at our banner to-day, if the matter does not please the people. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc. besides *carwitchets*, clenches, and quibbles, *Butler's Rem.* ii. 120.

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*, — at which the king laught till his sides crackt.

Arbuthnot, Dissert. on Dumpling.

CASAMATE, for Casemate. *Casamatta*, Ital. A term in fortification, meaning a particular kind of bastion.

To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine
Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*. *B. Jon. Staple of N.* i. 1.

I can make nothing else of *chase-mates*, in the following lines:

Of thunder, tempest, meteors, lightning, snow,
Chasemates, trajections of haile, raine.

Heyw. Hierarchie, p. 441.

That is, I presume, batteries for throwing hail and rain.

To CASE. To strip, or flay; to take off the case.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *All's W.* iii. 6.

— Some of them knew me,
Else they had *cased* me like a cony too,
As they have done the rest.

B. et Fl. Love's Pilg. ii. 2.

That is, they had flayed me like a rabbit. It appears by the context that "the rest," alluded to, had actually been stripped.

To CASSE. To break or deprive of an office; to disband. *Casser*, French; from which language we have many military terms.

But when the Lacedaemonians saw their armies *cased*, and that the people were gone their way. *North's Plut.* 180. E.

He changed officers, *cased* companies of men of armes.

Danet's Comines, Sign. V. 6.

This was probably the word now printed *cast*, in some passages of Othello.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice.

Othel. ii. 3.

Cassed undoubtedly shows the origin of the term; but it was already corrupted to *cast*, when the first folio of Shakespeare was printed. It is so also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

All this language

Makes but against you, Pontius, you are *cast*,
And by mine honour, and my love to Caesar,
By me shall never be restor'd.

Valentinian, ii. 3.

So it is printed in the folio of 1647. The term is not yet disused in the army; the rejected horses in a troop are called *cast* horses. The term indeed comes accidentally so near to *cast*, in the sense of *cast off*, that they have been confounded. Thus *cast* clothes, means clothes left off; and I fancy a *cast mistress*, is to be understood as a metaphor, alluding to left off garments.

CASSOCK. Any loose coat, but particularly a military one. Shakespeare, speaking of soldiers, says,

Half of the which dare not shake the snow
from off their *cassocks*, lest they should
shake themselves to pieces. *All's W.* iv. 3.

This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again.

B. Jons. Every Man. in H. ii. 5.

Cassocks, however, are mentioned also in different passages as a dress used by old men, by rustics, and even by women. See Mr. Steevens's note on the first cited passage. Also O. P. v. 154. They are now only clerical.

CAST, subs. A share or allotment.

As for example, for your *cast* o' manchets
Out o' th' pantry,

I'll allow you a goose out of the kitchen.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. iv. 1.

To CAST, was sometimes used for *to cast up*, in the sense of to reject from the stomach.

These verses too, a poyson on 'em, I can't abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon.

B. Jon. Poetast. i. 1.

Let him *cast* till his maw come up, we care not.

B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

The porter in Macbeth quibbles between this sense of the word and that which implies to throw a person in wrestling. Speaking of the wine he had drunk, he says,

Though he took up my legs sometimes, yet I made a shift to *cast* him.

Macb. ii. 3.

CAST, part. Warped. Applied to a bow.

I found my good bow cleue *cast* on one side.

Asch. Tox. p. 7.

See Johns. **CAST**, v. n. 3.

To CAST BEYOND THE MOON, A proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities.

But Oh, I talk of things impossible,
And *cast beyond the moon*.

Woman k. with K. O. P. vii. 314.

Pardon me, Euphues, if in love I *cast beyond the moone*, which bringeth us women so endlesse moane.

Euphues, H. 1. (bl. let.)

But I will not *cast beyond the moone*, for that in all things I know there must be a meane.

Euph. Engl. Z. 2.

To cast here seems to be in the sense of to contrive.

Also, to indulge in wild thoughts and conjectures:

Beyond the moone when I began to *cast*,
By my own parts what place might be pro-
cur'd.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 529.

This tale not fullie finished, Mamillia stooode

upon thornes, *cast beyond the moone*, and conjectur'd that which neither the tale did import, nor Pharicles himself imagine.

R. Greene, Mamill. B. 2. b.

I cannot think, with Mr. Steevens, that there is any allusion to this phrase in the following passage of *Titus Andronicus*:

My Lord, I am a *mile beyond the moon*,
Your letter is with Jupiter by this.

Act iv. 3.

The whole dialogue is extravagant, on the subject of shooting arrows among the stars. The folios 1623 and 1632 read, "*I aym a mile*," etc. The old quarto of 1611, reads, "*I aime*;" and it should be considered, that if we take this as equivalent to the phrase here noticed, it will mean, "I attempt things impossible," which speech has nothing of madness in it, whereas it is meant for a wild rant.

To CAST WATER. To find out diseases by the inspection of urine.

— If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*

The water of my land, find her disease.

Macb. v. 3.

There's physicians enough there *to cast his water*: is that any matter to us?

Puritan, iv. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 603.

CASTILIAN. There are several conjectures concerning the use of this appellation; and indeed it seems to have been employed in several senses.

1. As a reproach, which probably arose after the defeat of the Armada:

Thou art a *Castilian*, king urinal!

Mer. W. ii. 3.

The host addresses Dr. Caius in high sounding words, which at the same time are reproachful, presuming on his ignorance of the language.

2. For a delicate courtier:

Come, come, *Castilian*, skim thy posset
curd,

Shew thy queere substance, worthless, most
absurd.

Marston's Satires, 1599. p. 138. Mod. Ed.

Adieu, my true court friend, farewell, my
dear *Castilio*.

Malcontent, O. P. iv. 27.

In this sense it was used, because the Spaniards were then thought people of the highest ceremony and polish. "*Castiliano volto*" is conjectured by

Warburton for *Castiliano volgo*, of which no sense can be made, in *Twelfth Night*, i. 3. implying that Maria is to put on a courtly or solemn countenance. The conjecture is probably right; not because Sir Toby is to be supposed to have that idea of civility, as peculiar to himself, but because *Castilian* breeding was certainly most esteemed. Thus Marston draws the character of

— The absolute *Castilio*,

He that can all the poynts of courtship show.

Sat. i. p. 138. *Mod. Ed.*

There seems no reason to suppose that Marston thought of *Balthasar Castiglioni*.

3. It seems also to have been a drunken exclamation, being found joined with *Rivo*!

Hey! *Rivo Castiliano*, a man's a man.

Jew of Malta, O. P. viii. 377.

And *Rivo* will he cry, and *Castile* too.

Look about you, an old Com. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Castilian liquor, had also a kind of proverbial celebrity.

Away Tirke, scowre thy throate, thou shalt wash it with "*Castilian licour*."

Shoemaker's Holiday, an old Com. 4to. C. 4.

Ben Jonson has called Canary, *Castalian liquor*, as peculiarly fit for poets, and perhaps as an improvement upon the commoner term of *Castilian liquor*.
Ev. Man out of H. Induction.

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes. A very fashionable article of luxury in the days of Elizabeth.

Pray Jove the perfumed courtiers keep their *casting-bottles*, pick-tooths, and shuttlecocks from you. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.* i. 1.

So in giving instructions to assume the airs of a courtier:

Where is your page? call for your *casting-bottle*, and place your mirror in your hat, as I told you. *Ib.* ii. 3.

Flaggons, and beakers; salts, chargers, *casting-bottles*.

Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 165.

In the third act of *Marston's Antonio and Mellida*, there is this stage direction:

Enter *Castilio* and his Page. *Castilio* with a *casting-bottle* of sweet water in his hand, sprinkling himself.

Repr. p. 150.

There were probably also *casting-boxes*; and that is perhaps meant in Justice Algripe's lamentation.

They have a chain,

My rings, my *box of casting gold*, my
purse too.

B. et Fl. N. Walker, iii. 5.

Sometimes called also a *casting-glass*:

Faith, ay: his civet and his *casting-glass*
Have helpt him to a place among the rest.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of h. H. iv. 4.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

And rear'd aloft the bloody battle-ax,

Writing destruction on the enemies *castle*.

Tit. And. iii. 1.

This word caused much altercation between Warburton and Theobald, but the former was right.

Farewel, revolted fair! — and Diomed

Stand fast, and wear a *castle* on thy head.

Tro. et Cr. v. 2.

Then suddenlie with great noise of trumpets entered Sir Thomas Knevet in a *castell* of cole blacke.

Holinsh. ii. p. 815.

Mr. Steevens, in citing the following passage as containing an instance of this word, has surely misrepresented its meaning:

— But use

That noble courage I have seen, and we
Shall fight as in a *castle*.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, Act i. end.

If *castle* meant helmet in this place, it would not be a *castle*, but *castles*. "To fight as in a castle" is a very intelligible phrase to express fighting in great security, as in a fortified place. It is so undoubtedly in the following passage:

Draw them on a little further,

From the footpath into the neighbouring
thicket,

And we may do't, as safe as in a *castle*.

Little Fr. Lawy. iv. p. 242.

Gadshill explains the phrase, as to its literal meaning:

We steal as in a *castle*, *cock-sure*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

Euripides has the same metaphor:

ἦν μὲν τις ἡμῖν πύργος ἀσφαλῆς φανῇ.

Medea, l. 590.

CASTLE, old Lad of the Castle! A familiar appellation, apparently equivalent to *Castilian*, in its convivial sense; i. e. old buck!

As the honey of Hybla, my old *lad of the*

castle! And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance? 1 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

Gabriel Harvey tells us, says Dr. Farmer, of "*old lads of the castle, with their rapping babble; roaring boys.*"

The singular coincidence of this address to Falstaff, was long regarded as a strong proof that the part was first produced under the name of *Sir John Oldcastle*. But this opinion is now relinquished. Oldcastle was the buffoon of a play entitled *The famous Victories of Henry V.* etc. but this piece was prior to Shakespeare's; and as the introduction of *Oldcastle* there had given offence, the audience was informed in the epilogue to the second part of Henry IV. that he was not even alluded to in the character of Falstaff; "for *Oldcastle* died a martyr; but *this is not the man*." See the notes on the first cited passage, and one on the first scene of Henry V.

CATSREL; written also *kastril* and *kastrel*.

The hovering hawk, *Lat. tinnunculus*; a wild sort, not fit for training. Minshew derives it from *quercerelle*, Fr.

But there's another in the wind, some *castrel*
That hovers over her, and dares her daily.

B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

It is in allusion to the name of the character, that Lovewit says to Kastril in the last scene of the *Alchemist*,

Here stands my dove, stoop at her if you dare.

CAT IN PAN. To turn cat in pan, a proverbial expression implying perfidy, but of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Damon smatters as well as he of craftie
phylosophie,

And can *tourne cat* in the *panne* very
pretily. *Damon and Pith.* O. Pl. i. 193.

So in the famous old song of the
Vicar of Bray:

When George in pudding time came o'er,

And moderate men look'd big, Sir,

I turn'd a *cat-in-pan* once more,

And so became a Whig, Sir.

Lord Bacon defines it as if it meant
versing the tables upon a man, or re-
turning the truth.

There is a cunning which we in England

call, *the turning of the cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Essay 23.*

Essay 23.

A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* 1754. p. 66. conjectures that it was originally *cate* or *cake*; another, p. 172. derives it from the *Catipani*, whom he supposes a perfidious people, in Calabria and Apulia; but in fact *Catapanus* was in those countries the name of an office, and nearly synonymous with *Capitaneus*, meaning a governor or praefect. Hoffman gives a list of those *Catapani*. It must not be concealed, that in several Monkish verses there cited, *Catapan* is used without the termination, which strengthens the probability that our phrase is in some way derived from it. See also *Du Cange*, who gives two etymologies of it, *κατεπάνω*, a Byzantine Greek word, and *κατα παντοκράτορα*, next to the chief commander. The former is the right; the officers in Hoffman's list all held their power under the Byzantine emperors.

CAT AND CATSTICK. Implements of a puerile game, said to be still practised in the northern counties. The *cat* is well described by Strutt:

The *cat* is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone; by this curious contrivance the places of the trap and ball are at once supplied, for when the cat is laid upon the ground, the player with his cudgel [or *catstick*] strikes it smartly, it matters not at which end, and it will rise with a rotatory motion, high enough for him to beat it away as it falls, in the same manner as he would a ball.

Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

Then for love of this sword, I broke and did away all my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, *cat and catsticks*, pot-guns, key-guns, etc.

Brome, New Ac. iv. 1.

To play *at cat*, cato ligneo ludere; baculo
et buxo ludere.

Cambr. Phrase-book.

The *cat* and stick are much mentioned by a foolish character in Middleton's *Women beware Women*, Act i. etc. The game was called TIP-CAT.

CAT IN A BOTTLE. The subject of allusion in the following passage:

If I do, hang me *in a bottle like a cat*,
and shoot a me. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

Of this phrase Mr. Steevens tells us he was unable to procure any better illustration, than an account of a rustic custom which consisted in hanging up a cat in a wooden bottle or keg, with soot; the sport being to strike out the bottom, and yet escape being saluted by the contents. Here is no mention of shooting at it, but the comparison may be supposed to end at the *hanging in a bottle*.

CATAIAN. A Chinese: *Cataia* or *Cathay* being the name given to China by the old travellers. It was used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people; which quality is ascribed to them in many old books of travels. See Mr. Steevens's note on the following passage:

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man. *Mer. W.* ii. 1.

The opposition in this passage between *Cataian* and *true* or *honest man*, is a proof that it means thief or sharper; and Pistol is the person deservedly so called.

My lady's a *Cataian*, we are politicians, Malvolio's a Peg-a-Ramsay. *Twel. N.* ii. 3.

Sir Toby is there too drunk for precision, and uses it merely as a term of reproach. Sir W. Davenant, in *Love and Honour*, employs the same term in describing a sharper:

Hang him, bold *Cataian*, he indites finely,
etc.

"And will live as well by sharpening tricks as any one," is the meaning of the remainder of the passage.

I'll make a wild *Cataian* of forty such.
Honest Whore, O. P. iii. 435.

i. e. forty such blockheads would hardly furnish wit for one dexterous sharper.

CATER. An acater, or caterer. See **ACATER.**

You dainty wits! two of you to a *cater*
To cheat him of a dinner.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, Act 2.
Or freeze in the warehouse, and keep company
With the *cater*, Holdfast.

Massing. City Mad. ii. 1.
When the toil'd *cater* home them to the
kitchen brings,

The cook doth cast them out, as most un-
savory things.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. xxv. p. 1160.

The word very frequently occurs.
See *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. iv. p. 34.

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not: but I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.

Tro. et Cr. iii. 3.

Simon Catling is therefore the name of a fidler, in *Rom. and Jul.* iv. 5.

CATSO. A low-lived term of reproach, borrowed from the Italians by ignorant travellers, who probably knew not its real meaning. Used to signify a rogue, cheat, or base fellow:

These be our nimblespirited *catsos* that ha' their evasions at pleasure.

B. Jon. Every Man out, ii. 1.

And so cunningly temporize with this cunning
catso. *Wily beguiled*, O. P.

It is introduced as the exclamation of an Italian, in the *Malcontent*, O. P. iv. 22.

CATZERIE, formed from the above. Cheating; roguery.

— And looks

Like one that is employ'd in *catzerie*
And crosbiting; such a rogue, etc.

Jew of Malta, O. P. viii. 374.

CAVALERO, or CAVALIER. Literally a knight; but, as the persons of chief fashion and gaiety were knights, any gallant so distinguished. Hence it became a term for the officers of the court party, in Charles the First's wars, the gaiety of whose appearance was strikingly opposed to the austerity and sourness of the opposite side.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleros* about London. *2 Hen. IV.*

CAVIARE, CAVEAR, or CAVEARY. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried: derived from the Italian *caviale*, or the barbarous Greek *καβίαρ*, which signify the same. Made also sometimes of the spawn of other kinds of fish: *botargo* being a species of it. "*Caviarium*, ova piscium salita et exsiccata, ut sturionum, mugilum, luporum," etc. *Du Cange*,

Gloss. It is now imported in great plenty from Russia; but in the time of Shakespeare was a new and fashionable delicacy, not obtained or relished by the vulgar, and therefore used by him to signify any thing above their comprehension. Anchovies classed, at that time, in the same rank.

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

How fashionable it was, appears in the following passage. Speaking of affected travelled men, it is said,

A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear, that the only delicacies be mushrooms, *caveare*, or snails.

Ed. Blount's Observ. 1620.

Thus a novice is defined as one who knows it not:

Laugh — wide — loud — and vary —

A smile is for a simpering novice;

One that ne'er tasted *caveare*,

Nor knows the smack of dear anchovy.

B. et Fl. Passion. Madm. Act v. p. 353.

Thou dost not know the sweets of getting wealth.

As. Nor you the pleasure that I take in spending it:

To feed on *caveare* and eat anchovies.

Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 205.

It is said of the affected imitator of a fine gentleman, that "he doth learn to make strange sauces to eat anchovies, maccaroni, bovoli, fagioli, and *caviare*, because *he* (the person he imitates) loves them." *B. Jons. Cynth. Revels*, ii. 3.

There's a fishmonger's boy with *caviar*, Sir, Anchovies, and potargo, to make ye drink.

Char. Sure these are modern, very modern, meats;

For I understand 'em not.

B. et Fl. Elder Br. iii. 3.

The following curious account of the actual produce of *caviare*, is taken from Dr. Crull's *Antient and present State of Muscovy*, 8vo. printed in 1698:

Caviare, or *cavajar* (by the Russians called *ikary*) is made of the roes of two different fishes, which they catch in the river Wolga, but especially near the city of *Astracan*, to wit, of the *sturgeon* and the *belluga*. I will not pretend to describe the first, it being too well known in these parts; but the *belluga* is a large fish, about twelve or fifteen foot long, without scales, not unlike a sturgeon, but more large, and incomparably more luscious, his belly being as tender as marrow, and his

flesh whiter than veal, whence he is called *white-fish* by the Europeans. This *belluga* lies in the bottom of the river at certain seasons, and swallows many large pebbles of great weight to ballast himself against the force of the stream of the Wolga, augmented by the melting of the snows in the spring: when the waters are asswaged he disgorges himself. Near *Astracan*, they catch sometimes such a quantity of them, that they throw away the flesh (though the daintiest of all fish) reserving only the spawn, of which they sometimes take an hundred and fifty or two hundred weight out of one fish. These roes they salt and press, and put up into casks, if it is to be sent abroad, else they keep it unpressed, only a little corned with salt. That made of the sturgeon's spawn is black and small grain'd, somewhat waxy, like potargo, and is called *ikary* by the Muscovites. This is also made by the Turks. The second sort, which is made of the roes of the *belluga*, or white-fish, has a grain as large as a small pepper-corn, of a darkish grey. The *caviare* made of this spawn, the Muscovites call *Armeinska ikary*, because they believe it was first made by the Armenians. Both kinds they cleanse from its strings, salt it, and lay it up on shelving boards, to drain away the oily and most unctuous part; this being done they salt it, press it, and put it up in casks containing 700 or 800 weight, and so send it to *Musco*, and other places; from thence it is transported by the English and Dutch into Italy. That glew which is called ising-glass is made out of the *belluga's* sounds. p. 163, etc.

CAUL. A thin membrane, found encompassing the head of some children when born: superstitiously supposed to be a token of good fortune throughout life. These cauls were even imagined to have inherent virtues, and were sold accordingly; nor is the superstition yet extinct, for advertisements for the sale of them are still not uncommon. Mr. Todd testifies the same. They are also considered as preservatives from drowning, and for that purpose are sold to seafaring people.

Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?

Think'st thou, Chichon, to come off twice a row,

Thus rarely, from such dangerous adventures?

Elvira, O. P. xii. 212.

Herrick speaks of them, as being supposed fortunate to the children who have them:

For either sheet was spread the *caule*

That doth the infant's face enthrall

When it is born: by some enstyl'd

The luckie omen of the child.

Hesper. p. 194.

The webs of spiders were sometimes called *caules*:

His shelves, for want of authors, are subtilly interwoven with *spiders' caules*.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 7.

CAUSE, *first and second*, etc. Terms in the art of duelling, fashionable in Shakespeare's time, and particularly ridiculed by him in the last Act of *As you like it*:

Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the *seventh cause*.

As you l. it, v. 4.

The clown, who says this, afterwards enumerates the degrees of the quarrel upon the lie, to the number of *seven*, introducing it by saying, "O Sir, we quarrel in print, by the book, as you have books for good manners." The books chiefly ridiculed were those of *Vincentio Saviola*, entitled, "Of Honour and honourable Quarrels," and that of *Jerome Caranza*. See Warburton's note on the above passage. The *causes* are again mentioned:

The *first and second cause* will not serve my turn.

L. L. Lost, i. 2.

A gentleman of the first house; of the *first and second cause*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

CAUSEN. The old infinitive of *to cause*. Used by Spenser in the sense of the French *causer* to prate; to assign frivolous reasons.

But he, to shift their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.

F. Q. III. ix. 26.

CAUTELE, or CAUTELL. Caution, or deceit.

But in all thinges thys *cautell* they use, that a lesse pleasure hinder not a bigger.

Robinson's Transl. of Sir Tho. More's Utopia, 8vo. M. 6. b.

— Perhaps he loves you now;

And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will.

Hamlet.

In him a plenitude of subtle matter

Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.

Lover's Complaint, Sh. Supp. i. 758.

To CAUTEL. To provide carefully, or artfully.

It was wisely *cauteled* by the penner of these
savory miracles.

Ded. of Popish Impost. 4to. I. 3.

CAUTELOUS. Cautious; but more frequently artful; insidious.

You cannot be too *cautelous*; nice, or
dainty

In your society here.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, Activ. p. 298.

— My stock being small, no marvel 'twas
soon wasted,

But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your
master's.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 1.

He is too prudent and too *cautelous*,

Experience had taught him t' avoid these
fooleries.

B. et Fl. Elder Brother, iv. 4.

The note on the following passage says "*cautelous* is here *cautious*, sometimes insidious;" but a little consideration of the context will convince the reader that artful or treacherous must be its meaning there.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *caute-*
lous,

Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
As welcome wrongs.

Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

"*Men cautelous*," and "priests" too, I fear, are there expressly opposed to

Honesty to honesty engag'd.

So also in the following:

— Your son

Will, or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits, and practices.

Cor. iv. 1.

CAZIMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in *cazimi* when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semidiameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. The term is explained at large in Chambers's Dictionary.

I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria,

And know what planet is in *cazimi*.

Album. O. Pl. vii. 171.

CENSER. A part of the luxury of Shakespeare's time was to fumigate rooms with perfumes in a censer; which was also an appendage of that curiously furnished place a barber's shop. These censers of course were made with many perforations in the top, an allusion to which is seen in the following passage:

What! up and down, carv'd like an apple
tart?

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish,
and slash,

Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

The use of a censer is exemplified in *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.* Act ii. sc. 4. and in *Lingua*, O. P. v. 199.

CENSURE. Opinion.

Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*: these are no women's
matters. *2 Hen. VI. i. 3.*

Madam, — and you my mother — will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty busi-
ness? *Rich. III. ii. 2.*

Even a very favourable judgment:

This and some other of his remarkable abi-
lities, made one then give this *censure* of him;
that this age had brought forth another Picus
Mirandula, etc.

Donne's Life, by Walton, beginning.

A judicial sentence:

— To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture, — O in-
force it. *Othel. v. 2.*

To CENSURE. To give an opinion.

Pardon, dear Madam; 'tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.
Jul. Why not on Protheus, as of all the rest?
Luc. Then thus — of many good, *I think*
him best. *Two Gent. Act i.*

The interpretation of *to pass sentence*
is in that place erroneous; Julia is giv-
ing an opinion only.

To pass sentence judicially:

— Has *censur'd* him
Already; and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution.
Meas. for M. i. 5.

CENT. A game at cards; called also cor- ruptly *saint* or *sant*. Supposed to be like piquet.

The duke and his fair lady,
The beauteous Helena, are now at *cent*;
Of whom she has such fortune in her carding,
The duke has lost a thousand crowns.

B. et Fl. Four Plays in one, vol. x.

Called *cent*, because 100 was the
game:

It is not saint, but *cent*, taken from hun-
dreds. *Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 483.*

While their glad sons are left seven for their
chance

At hazard; hundred and all made at *sent*.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 419.

Several illustrations of the game oc-
cur in that scene. Thus the lady asks
him what is his game, to which he
answers, "Madam, I am blank:"
Again, "What's your game now?"

P. Four kings, as I imagine." Presently,
"Can you decard (for discard) madam?
Q. Hardly, but I must do hurt." — All
these things certainly have much re-
semblance to piquet.

Thus also,

Cent for those gentry who their states have
marr'd,
That game befits them, for they must dis-
card. *Cotsw. Games, C. 2. b.*

CENTURY. Used in the following passage for a party of an hundred men:

— A *century* send forth,
Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Lear, iv. 4.*

Also for the number of an hundred:
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs.
Cymb. iv. 2.

CEREMONIES. Ornaments of state and re- gal pomp.

— Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
Jul. Caes. i. 1.

Also for prodigies:

Of fantasy, of dreams of *ceremonies*.
Ib. ii. 1.

Caesar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me. *Ib. ii. 2.*

CERTES. Certainly.

And in conclusion
Nonsuits my mediators; for *certes*, says he,
I have already chosen my officer. *Oth. i. 1.*

Certes, my Lord, said he that shall Isoone,
And give you eke good help to their decay.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 15.

Very common in Spenser, and oc-
casionally found in later authors.

CESS. Measure or estimation. Probably corrupted for *cense*.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out
of all *cess*. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

Also the census, or account of an
estate:

Though much from out the *cess* be spent,
Nature with little is content.
Herrick, p. 34.

The verb to *cess* is still occasionally
used; but more frequently, to *assess*.

CESSE, v. To cease. Cesso, Lat. So written by Spenser:

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*,
And quenched is with Cupid's greater flame.
F. Q. IV. ix. 2.

To CHAFFER. To exchange. Dr. Johnson has remarked that this word is obsolete in the active sense.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set. *Sp. Moth. Hub.* 1159.

CHAFFER, was used also as a substantive, for goods intended to be exchanged in traffic.

He tooke toll throughout all his lordshippes of all suche persons as passed by the same with any cattel, *chaffre*, or merchandize.

Holinsh. vol. ii. Q. 5.

CHAIN. A gold chain, as may be seen in many old pictures, and is still exemplified in the dress of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, was anciently a fashionable ornament, for persons of rank and dignity. Sir Godfrey, in the comedy of the *Puritan*, is very particular in ascertaining the worth and antiquity of his chain:

Out! he's a villain to prophecy of the loss of my *chain*. 'Twas worth above three hundred crowns. Besides 'twas my father's, my father's father's, my grandfather's huge grandfather's! I had as lief have lost my neck, as the *chain* that hung about it. O my *chain*, my *chain*. Act iii. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 576.

Afterwards he tells us that it had "full three thousand links." In *Albumazar*, O. P. vii. 152. a gold chain is mentioned which cost two hundred pounds, besides the jewel.

Rich merchants also, who frequently lent out money, were commonly distinguished by a chain. Hence we read of an usurer's chain:

What fashion will you wear the garland of? About your neck like an *usurer's chain*? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf?

Much Ado about N. ii. 1.

All rich citizens were engaged in this traffic. Hence Belarius says,

Did you but know the City's *usuries*,
And felt them knowingly. *Cymb.* iii. 3.

When the dignity of the fashion had a little worn off, the chain became a distinction for the upper servant in a great family:

Run, sirrah, call in my chief gentleman i' th' *chain of gold*, expedite.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 328.

Particularly for stewards; Malvolio is therefore supposed to have one:

Go, Sir, rub your *chain* with crumbs.
Twel. N. ii. 3.

Thou false and peremptory *steward*, pray,
For I will hang thee up in thy own *chain*.
B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Again,

Pior. Is your *chain* right?

Bob. It is both right and just, Sir,
For though I am a *steward*, I did get it
With no man's wrong. *Id.* iii. 2.

As soon as he expects the place of steward, he begins to talk of his chain. Act i. sc. 2. The steward's chain was also accompanied by a *velvet jacket*. Bussy D'Ambois says to Maffé, the steward of Monsieur,

What qualities have you, Sir, besides your *chain*,

And *velvet jacket*? *Anc. Dr.* iii. p. 243.

That's my grandsire's chief gentleman, i' the *chain of gold*. That he should live to be a pander, and yet look upon his *chain*, and *velvet jacket*?

Middl. Mad World my Masters.

CHAMBERS. Short pieces of ordnance, or cannon, which stood on their breeching, without any carriage, used chiefly for rejoicings, and theatrical cannonades, being little more than *chambers* for powder. They are, however, enumerated by authors among other pieces of artillery, and by the following passage seem not to have been excluded from real service:

To serve bravely is to come halting off, you know: —

— To venture upon the charg'd *chambers* bravely. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

It must be owned that the whole speech is jocular, and therefore might not require perfect correctness of military allusion. The stage direction in *Hen. VIII.* Act i. 4. orders that *chambers* should be discharged on the landing of the King at the palace of Cardinal Wolsey: which very *chambers* occasioned the burning of the Globe play-house on the Bank-side; for, being injudiciously managed, they set fire to the roof, which was thatched with reeds, and the whole building was consumed. Ben Jonson, in his execration upon Vulcan, particularly alludes to this accident, and calls it the mad prank of Vulcan:

Against the Globe, the glory of the Bank;
Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,

Flank'd with a ditch, and forc'd out of a
marish,

I saw with two poor *chambers* taken in,
And raz'd. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 409.

See also *Prolegom. to Shakesp.*
p. 315. and *Suppl.* ii. 542.

In the account of the Queen's entertainment at Elvetham, p. 19. we find that there was "a peale of an hundred *chambers* discharged from the Snail-mount." *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. ii.

At the ceremony of letting in the water to the great cistern at the New River Head, which was attended by Sir Hugh Middleton, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, etc. "after a handsome speech, the flud-gates flew open, the stream ran chearfully into the cistern, the drums and trumpets sounding in triumphant manner, and a gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment." *Howell, Londinop.* p. 11.

The small guns still fired in St. James's Park, on rejoicings, are probably of the very same kind.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. Called in the universities a *chum*. One who jointly inhabited the same chambers with another. The same was also practised in the inns of court; and Mr. Ed. Heyward, of Cardeston in Norfolk, to whom *Selden* dedicated his *Titles of Honour*, is known to have been thus connected with that great lawyer. Ben Jonson, in his verses on that book, so mentions *Heyward*:

He thou hast giv'n it to,
Thy learned *chamber-fellow*, knows to do
It true respects. *Underwood*, vi. p. 366.

Selden, probably, so addressed him in the first edition, which I have not seen. In the second he only alludes to that connection:

Worthy Sir, that affection which thus gave you, some sixteen yeers past, the first edition of the *Titles of Honor*, was justly bred out of the most sweet community of life, and freedom of studies, which I then happily enjoy'd with you. *Ded.* 2d edit.

CHAMBERER. A wanton person; an intriguer.

— Haply for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Oth.* iii. 3.

Fall'n from a soldier to a *chamberer*.

Countess of Pembroke's Antonius, 1590.

It can hardly be necessary to mention, that the word *chambering* occurs in our version of the New Testament in a similar sense. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

CHAMBERLIN, properly Chamberlain. An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head waiter or upper chambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male sometimes female. Milton says that Death acted to Hobson the carrier:

In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,
Show'd him his room where he must lodge
that night,

Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.
On the Univ. Carrier, l. 14.

I had even as live the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed.

Peele's Old Wive's Tale, i. 1.

In the Knight of the Burning Pestle, the *chamberlain* and other servants of an inn are ludicrously described as squires attendant upon the knight, who is the landlord:

The first hight *chamberlino*, who will see
Our beds prepar'd, and bring us snowy
sheets,
Where never footman stretch'd his butter'd
hams. *Act 2.*

The character of a *chamberlaine* is given at large by *Wye Saltonstall*, in the 18th of his characters (1631), where some of his tricks are exposed. Among his perquisites, was that of selling faggots to the guests. He is also said to be "secretary to the kitching and tapsty," i. e. tap. He also made the charge for the reckoning. The author concludes by saying,

But I forbear any farther description, since his picture is drawne to the life in every inue.

See Mr. Wharton's ed. of Milton's smaller poems, p. 323. A chamberlain was also a servant in private houses. See *Johnson*.

CHAMFER'D. Furrowed; channelled, like a fluted column, which was the original sense.

Comes the breme winter with *chamfred*
brows,

Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.
Spens. February, 43.

CHAMFRON. The frontlet of a barded war-horse; usually armed with a spike

between the eyes. Howell thus defines it, among the *bardes* of a horse: "*Les bardes,—c'est-à-dire, toutes les pièces pour l'armer, comme le chanfrain, pièce de fer avec une longue pointe de fer au milieu, qui lui couvre et arme la face,*" etc. *Vocabulary*, § 44. See *Chanfrain*, in the *Manuel Lexique* of Prevôt. See also *Ivanhoe*, vol. i. p. 26.

CHAMOMILE. It was formerly imagined that chamomile grew the more luxuriantly for being frequently trodden or pressed down; and this was a very favourite allusion with poets and other writers. Shakespeare ridicules an absurd use of it:

For though the *camomile* the more it is trodden on the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

The above is evidently written in ridicule of the following passage, in a book then very fashionable, Lyly's *Euphues*, of which it is a parody:

Though the *camomill* the more it is trodden and pressed downe, the more it spreadeth; yet the violet the oftener it is handled and touched the sooner it withereth and decaieth.

Euphues, Sign. D. *bl. let.*

Shakespeare showed his taste in ridiculing an affected style, which was then very generally admired:

That ev'ry beast that can but pay his tole
May travel o'er, and like to *camomile*,
Flourish the better being trodden on.

Miseries of Inf. M. O. P. v. 56.

CHAMPER. Of uncertain meaning. I have found it only in the following passage. Perhaps *eaters*.

I keep *champers* in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure.

Mad World, O. P. v. 332.

TO CHANGE. To wear changes or variety of any dress or ornament.

O that I knew this husband, which, as you say, must *change* his horns with garlands. [i. e. must wear a variety of garlands on his horns].

Ant. et Cl. i. 2.

CHANGELING. The fairies were supposed to steal the most beautiful and witty children, and leave in their places such as were ugly and stupid. These were usually called *changelings*: but sometimes the child taken was so termed:

So, let's see; it was told me I should be rich by the fairies: this is some *changeling*.

Wint. T. iii. 5.

As the child found was a beautiful one, *changeling* must there mean the child stolen by the fairies, especially as the gold left with it is conjectured to be fairy gold. It certainly means so in the following passage:

Because that she, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king,
She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

The usual sense of the word is thus marked by Spenser:

From thence a faery thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slepst in tender swadling band,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do *chaungelings* call, so chaung'd
by faeries theft.

F. Q. I. x. 65.

CHANSON, PIOUS. What is meant by it, in the following wild speech, of Hamlet's feigned madness, has been more disputed than it is worth.

Why as *by lot*, *God wot*, and then you know, *it came to pass*, as most like it was,—the first row of the *pious chanson* will shew you more.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

The *pious chanson* might mean a sacred song on Jephtha, which appears to be quoted. But the reading is doubtful; *Pons chanson* and *Pans chansons* are in the folios, both of which are apparently nonsense. Hamlet was perhaps intended to mix French and English, but both seem to have been corrupted by the players, or the printers.

CHAPINEY, the same as **CHIOPPINE**.

CHAPMAN. Now used only for a purchaser, or one who bargains for purchase, but anciently signified a seller also, being properly ceapman, market man, or *cope man*, one who barter with another. See **COPEMAN**. Shakespeare has used it for a seller:

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues,

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

CHAPTER, OR CHAPITER. The capital of a column.

The collobns hie, the *chapters* guilt with gold,

The cornishes enricht with things of cost.

Spens.

In the translation of the Bible, *chap-*

ter is frequently used in the same sense, as in Exod. xxxvi. 38, etc.

There is no weight put upon the capitella or *chapiters* of them, as upon the other pillar's head, for fear least they should be broken in pieces.

Coryat, i. p. 269. *repr.*

CHARACT. A distinctive mark, as in arms.

Even so may Angelo

In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

A statute of Edw. VI. directs the seals of office of every bishop to have certain *characts*, under the king's arms, for the knowledge of the diocese. 1 *Ed. VI.* c. 2.

CHARACTERY. Writing; that which is characterized; expression. Accented on the second syllable.

Fairies use flow'rs for their *charactery*.

Mer. W. W. v. 5.

All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *charactery* of my sad brows.

Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

CHARE, or CHAR-WORK. Task-work, or any labour. Of uncertain derivation. See *Todd*.

And when thou'st done this *chare* I'll give
thee leave

To play till dooms-day. *Ant. et Cl.* v. 2.

Also iv. 13.

I have yet one *chare* to do.

Promos. et Cassandra, i. 6.

His hands to woll, and arras worke, and
women's *chares* hee laid.

Warner's Alb. Engl. ii. 11.

You are a trim gossip, go give her the blue
gown, set her to her *chare*; work, huswife,
for your bread, away!

2d Part Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 479.

Chare-woman is still used, for one
hired to work by the day.

To CHARE, or CHAR. To work, or do.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.

Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 2.

All's char'd, means "all is done; it is all over." "That *char* is *char'd*, as the good wife said when she had hang'd her husband." *Ray's Prov.* p. 182. who there conjectures *char* to be formed from charge, κατ' ἀποκοπήν. See **CHEWRE**.

CHARE THURSDAY. The Thursday in Passion week. Corrupted, according to the following ancient explanation, from

Shear Thursday, being the day for *shearing*, or shaving, preparatory to Easter. Called also Maundy Thursday.

Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread unto his disciples, and bad them eat it, saying it was his flesh and blood.

Shepherd's Kalendar.

"If a man aske why *Shere Thursday* is called so, ye may say that in holy chirche it is called *Cena Domini*, our Lordes super day. It is also in Englyshe called *Sher Thursday*, for in olde faders dayes the people wolde that daye shere theyr hedes, and clippe theyr berd-
es, and poll theyr hedes, and so make them honest agenst Ester day. For on Good Fryday they doo theyr bodyes none ease, but suffre penaunce in mynde of him, that that day suffered his passyon for all man kynde. On Ester even it is tyme to here theyr servyce, and after servyce make holy daye." — "Then as Johan Bellet sayth, on *Sher Thursday* a man sholde do poll his here, and clype his berde, and a preest sholde shave his crowne, so that there shold nothyng be bytwene God and hym."

Festival, quoted by Dr. Wordsworth, in *Eccles. Biog.* vol. i. p. 297.

CHARGE. To give a charge to the watchmen appears to have been a regular part of the duty of the constable of the night. Dogberry's charge is well known, which, curious as it is, appears to satisfy the watchmen, whose resolution is as useful as that is sagacious:

Well, masters, we hear our *charge*: let us go sit here upon the church bench 'till two, and then all to bed.

Much Ado, iii. 3.

My watch is set — *charge* given, — and all
at peace.

New Trick to cheat the Devil, 1639.

CHARGE-HOUSE. Conjectured to mean a free-school, by Mr. Steevens; but more probably a common school, for at a free-school there is no charge. Used only, as far as I know, in the following question to Holofernes the schoolmaster: evidently intended for affected language.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain?

L. L. Lost, v. 1.

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. From *chary*, which, as well as this derivative, is growing obsolete.

Nay, I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.

Mer. W. W. ii. 1.

CHARITY, St. The allegorical personage

Charity figured as a saint in the Romish calendar, and consequently was currently spoken of as such by our ancestors. Ophelia sings,

By Gis, and by Saint Charity.
Hamlet. iv. 5.

Gammer Gurton says,
And helpe me to my neele, for God's sake,
and *St. Charitie*.
Gammer G. O. P. ii. 54.

Spenser also speaks of her:

Ah! dear Lord! and sweet *Saint Charity*!
That some good body once would pity me.
Ecl. May, 247.

CHARLES'S WAIN. The old name for the seven bright stars of the constellation *Ursa Major*. The constellation was so named in honour of Charlemagne. With the usual regard of our elder poets to chronological propriety, it is, in Fisher's *Fuimus Troes*, put into the mouth of Brennus the Gaul, who took Rome. Yet Fisher was an academic.

From the unbounded ocean, and cold climes
Where *Charles's wain* circles the northern
pole. *Fuimus Troes*, O. P. vii. 446.

The editor of the old plays, there, and in vol. v. 259. explains it as the constellation *Ursa Minor*, which is a mistake.

Charle Wane is used by Bp. Gavin Douglas.

TO CHARM. To utter musical sounds, whether by voice or instrument. From *ciarma*, Ital.

Here we our slender pipes may safely charm.
Spens. Shep. Kal. October, v. 118.

O what songs will I charm out, in praise
of those valiantly strong-stinking breaths.
Decker, Gul's Hornb. Proem.

Hence Milton's beautiful expression:
With charm of earliest birds.

Par. L. iv. 641.

CHARMER. One who dealt in charms or spells; a magician.

— That handkerchief.

Did an Aegyptian to my mother give
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Oth.* iii. 4.
I fly unseen as charmers in a mist.

Fuimus Troes, O. P. vii. 497.

In the Psalms, we read of the charmer
who charms wisely, with a design to
quell the fury of the adder. *Ps.* lviii. 5.

CHARNICO, or CHARNECO. A sort of sweet wine. Supposed by Warburton to be derived from *charneca*, the Spanish name for a species of turpentine tree. And here, neighbour, here's a cup of *charneco*.
2 Hen. VI. ii. 3.

Come my inestimable bullies, we'll talk of
your noble acts in sparkling *charnico*.

Puritan, Act. 4. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 616.

It was probably esteemed a fine wine, being introduced with sack in the first cited passage, and in the following mentioned with anchovies, which were then esteemed a great delicacy:

And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,

L. Where no old *charnico* is, nor no anchovies. *B. et Fl. Wit without M.* Act. 2.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter
sa meene, a pottle of *charnico*.

2d Part of Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 457.

It was probably a Spanish wine, being mentioned with others a such, in a work called *Philocothonista*. See the note on the above passage. Yet Mr. Steevens asserts that *Charneco* is the name of a village near Lisbon.

CHARTEL. A challenge, or letter of defiance. From *charta*, Lat. The word now in use, but in a different sense, is *cartel*, from *cartelle*, Ital. See *Johnson*.

Chief of domestic knights, and errant,
Either for *chartel*, or for warrant.

Hudibr. l. i. 21.

You had better have been drunk, and set it
the stocks for it, when you sent the post with
a whole packet of *chartels* for me.

Lord Roos' Letter to Lord Dorchester,
1659. p. 5.

CHARY. Scrupulous; nicely cautious. See **CHARINESS** above.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.

Hamlet. i. 3.

Nor am I *chary* of my beauty's hue,
But that I am troubled with the tooth-ach
sore. *George a Greene*, O. P. iii. 30.

CHASBOW. The poppy, Scotch. Written also *chasboll*, *chesbol*, and *chesbowe*. See *Jamieson*.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleepy *chasbow*.

Drummond, p. 13. ed. 1791.

Gerard says, the plant was called
in English poppy, or *cheese-bowles*,
p. 400. A strange corruption!

CHASEMATE. See CASAMATE.

CHAUCER'S JESTS. Incontinence in act or language. Probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's Tales.

In good faith, no: the wight that once hath
tast the fruits of love,
Untill her dying daye will long *Sir Chaucer's*
jest to prove.

Promos. et Cassandra, i. 3.

So Harrington, on the licentious use
of the word *occupy*:

Lesbia doth laugh to heare sellers and buyers
Cal'd by this name, *substantial occupiers*:
Lesbia, the word was good while good folk
us'd it,

You mar'd it that with *Chawcer's jest*
abus'd it. *Epigr. B. i. Ep. 8.*

Yet would he not play Cupid's ape,
In *Chaucer's jest* lest he should shape
A pigsnye like himselfe.

Verses prefixed to Coryat, Copy 11.

CHAUDRON, or CHAUDRON. Part of the
entrails of an animal.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaudron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron.

Macb. iv. 1.

How fare I? troth, for sixpence a meal
wench, as well as heart can wish, with calves
chaldrons, and chitterlings.

Honest Wh. O. P. iii. 300.

See *Todd* in CHAWDRON.

To CHAUNE. To gape, or open. The
word is Greek, however it got adopted
here: *χαυνω*, laxo, aperio.

Oh, thou all bearing earth,
Which men do gape for, 'till thou crainm'st
their mouths,
And choak'st their throats with dust: O
chaune thy breast,
And let me sink into thee.

Ant. et Mell. Anc. Dr. ii. 144.

The editor of that work changed the
word, because it was unknown to him.
But Cotgrave has it, both in the French
and English part, and *Todd* gives it as
a substantive from Bp. Herbert Croft.

CHAW. An old form of the word jaw. It
occurs in that form in the translations
of the Bible, Ezekiel xxix. 4. and xxxviii.
4. but has been silently altered in the
later editions. It was continued in the
first part of the 18th century. Hence

CHAWL. The jaw, or jaw-bone.

Of an asse he caught the *chaule* bone.

Bochas. 33.

Cited by a writer in the *Gent. Mag.*

Feb. 1820, p. 116. The editor adds,
"Pigs' *chauls* are to be had at every
pork-shop." In Staffordshire, they
are simply called *chawls*; which would
be a better term than the compounds,
pigs'-faces, or *pigs'-chops*, which are
commonly used in London.

CHEAP, Market. See CHEPE.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS. The cross at Cheapside,
being much revered by the Papists,
was proportionably detested by the
Puritans. It was therefore removed
May 2d, 1643. In Randolph's *Muses'*
Looking Glass, a Puritan calls it an
idol; — or rather the statue of the
Virgin which was on it.

She looketh like the idol of *Cheapside*.

CHEARE, or CHEERE. Look; air of coun-
tenance.

No sign of joy did in his looks appear,
Or ever mov'd his melancholy *cheare*.

Drayton's Owl, 8vo. p. 1292.

With *cheare* as though one one should
another whelme,
Where we have fought and chased oft' with
dartes.

Ld. Surrey's Sonnet on Winds. Castle.

CHEAT-BREAD. Household bread; i. e.
wheaten bread of the second sort. This
is fully explained by Cotgrave, who,
under PAIN, has *Pain bourgeois*, which
he renders "crible bread, between
white and brown, a bread that some-
what resembles our wheaten, or *cheat*."
Todd derives it from *achet*, but that
seems very doubtful. *G. Mason*, the
censurer of Johnson, says, "the finest
white bread."

No manchet can so well the courtly palate
please,

As that made of the meal fetch'd from my
fertil leaze.

Their finest of that kind, compared with
my wheat,
For whiteness of the bread, doth look like
common cheat.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. pag. 959.

See MANCHET.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the
time with a *cheat* loaf, and a bumbard of
broken beer.

B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi. p. 123.

In the following it seems to indicate
a fine sort, yet perhaps the speaker
means that she shall be reduced even

to the coarsest kind: she laments that she shall be,

Without French wires; or *cheat bread*, or quails; or a little dog; or a gentleman usher; or indeed any thing that's fit for a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. P. iv. 281.

CHEATER, is said, in many modern notes, to have been synonymous with *gamester*: but it meant always an unfair gamester, one who played with false dice: though the name is said to have been originally assumed by those gentry themselves.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he. [The hostess immediately contrasts the expression with *honest man*.] *Cheater* 'call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*.
2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

So, in Ben Jonson's epigram on *Captain Hazard the cheater*, his false play is immediately mentioned:

Touch'd with the sin of false-play in his
punk,
Hazard a month forswore his, and grew
drunk.
Epigr. 87.

In several old books, it is said that the term was borrowed from the lawyers, casual profits to a lord of a manor being called *escheats* or *cheats*, and the officer who exacted them *escheater* or *cheater*. An officer of the Exchequer, employed to exact such forfeitures, and therefore held in no good repute, was apparently so called, at least by the common people.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Mer. W. W.* i. 3.

To CHECK. A term in falconry. To pause in the flight; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

And like the haggard *check* at ev'ry feather
That comes before his eye.

Twel. N. iii. 1.

CHECK, s. Base game itself was also called *check*; such as rooks, small birds, etc.

To take your falcon from going out to any *check*, thus you must do: If she hath kill'd a *check* and has fed thereon, before you come in, etc.

Gentl. Recr. 8vo. p. 27.

The free haggard,

(Which is that woman that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make a hundred
checks

To shew her freedom.

B. et Fl. Tamer tamed.

See *Todd*, **CHECK**, No. 5.

CHECK-LATON. Used by Spenser for a kind of gilt leather, as he has defined it in his *View of Ireland*, and probably means the same here.

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare,
Upon *checklaton*, he was strangely dight.

F. Q. VI. vii. 43.

Tyrwhitt, on Chaucer, seems rather to make it the form of a robe, from an old French word *ciclaton*; and he considers Spenser as mistaken in his idea of it. Yet Chaucer's words are, "his robe was of *ciclatoun*," which surely implies that it was made of a substance so called.

CHEEKS AND EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion.

Fr. O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears*. *L.* Yes, mistress, very well. *Fl. S.* *Cheeks and ears!* why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears*? methinks you have very fair ones. *Fr.* Thou art a fool indeed. Tom, thou knowest what I mean. *Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads.

London Prod. iv. 3. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 511.

CHEPE. Market, Saxon.

Nor can it nought our gallant prayes reape,
Unless it be done in [the] staring *cheape*.

Ret. from Parn. Sc. 1.

As good *chepe* is therefore exactly analogous to the French, *aussi bon marché*.

That yf there were a thousande soules on a
hepe,

I wold bring them all to heven, as good *chepe*
As ye have brought yourselfe on pilgrimage.

Four P's, O. P. i. 60.

But the sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good *cheap*, at the dearest chandler's in Europe.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

Perhaps thou may'st agree *better cheap* now.

Anonymous Play of Hen. V.

Hence *Cheapside*, *East Cheap*, etc.

CHERALLY. A liquor, but of what sort is uncertain.

By your leave, Sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with you for a cup of *cherally* this hot weather.

B. et Fl. Fair M. of Inn, ii. 2.

Mr. Weber's conjecture is hardly worth notice.

CHERRY-PIT. A puerile game, which consisted of pitching cherry-stones into

a small hole, as is still practised with leaden counters called dumps, or with money.

What man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan. *Twel. N. iii. 4.*

Nash, speaking of the disfigurement of ladies' faces by painting, says,

You may play at *cherry-pit* in their cheeks. I have loved a witch ever since I play'd *cherry-pit*. *Witch of Edmonton.*

His ill favoured visage was almost eaten through with pock-holes, so that halfe a parish of children might easily have played at *cherry-pit* in his face.

Fenner's Compteri Com. W. in Cens. Lit. x. 301.

CHESSNER. A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,

I must not seeme to see.

Middl. Game at Chess, Act. iv.

CHEST. For a coffin. In very common use.

But first, in Duden's place, now laid *in chest*, Chuse you some other captain, stout and wise.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 5.

Sleep'st thou yet here, forgetful of this thing, That yet thy friends lie slain, not laid *in chest*?

Ib. x. 8.

Chests is put also for the game of chess. O. P. v. 168.

CHEVERIL. A kid; more commonly, kid leather. *Chevreuil, Fr.*

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward! *Twel. N. iii. 1.*

This leather being of a very yielding nature, was often alluded to in comparisons:

O here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad!

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Not *cheveril* stretching to such prophanation.

Two Maids of Moreclack, 1609.

Thus a very flexible conscience was proverbially compared to it:

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin.

Ray, 274.

— Which gifts — the capacity

Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive

If you might please so stretch it.

Hen. VIII. ii. 3.

He had a tongue for ev'ry language fit,

A *cheverel* conscience, and a searching wit.

Drayton's Owl, Works, 8vo. p. 1302.

CHEVISANCE. Achievement; action.

But through this and other their miscreance,

They maken many a wrong *chevisance*.

Spens. Ecl. May, 91.

CHEWET, certainly meant a sort of minced, or forced-meat pye; but as Prince Henry, when he calls Falstaff *Chewet*, is reproving him for unseasonable chattering, interrupting grave business,

Peace, *chewet*, peace, *1 Hen. IV. v. 1.*

It is more likely that he alluded to the chattering bird, called in French *chouëtte*, by us chough, or jack-daw. Common birds had always a variety of names.

As for the other *chewet*, Cotgrave uses it to explain the French word *goubelet*, thus, "a little round pie, resembling our *chuet*." Lord Bacon mentions *chuets*, in his *Natural History*, and calls them minced meat. In the following proverbial line, bird or minced-pye may suit equally well:

Chatting to chiding is not worth a *chuet*.

Heywood's Poems, 4to. G. 4.

CHEWRE, only a corrupt from of **CHARE**. A task, or business. I have little doubt that it was pronounced *cheer*.

Here's two *chewres chewr'd*; when wisdom is employed

'Tis ever thus.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 2.

i. e. "Here's two *chares char'd*," two businesses done, two points gained. *Cheer* is very likely to be said for *chare*: as it frequently is, even now, for *chair*.

CHIAUS. An officer under the Turkish government.

Sandys writes it *chause*, and thus defines it:

Of the other Jemoglans some come to *chauses*; who go on embassies, execute commandements, and are as pursivants, and under sherrifs attending the employment of the Emperour — and on the courts of justice, soliciting also the causes of their clients.

Sandys' Travels, p. 48.

In 1609, a *chiaus* was sent by Sir Robert Shirley from Constantinople, who, before his employer arrived, had *chiaused* (or *choused*) the Turkish and Persian merchants out of four thousand pounds, and had decamped. The affair was quite recent when Jonson's *Alchemist* appeared, 1610, who thus alludes to it:

D. What do you think of me?
That I am a *chiaus*?

Face. What's that?

D. The Turk [who] was here.

As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?

Alch. i. 2.

And afterwards,

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.

Ib.

"The Turk," says Mr. Gifford, "was probably little conscious that he had enriched the language with a word, the etymology of which would mislead Upton, and puzzle Dr. Johnson." He might have mentioned Skinner, and others also.

Hence therefore to *chouse*, which is the same sound in different letters; and which, while the fact was remembered, was written *chiause*. As by *Shirley*, quoted by Mr. Gifford; and by *Gayton*, *Festiv. Notes*, B. iv. chap. 16 and 18, *chiauze*. So capricious is often the origin of words, and so dangerous to etymologists. *Rycaut* writes it *chiause*.

CHIBBALS, OR CHIBBOLS. Onions. From *ciboule*, Fr.

As at St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbaals,
Where the acorns plump as *chibbals*
Soon shall, etc.

B. Jons. Gipsies Metam. a Masque, vol. vi. p. 73.

TO CHIDE. Sometimes merely to make a noise, without any reference to scolding. It means here the cry of hounds:

— Never did I hear

Such gallant *chiding*; for besides the groves,
The skies, the fountain, ev'ry region near
Seen'd all a mutual cry.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

— I take great pride

To hear soft music, and thy shrill voice *chide*.
Humour out of breath, cited by Mr. Steevens.

In the following passage either sense may do:

— I can

With as much patience bear the mariners
Chide in a storm.

Muses' Looking Gl. O. P. ix. 201.

TO CHIEVE. To succeed; to proceed: as in the phrase, "Faire *chieve* you," which Coles renders, *opus tuum fortunet Deus, spiret labori tuo*.

You have us'd a doctor farre worse, and therefore look for ill *chieving*.

Ulysses upon Ajax, D. 2. b.

CHILD. A youth trained to arms, whether squire or knight; derived by some from the Saxon *cilt*, a prince.

Child Rowland to the dark tower came.

Lear, iii. 4.

And yonder lives the *child* of Elle,

A young and comely knight.

Percy's Anc. Ballads, i. 109.

See his annotation prefixed to *Child Waters*, vol. iii. p. 54. Sir Tristram in Spenser is called *child Tristram*, immediately after being dubbed a squire:

So he him dubbed, and his 'squire did call,
Full glad and joyous then young Tristram
grew.

After which it is subjoined,

Chyld Tristram pray'd that he with him
might go
On his adventure.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 35, 36.

On this account, Mr. Todd inclines to think that the title belongs to a squire, and not to a knight; though he confesses that it may be found applied to the latter, in the old ballads and romances: But Prince Arthur, in his own Spenser, was a complete knight, and of him his author has said expressly,

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.

F. Q. VI. viii. 15.

See also V. xi. 8.

Upton has asserted that *cniht* or knight, in Saxon, meant also child; but we see that a squire might be so styled. *Childe* Harold has lately made the term very familiar.

TO CHILD. To bear children. *Childing* women was a common expression for lying-in women.

— The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries.

Mids. ii. 2.

In the above passage *childing* means fruitful. It is cited several times from Heywood, as

And at one instant she shall *child* two issues.

Silver Age.

This Queene Genissa *childing* died.

Warner's Alb. Engl. iii. 18.

Drayton uses it also, of Elflida:

Who having in her youth of *childing* felt
the woe,

Her lord's embraces vow'd she never more
would know.

Polyolb. Song xii. p. 893.

Childing plants were those now termed by the botanists *proliferous*, in which one flower rises within or around another, and sometimes several.

Futhermore there is another pritty double daisie, which differs from the first described only in the floure, which at the sides thereof puts forth many footstalkes carrying also little double floures, being mostly of a red colour, so that each stalke carries as it were an old one, and the brood thereof: whence they have fitly termed it the *childing* daisie.

Gerarde Herb. p. 635.

CHILD, for a young person. This, says Mr. Warton, was anciently restrained to the young of the male sex. Thus the *children* of the chapel signifies the boys of the chapel, etc.; and in Lord Surrey's translation of the second book of Virgil, for *pueri innuptaeque puellae sacra canunt*, we have

Children and maids that holy carols sung.

And for *puer Ascanius*,

The *childe* Julius. *Hist. of Poetr.* iii. 23.

From a passage in the Winter's Tale, Mr. Steevens has maintained that the contrary was the usage, where it is said,

A very pretty bearne,

A boy, or a child, I wonder.

Act iii. sc. 3.

But this may perhaps be rather referred to the simplicity of the shepherd, reversing the common practice, than taken as an authority for it. As to a general reference to the usage of some counties, it cannot have much weight.

CHILDERMAS DAY. It was a popular superstition, which in the remote parts of the island is not yet extinct, that no undertaking could prosper which was begun on that day of the week on which *Childermas*, or Innocents' Day, last fell.

Friday, quoth-a, a dismal day! *Childermas-day* this year was Friday.

Sir John Oldcastle, Part I. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 297.

Bourne thus speaks of it:

According to them it is very unlucky to begin any work upon *Childermas-day*; and what day soever that falls on, whether on a *Munday*, *Tuesday*, or any other, nothing must be begun on that day through the year.

Obs. on Popular Antiq. ch. 18.

CHILDNESS. Used once by Shakespeare, for childishness.

And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me Thoughts that would thicke my blood.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

CHIN-CLOUT. The muffler formerly worn by females.

If I mistook not at my entrance there hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout*.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 362.

It is afterwards said of the lady, She wears a *linen cloth* about her jaw.

Ib. p. 370.

CHINESES. Formerly used for the Chinese, and even later than the times of Shakespeare. Thus Milton,

But in his way lights on the barren plains

Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive

With sails and wind their cany waggons light.

Par. Lost, iii. 438.

And the account of the *Chineses* is not hard to be reconciled with that of the Septuagint.

Tillotson, Serm. I.

But for this let them consult the king of France's late envoy thither, who gives no better account of the *Chineses* themselves.

Locke, I. 4. § 8. *Essay on H. Und.*

And the *Chineses* now, who account the world 3,269,000 years old, or more.

Id. II. 14. § 30.

Something of this I have seen in some places, but heard more of it from others who have lived much among the *Chineses*; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as wide of ours in Europe as their country does.

Sir Wm. Temple on Gardening, vol. iii. p. 220.

CHIOPPINE. A sort of high shoe, formerly worn by ladies: or rather a clog or patten, as Coryat says, "They weare it under their shoes," *loc. infr. cit.*

By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

The derivation in Spanish, (*chapin*.) The wear of them is found most frequently attributed to Italian ladies:

The Italian in her high *chopeene*.

Heyw. Challenge of Beauty, Act 5.

Venice was more famous for them than any other place, and they seem to have been carried there to the greatest excess, where walking was least required.

'Tis ridiculous to see how these ladys crawle in and out of their gondolas, by reason of their *choppines*, and what dwarfs they appeare, when taken down from their wooden scaffolds.

— Courtezans or citizens may not weare *choppines*. *Evelyn's Journal*, 1645. vol. i. p. 190.

As for the women here, [at Venice] they would gladly get the same reputation that their husbands have, of being tall and handsome, but they overdo it with their horrible *cioppini*, or high shoos, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high.

Lassels's Italy, Part ii. p. 380.

See also his discussion on the inconvenience and use of them.

Massinger spells it *chapin*, according to the etymology:

— I am dull — some music —

Take my *chapins* off. So, a lusty strain.

Renegado, i. 2.

Their Spanish origin is also alluded to by Ben Jonson:

— For that

He has the bravest device (you'll love him for't)

To say he wears *cioppinos*, and they do so In Spain.

Devil's an Ass, iii. 4.

The person spoken of was to be disguised as a Spanish lady, in which dress he appears, Act iv. sc. 3. and talks of the fashion of *cioppinos* accordingly. The intimate connexion between Spain and some parts of Italy accounts sufficiently for the quick adoption of the fashion in the latter country. In Marston's *Dutch Courtezan*, their construction is partly explained. "Dost not wear *high cork shoes*: *choppines*?" D. 4. Coryat calls them *chapineys*, and describes them as made of wood covered with coloured leather, and sometimes *even half a yard high*, their altitude being proportioned to the rank of the lady; so that they could not walk without being supported: this was at Venice. *Cor. Cru-dities*, vol. ii. p. 37. repr.

And for a speciall preheminance [the tragic actors] did walke upon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which they now call in *Spaine* and *Italy* *shoppini*.

Puttenham, *Art. of Poes.* ch. xv. b. 1.

It is odd enough that no corresponding word is found in such Italian dictionaries as I have had an opportunity to consult: not even *cioppino*, which, on the authority of Jonson, added to the evidence of its form, we might have supposed to be the word in that language.

Hall writes the word, *chippins*.

What an irregular height doth Venetian *chippins* mount them to! *Parad.* iii. p. 67.

CHIQUINE. A sequine; an Italian coin. Coryat estimates its value at eight shillings and eight-pence halfpenny of the English coin of his time. vol. ii. p. 21. repr.

CHIRE, *v.* probably the same as to *chirre*. To make an obscure noise.

What tho' he *chires* on purer manchet's crowne. *Hall*, Sat. v. 2.

To CHIRRE. To chirp. A word meant to express the indistinct noise made by some birds.

You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and *chirring* plead
Their constant resolutions.

Glaphthorne's Argalus and Parthenia, 4to. C. 4.

Said also of the murmur of turtles.

Also of grasshoppers:

But that there was in place to stir
His spleen, the *chirring* grasshopper.

Herrick, p. 136.

To chirp is now the word in use. See *Junii Etym. in Chirre*.

CHRISOME, or CHRYSOM, or CHRISME.

"The face-cloth, or piece of linen put upon the head of a child newly baptis'd." *Kersey*. Also, *chrisoms*, "Infants that die within the month of birth, or at the time of their wearing the *chrisom-cloath*." *Id.*

The best account is in Blount's *Glossography*, as it notices all the senses in due order:

Chrisome (à χρῶμα) signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of purification. *Chrisoms*, in the bills of mortality, are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the *chrisom-cloth*. And in some parts of England, a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrysom-calf*.

Infants were so called in the registers and bills of mortality:

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*, cited in *Johns. Dict.*

Hence it is plain that in the following passage we should read "*chrisom child*," unless Mrs. Quickly be supposed to disfigure the word.

'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom'd child*.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

Chrysom child is used where no suspicion of misuse can apply:

Do not confess you are a lieutenant, or you an Antient, and no man will quarrel w'ee you Shall be as secure as *chrysom* children.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir, ii. p. 16.

— And would'st not join thy halfpenny To send for milk for the poor *chrisome*.

Wits, O. P. viii. 508.

The original use of the *chrisme* cloth was to prevent the rubbing off the *chrism* or holy unguent, a part of the old baptismal office.

It afterwards came to signify a white mantle thrown over the whole infant, which became in some places the perquisite of the clergyman.

Madam, the preacher

Is sent for to a churching, and doth ask If you be ready: he *shall* lose, he says, His *chrysom* else.

City Match, O. P. ix. 352.

In the liturgy compiled by Cranmer, Ridley, etc. in the second year of Edward VI., the following was part of the office of baptism: The child, if not weak, was to be dipped three times; first on the right side, then on the left, and lastly with the face towards the font. After which, the godfathers and godmothers were to take, and lay their hands on the child; and the minister was to put upon it the *white vesture*, or *chrisom*, saying,

Take this *white vesture*, for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee; and for a sign whereby thou art admonished, so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living; that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen. *Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy, Appendix, p. clxv.*

This, as well as other ceremonies, was struck out at the revisal of the Liturgy in 1551, p. clxxxiv. The French word for the baptismal oil was *cresme* or *crème*; for the *chrisom cloth*, *cresmeau*. See Cotgrave in both those

words, who further illustrates what is here said.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet was called the Christ-cross row, some say because a cross was prefixed to the alphabet in the old primers; but as probably from a superstitious custom of writing the alphabet in the form of a cross, by way of charm. This was even solemnly practised by the bishop in the consecration of a church. See *Picart's Religious Ceremonies*, vol. i. p. 131. It was also termed in French *croix de par Dieu*. It was pronounced *cris-cros*. Shakespeare calls it the *cross-row*.

And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G. *Rich. III. i. 1.*

The mark of noon on a dial is in the following passage jocularly called the *Christ-cross* of the dial, being the figure of a cross placed instead of xii.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *Christ-cross* of noon.

Puritan, iv. 2. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 607.

CHRISTENDOM. Usually a general term for the Christian part of the world; also for baptism.

— There looking to behold People that had receiv'd their *christendome*, As the false pilot promis'd him he should.

Fanshaw's Lusiad, i. 104.

This struck such fear that straight his *christendome*

The king receives, and many with the king. *Id. x. 116.*

You must forsake your *christendom* and faith. *Fairf. Tasso, x. 69.*

They all do come to him with friendly face, When of his *christendome* they understand.

Harringt. Ariost. xliii. 189.

Hence used for the name given in baptism, and even for an appellation in general:

— With a world

Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms* That blinking Cupid gossips —

All's W. i. 1.

That is, "a number of pretty, fond, adopted appellations, or Christian names, to which blind Cupid stands godfather." The commentators appear not to have understood this passage.

See ADOPTIOUS.

Sometimes it means Christianity itself. Prince Arthur says,

Cinque-pace is there a quibble, alluding to *sink*, and *grave* is equally a pun; not alluding to the nature of the dance.

which was not grave, (as Johnson says) but very lively. The poet loved to play on this word.

He seem'd the trimmest dancer that ever trode a *cinque-pace* after sutch musicke.

Palace of Pleas. ii. Q q. 6.

See GALLIARD.

CIPRES. See CYPRESS.

A CIRCLING BOY. A species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him. See *Mr. Gifford's* conjectures upon it. *Barth. Fair*, iv. 3. p. 481.

CIRCUIT, for CIRCLE. Applied to a crown.

Until the golden *circuit* on my head, etc.

2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

Also for a long compass of reasoning.

See Todd.

CITIZEN, *adj.* Town bred; delicate. The use of this word as an adjective seems to have been only a license of Shakespeare's pen.

So sick I am not; yet I am not well:

But not so *citizen* a wanton as

To seem to die ere sick. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

CITTERN. A musical instrument, like a guittar. See BARBER.

For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*.

B. Jon. Vision of Delight, vol. vi. p. 22.

B. Jonson makes Morose say of his wife, whom his barber had recommended,

I have married his *cittern* that's common to all men. *Silent Woman*, iii. 5.

And, by the very same allusion, Matheo, in the Honest Whore, calls his wife

A barber's *citterne*, for every serving man to play upon. *O. Pl.* iii. p. 471.

Dr. King says of the barbers in his time, that,

Turning themselves to perriwig making, they had forgot their *cittern* and their musick. *Works*, ii. 72.

See Hawkins's note on *Walton's Angler*, Part I. ch. xvi. p. 286. ed. 1806.

The *cittern* had usually a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board. Hence these jests on the face of Holofernes:

H. I will not be put out of countenance.

B. Because thou hast no face.

H. What is this? — [pointing, doubtless, to his own face.]

B. A *cittern* head.

Du. The head of a bodkin.

Bi. A death's face in a ring.

L. L. Lost, v. 2.

With several other fanciful allusions.

So in other old plays:

C. I hope the chronicles will rear me one day for a head-piece.

Rh. Of woodcock, without brains in't; barbers shall wear thee on their *citterns*.

Ford's Love's Melancholy, ii. 1.

See also other passages cited by Mr. Steevens.

A similar allusion to the head of a rebeck was current in France. In Gargantua's lamentation for his wife Badebec, we read,

Dead is the noble Badebec,

Who had a *face like a rebec*.

On which the note is,

A grotesque figure, or monstrous chimerical face, cut in the upper part of a *rebec*, which is a three stringed fiddle.

Motteux' Ed. vol. ii. p. 24.

So in the French:

Car elle avoit visage de rebec.

With a similar note, which Motteux translated.

CLADDER. Of uncertain derivation; probably no more than a temporary conversational term. The use and signification are only exemplified in this passage:

A. Two inns of court men.

B. Yes, what then?

A. Known *cladders*,

Through all the town.

B. *Cladders*!

A. Yes, catholic lovers,

From country madams to your glover's wife, Or laundress. *City Match*, O. P. ix. 298.

To CLAM. See CLEM.

To CLAMMER, for CLAMBER. A colloquial pronunciation.

Methinks they might beware by other's harmes,

And eke eschue to *clammer* up so hye.

Mirr. for Mag. Higgins's Ind. 1st ed.

Nor are these affections — so dull, but they can *clammer* over the Alps and Apennin to wait on you.

Howell's Letters, I. § 3. l. 2. 1st edit.

Where it is uniformly so spelt.

To CLAMOUR. An expression taken from bell-ringing; it is now contracted to

clam, and in that form is common among ringers. The bells are said to be *clamm'd*, when, after a course of rounds or changes, they are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or *clam*, by which the peal is concluded. This is also called *firing*, and is frequently practised on rejoicing days. As this *clam* is succeeded by a silence, it exactly suits the sense of the following passage, in which the unabbreviated word occurs:

Is there not milking-time, when you are going to bed, or kill-hole, to whistle off these secrets; but you must be tittle-tattling before all our guests? — 'Tis well they are whispering; — *clamour* your tongues, and not a word more.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

Warburton conjectured rightly that the word had reference to bell-ringing, but mistook the application. In the ringing of bells, there is also an accidental *clam*, or *clamour*, as well as an intended one; which is, when bells are struck together unskilfully in ringing the changes, so as to produce discord. This kind of *clam* is mentioned in some old verses inscribed in the belfry of St. Peter's church at Shaftesbury, which were formerly communicated to me by a friend resident there, himself a great adept in ringing. The lines are curious altogether.

What music is there that compar'd may be,
With well-tun'd bells' enchanting melody?
Breaking with their sweet sound the will-
ing air,

They in the list'ning ear the soul ensnare.
When bells ring round and in their order be,
They do denote how neighbours should agree;
But when they *clam*, the harsh sound spoils
the sport,

And 'tis like women keeping Dover-court.

A quotation produced by Mr. Todd shows that striking four bells at once, even so as to form a concord, was called *clamming*.

Mr. Gifford pronounces *clamour*, in the above passage of Shakespeare, to be a mere misprint, for *charm*. (*Note on Jonson's Barth. Fair*, Act ii. sc. 1.) But such a mistake seems very improbable, both because the words are unlike, and because *charm* would occur more easily to a compositor than *clamour*.

CLAP-DISH; frequently written *clack-dish*. A wooden dish carried by beggars, with a moveable cover, which they clapped and clattered to show that it was empty. In this they received the alms. It was one mode, among others, of attracting attention.

And his use was to put a ducklet in her *clack-dish*.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*? — By a bell and a *clack-dish*? how's that? — Why, by begging, Sir.

Family of Love, cited by Mr. Steevens.

The bell seems to have been an additional improvement, when the noise of the *clap-dish* began to be disregarded.

Jocularly applied to a lady's mouth, from the noise it is supposed to make:

Widow, hold your *clap-dish*, fasten your
tongue

Under your roof, and do not dare to call.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. P. vii. 105.

Two proverbs were founded on this custom.

1. He *claps his dish* at a wrong man's door.

Ray, 186.

2. To know any thing, As well as a beggar
knows his dish.

The former is used by Ben Jonson, in company with one of similar import:

He has the wrong sow by the ear i' faith, and
claps his dish at the wrong man's door.

Every Man in his H. ii. 1.

See also O. P. iii. 442.

The *clap-dish* is still used on particular days by a society of widows, who subsist in alms-houses, without the gate of York called *Mickle-gate Bar*. At those times they are allowed to beg from house to house, and enforce their supplications in the ancient manner, by clattering this wooden dish. Their dish has no cover, but the noise is made by a kind of button suspended by a string from the bottom, and occasionally shaken within it.

The *clap-dish* was also termed a *clicket*. See Cotgr. in *cliquette*. It was used, I believe, originally, by lepers and other paupers deemed infectious, that the sound might give warning not to approach too near, and alms be given without touching the object. In a curious account of an escape

of Corn. Agrippa, taken from one of his epistles, a boy who is to personate a Lazar is "*leprosorum clapello adornatus*," furnished with a *clap-dish* like a leper, which has such an effect, that the rustics fly from him as from a serpent, and throw their alms upon the ground. He afterwards returns to his employers "*clapello praesentiam suam denuncians*." *Schellhorn Amoen.* ii. p. 580.

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. A cant term for a beggar. Probably derived from the custom above mentioned of clapping a dish.

See in their rags then, dancing for your sports,
Our *clapper-dudgeons*, and their walking
morts. *Jovial Crew*, O. P. x. 372.

It is but the part of a *clapper-dudgeon*
To strike a man in the street.
George a Greene, O. P. iii. 44.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee or gentleman of Venice; called sometimes **MAGNIFICO**.

But your *Clarissimo*, old round-back, he
Will crump you like a hog-louse with the
touch. *B. Jons. Fox*, v. 2.

By the *Clarissimo* he means Cor-
baccio, to whom he says afterwards in
derision, speaking of Mosca,

There was still something in his look did
promise
The bane of a *Clarissimo*! Sc. 8.

Coryat gives us this account of them:
"It is said there are of all the gen-
tlemen of Venice, which are there
called *Clarissimos*, no lesse than three
thousand." vol. ii. p. 32.

CLAVER. The old, and Mr. Todd thinks,
the proper word for *clover*. See *Todd*.

To CLAW. To scratch or tickle; and
thence to flatter.

Laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man
in his humour. *Much Ado*, i. 3.

He is a gallant fit to serve my Lord,
Who *clawes* and soothes him up at everie
word. *T. Lodge, Satyre* 1.

CLAW-BACK. One who scratches another's
back. Metaphorically, a flatterer.

And I had *claw-backs* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gains to win.
Mirror for Magist. page 73.

The Pope's flatterers are called, by
Bishop Jewel, the Pope's *claw-backs*.

See Johnson's Dict. *Claw-back*. John-
son has placed the above passage under
the sense of to tickle, and left that of
to flatter without an instance: only
marking it as obsolete.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming *clean* through the bounds of Asia,
And coasting homeward came to Ephesus.

Com. E. i. 1.

Clean for the purpose of the things them-
selves. *Jul. Caes.*

CLEAR, *s.* Clearness; brightness.

Blush daies eternal lamp to see thy lot,
Since that thy *cleere* with cloudy darkes is
scar'd. *Lodge, Disc. Sat.* p. 38. repr.

CLEAR, *adj.* Pure; innocent. This
sense is rather obsolete, but is noticed
by Dr. Johnson as the 10th of that word.

Therefore, thou happy father,
Think that the *clearest* gods, who make
them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Lear, iv. 6.

So Milton:

Fame is the spur that the *clear* spirit doth
raise. *Lycidas*, 70.

Nor can so *clear* and great a spirit as her's
Admit of falsehood.

B. et Fl. False One, v. 1.

The Collatine again by Lucrece' side,
In his *clear* bed might have reposed still.
Shaks. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 495.

CLEEVES. An old plural of cliffs.

She sang and wept, O yee sea-binding
cleeves,
Yeeld tributary drops, for Vertue grieves.
Browne's Past. i. 4. pag. 110.

Also p. 123.

Those *cleeves* whose craggy sides are clad
With trees of sundry suits.

Drayt. Muses' Elys. vol. iv. 1447.

To Pirene *cleeves*, tweene Spaine and
France the bound.
Mirror for Mag. p. 8.

Cleeve, in the singular, is used by
Drayton:

Thus leaning back against the rising *cleeve*.
Moses, p. 1620.

Sometimes written *clives*:

The *clives* are hie, and all of chrystall shine.
Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

To CLEM. To starve. As a neuter verb.
Hard is the choice, when the valiant must
eat their arms, or *clem*.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H. iii. 6.

As a verb active:

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What, will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him an he will *clem* me; do, go.

Id. Poetaster, i. 2.

Now lions' half-*clem'd* entrails roar for food.

Antonio and Mellida.

Clam, in the following passage, seems to be the same word:

— And yet I

Sollicitous to increase it, when my intrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast,
etc. *Massing. Roman Actor*, ii. 2.

"I shall be *clamm'd*," for starv'd,
is still provincially used in Staffordshire.

To CLEPE. To call. Saxon.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish

Tax our addition. *Hamlet*, i. 4.

To appeal:

— For to the gods I *clepe*

For true recorde of this my faithfull speche.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. P. i. 143.

The praeterite is frequently written
clipped and *yclept*, etc.

CLEYES. Claws. Minshew says, of crabs, scorpions, etc. and seems to derive it from *chelae*, *χηλαι*; so also Skinner. In the following passage it is applied to the talons of a bird of prey, and I believe was chiefly so used.

— To save her from the seize

Of vulture death, and those relentless *cleys*.
B. Jon. Underw. vol. vii. 29.

One editor doubted the existence of the word: his successor says it is common.

See **CLEES**, in Johnson.

CLIFF, in music, from *clef*, signifying a key; as it is a key to what is written: the lines and spaces referring to different notes, according to the cliff prefixed at the beginning. The principal *cliffs* are the bass, treble, and tenor; these are ascertained by the gamut.

She will sing any man at first sight

— And any man

May sing her if he can take her *cliff*, she's noted.
Tro. and Cress. v. 2.

It is often equivocally used by our old comic writers.

CLIM, or **CLEM O' THE CLOUGH.** A noted archer. See **ADAM BELL**.

Though this rude *Clim* i' th' *Clough*
presume,

In his desires more than his strength can justify. *Wits*, O. P. viii. 436.

To CLING, *v. a.* Supposed to be used in the sense of to shrink or shrivel up, in the following passage:

— If thou speak false,

Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive

'Till famine *cling* thee. *Macb.* v. 5.

Kersey has *clung* in the sense of shrunk or shrivelled. In the following it seems to mean embrace:

Some fathers dread not (gone to bed in wine)
To slide from the mother, and *cling* the
daughter-in-law.

Revenger's Trag. O. P. iv. 322.

In the next it is used still less intelligibly;

Andrea slain! then weapon *cling* my breast.
1st Part of Jeronimo, O. P. iii. 91.

Dr. Johnson notices the first sense, and derives it from the Saxon. See Junius, Etym. in *cling* *marcere*.

CLINQUANT, *adj.* Shining. From the French word *cliquant*, meaning tinsel.

To-day the French

All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English.

K. Hen. VIII. i. 1.

His buskins *cliquant*, as his other attire.

Masque at Whiteh. in 1613.

CLIP, *v.* To embrace. *Metaph.* to encompass.

That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee
about,

Would bear thee from the knowledge of
thyself. *K. John*, v. 2.

Then again worries he his daughter, with
clipping her. *Wint. Tale*, v. 2.

While others *clip* the sun, they clasp the
shades. *Rev. Trag.* O. Pl. iv. 336.

See to **COLL**.

Johnson has not marked this sense as obsolete, which certainly it is.

CLIT. A word which I have seen only in the following passage, and cannot explain.

For then with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moyste, and stormy
cloudy *clit*,

For sadness more than mirths or pleasures
fit. *Mirr. for Mag. Higin's Ind.*

CLOKE, **BLACK.** Anciently the appropriated dress of the speaker of a prologue. Black dress was long retained, when the cloke was disused, and is perhaps still.

Do you not know that I am the *Prologue*?
Do you not see this long *black velvet cloak*
upon my back? Nay, have I not all the signs
of a *Prologue* about me?

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 454.

In the Induction to *Cynthia's Revels*,
to settle the doubt who shall speak the
prologue, one says, "I plead possession
of the cloke," and directly begins,
"Gentles, your suffrages I pray you."
B. Jons.

CLOUGH. A valley between two hills;
pronounced *cluff*, and sometimes so
written. As by Gayton, "Clem of
the *cluff*." *Festiv. Notes*, p. 21. And
so rhymed by others, when that fa-
mous personage was mentioned.

The other Clym of the *Clough*,
An archer good ynough.

Ballad of Adam Bell, etc. Percy's Reliques,
i. p. 156.

Here also:

Each place for to search, in hill, dale and
clough,
In thicke or in thin, in smooth or in rough.
Robinson's Rev. of Wickedn.

Verstegan thus defines its meaning:

A *clough* or *clowgh* is a kind of breack or
valley down a slope, from the side of a hill.

Restit. ch. 9.

Cliff is probably from the same origin.

CLOUT. The mark, fixed in the centre
of the butts, at which archers shot for
practice. *Clouette*, Fr. Metaphori-
cally, for an object sought, of any
sort. Literally the nail, or pin.

Indeed he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er
hit the *clout*. *Love's L. L.* iv. 1.

O well-flown bird! i' the *clout*, i' the *clout*.
Lear, iv. 6.

Here Lear in imagination calls his
arrow *bird*; like an ardent archer:
bowlers speak similarly to their bowls.

Wherein our hope

Is, though the *clout* we do not always hit,
It will not be imputed to his wit.

B. Jon. Staple of N. Epil.

The best shot was that which *clove*
or split the *clout* or pin itself.

CLOUTED; from clout, a nail. Fortified
with nails. Thus:

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose
rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud.

Cymb. iv. 2.

See BROGUES.

Clouted cream is a very different
matter, being only a corruption of
clotted, or thickened.

CLOWN. "The clown in Shakespeare,"
say the commentators, "is commonly
taken for a licensed jester, or domestic
fool." The fool was indeed the in-
mate of every opulent house, but the
rural jester, or *clown*, seems to have
been peculiar to the country families.
There was in him a premeditated mix-
ture of rusticity and bluntness, which
heightened the poignancy of his jests.
Shakespeare's clowns were deservedly
famous for their wit and entertaining
qualities. Yet they did not escape a
sarcasm from a later wit, Cartwright,
who probably would have laboured in
vain to imitate what he satirized:

Shakespeare to thee was dull, whose best
jest lies
I' th' lady's questions and the fool's replies:
Old fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town
to town
In trunk hose; — which our fathers call'd
the *clown*.

Verses prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher.

In an old play, we have this stage
direction: "Entreth *Moros*, counter-
feiting a vaine gesture, and a foolish
countenance; synging the foote of many
songs, as fools were wont," *The long-
er thou livest, etc.* pr. 1580.

Shakespeare's fools and clowns
abundantly answer to this character,
since the foot, or burden of many songs,
and other fragments of them, are ex-
clusively preserved by these personages.
See particularly, *All's well that ends
well*, *Twelfth Night*, and *Lear*.

His clowns have certainly more wit
than fools in general, and sometimes
appear to have a little consciousness
of their talents.

Heaven give them wisdom that have it; and
those that are fools, let them use their talents.
Twelf. N. i. 5.

Which I would thus paraphrase:
"Heaven give real wisdom to those that
are called wise, and a discreet use of
their talents to fools, or jesters." To
play the fool well requires no small wit.

CLOY, *v. a.* To claw, or stroke with a

claw; from a more antiquated word, *cley*, or *clee*, meaning a claw.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloy*s his beak

As when his god is pleas'd. *Cymb.* v. 4.

CLOYER. A term in the slang, or conventional language, of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share.

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade, and snaps, — will have half in any booty.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.

CLUBS. In any public affray, the cry was *Clubs! Clubs!* by way of calling for persons with clubs to part the combatants.

They are in the very wrath of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.

As you l. it, v. 2.

Go, y're a prating Jack,
Nor is't your hopes of crying out for *clubs*,
Can save you from my chastisement.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 53.

From the following passage, it appears that shopkeepers generally kept *clubs* in readiness, for the very purpose of checking affrays.

Do not shew

A foolish valour in the streets, to make
Work for the shopkeepers and their *clubs*;
— 'tis scurvy! *Mass. City Mad.* i. 2.

But clubs were sometimes used to make, as well as to appease a quarrel.

I miss'd the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out *clubs!* When I might see from far forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the hope of the strand, where she was quartered. *Hen. VIII.* v. 3.

In the *Puritan*, when *clubs* are cried, Simon puns upon it:

Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, *clubs*
would be trumps.
Sh. Suppl. ii. 574.

In *Clitus's Whimzies*, [by R. Brathwaite] 1631, a ruffian, or bully, is represented as submitting to a demand at a three-penny ordinary "for feare of *clubbes*." *Char.* 17. p. 134.

Clubbs was also the popular cry to call forth the London 'prentices.

CLUTCH, s. A claw. This I conceive, and not the verb, to be the primitive word, as to claw is certainly made

from the substantive claw. It is not yet disused in the plural, *clutches*; and does not much require illustration. Here it is in the singular:

Between that zone where Cancer bends his *clutch*,

To that bright sun a bound septentrional.

Fansh. Lusiad, iii. 6.

The etymology unknown.

CLUTCH, v. To seize or grasp any thing, as with claws. This verb has not been much used since Shakespeare's time, who has it several times.

— Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Macb.* ii. 1.

Clutcht is one of the words which Crispinus is made to disgorge, in Jonson's *Poetaster*:

Clutcht! it is well that's come up, it had but a narrow passage. *Act v. sc. 2.*

I see no reason to suppose that Jonson meant to satirize Shakespeare in this passage. Decker was his object; and as *clutcht* is certainly a harsh sounding word, it was probably the use of it by that poet which he ridiculed.

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another.

Their charriot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,

Fed by them. *Chapman, Iliad*, x.

Metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another:

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

Some editions read *couch-fellow*, but without any necessity or authority for the change; and there is more humour in making them beasts that draw together. A similar allusion is expressed in the following:

Are you he, my page here makes choice of to be his *fellow coach-horse*?

Mons. D'Olive.

Other similar expressions have been produced.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of *Cold-harbour*. An ancient mansion in Dowgate, or Down-gate Ward, London, of which Stowe gives a minute history in his account of that Ward. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was the residence of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, when probably it obtained the privileges of

a sanctuary. These were still retained, when small tenements were afterwards built upon the spot, which let well, as being a protection to persons in debt. Hence Hall says,

Thy starved brother live and die
Within the cold *Coal-harbour-Sanctuary*.

Sat. v. 1.

Or its knighthood shall do worse, take sanctuary, in *Cole-harbour-sanctuary*, and fast,

B. Jons. Silent Wom. ii. 3.

Here is that ancient modell of *Cole-harbour*, bearing the name of the Prodigall's Promentorie, and being as a sanctuary for bankrupt detters.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 182.

Mr. Lodge says that "Richard III. granted it *for ever* to the College of Heralds, who had lately received their charter from him; and Henry VII., willing to annul every public act of his predecessor, gave it to the then Earl of Shrewsbury." He adds, "It was pulled down by Earl Gilbert, about the year 1600." *Illustrations, I. p. 9.*

COALS, to carry. To put up insults; to submit to any degradation. The origin of the phrase is this; that in every family, the scullions, the turnspits, the carriers of wood and coals, were esteemed the very lowest of menials. The latter in particular were the *servi servorum*, the drudges of all the rest. See **BLACK GUARD**. Hence the valiant declaration of Sampson, in the opening of *Romeo and Juliet*:

Gregory, o' my word we'll not *carry coals*.
Rom. et Jul. i. 1.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a fire-shovel: I knew, by that piece of service, the men would *carry coals*. *Hen. V. iii. 2.*

He means to insinuate that they were base, cowardly rascals. Puntarvolo says,

See! here comes one that will *carry coals*, ergo, will hold my dog.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. v. 1.

This is said upon the approach of a servant with a basket, probably of *coals*.

In most of these cases *charcoal* is probably meant. See **COLLIER**.

The phrase is too common in old authors to require further illustration. But abundance may be found in the notes upon the first example.

COAST, v. To approach. Nearly the same as to accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?

You told me the walk was private.

B. et Fl. Mind in Mill. i. 1.

Also to pursue:

William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.

Holinsh. iii. p. 352.

Warburton well conjectured that *coast* should be read in the following passage, instead of *cost*. But it is not a term of falconry.

That hateful duke,

Whose haughty spirit, winged with desire,
Will *coast* my crown. *3 Hen. VI. i. 1.*

The modern editions have adopted it. For further examples, see *Todd*.

A COASTING, s. An amorous approach, a courtship.

O these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give *a coasting* welcome ere it comes.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

See **COTE**, which is only another form of the same word.

COAT-CARDS. The figured cards, now corruptly called *court-cards*. Knaves, we trust, are not confined to courts, though kings and queens belong to them. They were named from their dresses. The proofs of it are abundant. One says,

I am a *coat-card* indeed.

He is answered,

Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen.

Rowley, When you see me, etc.

We call'd him a *coat-card*

Of the last order.

B. Jons. Staple of News.

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, with a *coat-card*. *Chapman's May-Day.*

The same is alluded to by Massinger:

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us: we were ranked with *coats* as long as my old master lived.

Old Law, iii. 1.

In *Robertson's Phrase Book* [1681], under *Card*, we find this: "The dealer shall have the turn-up card, if it be an ace, or a *cote-card*." But the usage being then become doubtful, (*court-card*) is subjoined. It is thus Latinized: "Distributor sibi retinebit indicem chartam, si sit monas, aut *imago humana*." This was a help to playing cards in Latin!

COATE, for Cot, or Cottage. Written also *cote*.

She them dismiss to their contented *coates*;
And every swaine a several passage floates
Upon his dolphin.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 4.

My *coat*, saith he, nor yet my fold,
Shall neither sheep nor shepherd hold
Except thou favour me.

Drayt. Ecl. iv.

COB, had many meanings; among others that of a *herring*. The dictionaries say that a *herring-cob* was a young herring, and so it appears in the following passage. Cob, the water-bearer, punning on his own name, says he was a descendant of a king; namely herring, currently called *the king of fish*. See *Nash's Lenten Stuff*. His ancestor, he says, was the first red-herring broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen. He adds,

His *cob* [that is, his son] was my great,
great, mighty great grandfather.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H. i. 3.

He can come hither with four white herrings
at his tail — but I may starve ere he give me
so much as a *cob*.

Hon. Wh. Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 440.

Cob is said also to be an Irish coin, but I know no proof of that. I find *herring-cob* in the following:

Butchers — may, perchaunce,
Be glad and fayne, and *heryng cobs* to
daunce.

1st Part Promos. et Cass. iv. 6.

Cob also meant sometimes a rich, covetous person.

And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes,
which make their bellies and their bagges theyr
gods, are called rich *cobbes*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff. Harl. Misc. vi. 174.

COB-LOAF. A large loaf. *Cob* is used in composition to express large, as *cob-nut*, *cob-swan*, etc. But if Ajax uses it to Thersites, he must mean to imply awkwardness and deformity. *Tro. et Cress. ii. 1*. The passage stands thus, in the modern editions:

Ther. Thou grumblest, and raillest every
hour on Achilles; and art as full of envy
at his greatness, as Cerberus is at Proser-
pina's beauty, ay, that thou bark'st at
him.

Aj. Mistress Thersites!

Ther. Thou shouldst strike him.

Aj. Cobloaf!

Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with
his fist, as a sailor breaks a basket. *loc. cit.*

This is desperately corrupt. Of
"Mistress Thersites," I can make
nothing: but the 4to. suggests the true
reading of the rest, after transposing
only one word, by giving the whole
to Thersites.

Ther. Shouldst thou strike him, Ajax, *cob-
loaf!*

He would pun thee into shivers, etc.

The commentators, to explain the
other reading, say that *cob-loaf* means
"a crusty uneven loaf," that it may suit
Thersites; and Mr. Steevens says it is
so used in the midland counties; but
Mr. Steevens finds an usage where he
wants it. Whereas, if Thersites calls
Ajax *cob-loaf*, it then retains its ana-
logous sense, of a "large, clumsy loaf,"
and the succeeding allusion to a biscuit
is natural, and in its place. "Though
you are like a large loaf, Achilles
would pound you like a biscuit." The
passage little deserves the labour of
correcting, had not the correction
been so obvious. Stealing of *cob-
loaves* was a Christmas sport. *Popular
Ant. i. 358.*

COBWEB-LAWN. A very fine transparent
lawn.

Thin clouds, like scarfs of *cob-web lawn*,
Veil'd heav'n's most glorious eye.

Drayt. Nymph. 6. p. 1490.

Shee [a sempstress] hath a pretty faculty in
presenting herself to the view of passengers by
her roling eyes, glancing through the hangings
of tiffany, or *cobweb-lawne*.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 23.

COCK. A vulgar corruption, or purposed
disguise of the name of God, in favour
of pious ears, which in early times
were not yet used to the profanation
of it. Hence, by *cock*, by *cock and
pie*, and such softened oaths. We
find also *cocks-passion*, *cocks-body*,
and other allusions to the Saviour, or
his body, as supposed to exist in the
Host: and when that belief was discard-
ed, the expression still remained in
use.

W. By the masse I will boxe you.

J. By *cocke* I will foxe you.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 216.

By *cocke* they are to blame. *Hamlet. iv. 5.*

By cock and pye, Justice Shallow's famous oath, adds the *pie*, or sacred book of offices, to the former name. But it is not peculiar to the Justice.

"*By cock and pie* and mousefoot," is quoted from the old play of *Soliman and Perseda. Orig. of Drama*, ii. p. 211.

Now *by cock and pie* you never spoke a truer word in your life.

Wily Beguiled.

See the notes on 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1.

See also *PIE*.

COCK, for Cock-boat. A small boat; whether attached to a ship or not. I do not find that it is now the sea-term for any boat there used.

Yon tall, anchoring bark

Diminished to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Lear*, iv. 6.

Mr. Steevens and others have shown that this abbreviation is not peculiar to Shakespeare. He quotes,

I caused my Lord to leap into the *cock*, etc.
Trag. of Hoffman.

and Mr. Todd this:

They take view of all-sized *cocks*, barges,
and fisher-boats hovering on the coast.

Carew's Cornwall.

COCKAL. The game played with sheep's bones, instead of dice, similar to the ancient *talus* or *astragalus*. *Ludus talaris*. Also the bone itself used in that game, called also corruptly, *huckle-bone*. It is the pastern bone of the animal.

The altar is not here four-square,

Nor in a form triangular;

Nor made of glasse, or wood, or stone,

But of little transverse bone,

Which boyes and bruckel'd children call,

(Playing for points and pins) *cockall*.

Herrick, Hesper. p. 102.

The ancients used to play at *cockall*, or casting of huckle-bones, which is done with sheep's bones.

Laevinus Lemn. Engl. Transl. p. 368.

The bone itself is thus mentioned:

Lastly chief comfort and hilarity, signified by the *coccal-bone*, [before mentioned as *talus*] which especially is competent to young age. *Optick Glass of Humors, Ep. Ded.*

COCKARD, or **COCKADE**. *Cocarde* being the original word in French, it is rather strange that it should so long have lost its *r*, in our usage. Yet Pope has

retained it, and seems to accent the word on the first syllable.

To that bright circle that commands our duties,

To you, superior eighteen-penny beauties,

To the lac'd hat and *cockard* of the pit,

To all, in one word, we our cause submit,
Who think good breeding is akin to wit.

Epil. to Three Hours after Marriage.

COCKATOO. The crested parrot. It is punned upon in the following passage:

My name is *Cock-a-two*, use me respectfully, I will be *cock o' three* else.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 5.

It has been supposed that game cocks were styled from the number of their victories, *cocks of two*, or more. Which the following passage seems to confirm.

Consider,

She may be *cock-a-twenty*; nay for ought I know, she is immortal.

Shirley's Brothers, iii. p. 38.

COCKATRICE, or **BASILISK**. An imaginary creature supposed to be produced from a cock's egg; a production long thought to be real. It was said to be in form like a serpent, with the head of a cock. Sir Tho. Brown, however, distinguishes it from the ancient basilisk, and in so doing describes it more particularly. For, says he,

This of ours is generally described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crest or comb, somewhat like a cock. But the basilisk of elder times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and different from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown, as all authentic writers have delivered.

Enq. into Vulg. Errors, III. vii. p. 126.

Many fables were current respecting it. In the first place it was supposed to have so deadly an eye, as to kill by the very look.

This will so fright them that they will kill by the look, like *cockatrices*.

Twelfth N. iii. 4.

Say thou but I,

And that bare vowel I shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 2.

But there was a still further refinement, that if the cockatrice first saw the person, he killed him by it; but if the animal was first seen, he died.

To no lord's cousins in the world, I hate
'em.
A lord's cousin to me is a kind of *cockatrice*,
If I see him first he dies.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawy. iv. 1.

Dryden has also alluded to this fancy:
Mischiefs are like the *cockatrice's* eye,
If they see first they kill, if seen they die.

They were supposed to be able to
penetrate steel by pecking it.

Yes, yes, Apelles, thou mayst swim against
the stream with the crab, and feed against the
wind with the deer, and *peck against the steel*
with the *cockatrice*.

Lyly, Alex. et Camp. iii. 5.

Cockatrice was also a current name
for a loose woman; probably from the
fascination of the eye.

And withal, calls me at his pleasure, I know
not how many *cockatrices* and things.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 4.

No courtier but has his mistress, no captain
but has his *cockatrice*.

Malcontent, O. P. iv. 93.

COCKER, v. To train up in a fondling
manner. This word has been explained
in editions as obsolete, but *Todd* shows
that it was used by Locke and Swift.

COCKEREL. A young cock.

Which of them — for a good wager, first
begins to crow? *S.* The old cock. *A.* The
cockrel. *S.* Done. The wager?

Tempest, ii. 1.

Yet shall the crowing of these *cockerells*
Affright a lion. *Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 253.*

Dryden has used the word. See
Todd. Still later, Mr. Tucker, who
called himself Search, has employed it.
If there were any free-thinking *cockerills* in
the hen-roost.

Light of Nature, v. p. 39.

There are other traces of antiquated
language in that acute author.

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes.
or half-boots; probably from cock-
ing up.

His *cockers* were of cordiwin,
His hood of miniveer.

Drayt. Ecl. iv

Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendall-greene*,
And his patch'd *sockers* now dispised beene.

Hall, Sat. IV. vi.

COCK-FEATHER, the, on an arrow, was
the feather which stood up on the arrow
when it was rightly placed upon the
string; perpendicularly above the nock
or notch.

The *cocke-feather* is called that which stand-
eth above in right nocking, which if you do
not observe, the other feathers must needs
runne on the bowe, and so marve your shote.
Ascham. Toxoph. p. 175.

COCKLE. The *agrostemna githago* of
Linnaeus; a weed often troublesome in
corn-fields. An old proverb, alluded
to by Shakespeare, implied that he
who sowed cockle could not expect to
reap corn: equivalent to "As you sow,
you must reap."

Sow'd cockle, reap'd no corn.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

The metaphor of *cockle* in the fol-
lowing passage, where it makes so good
an appearance, is merely borrowed
from North's Plutarch.

I soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plough'd for,
sow'd, and scatter'd. *Coriol. iii. 1.*

Moreover he [Coriolanus] said that they
nourished against themselves the naughty seed
and *cockle* of insolvency and sedition, which
had been sowed and scattered among the people.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was only
in consequence of a false reading, that
Dr. Johnson supposed *cockle* to be used
by Spenser for cockerel.

COCKLED is used by Shakespeare for, en-
closed in a shell.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* mails.
Love's L. L. iv. 3.

COCKLE-SHELL. The badge of a pilgrim,
worn usually in the front of the hat.
The habit being sacred, this served as
a protection, and therefore was often
assumed as a disguise. The *escalop*
was sometimes used, and either of them
implied a visit to the sea. Thus in
Ophelia's ballad, the lover is to be
known,

By his *cockle*-hat, and staff,
And by his sandal shoon.

Hamlet. iv. 3.

So a pilgrim is described:

A hat of straw, like to a swain,
Shelter for the sun and rain,
With a *scallop* shell before.

Green's Never too late.

COCK-LORREL. A famous thief in the time
of Henry VIII. It is said, in a passage
quoted by Mr. Beloe, that he ruled his
gang almost two and twenty years, to

the year 1533. *Anecd. of Lit.* i. p. 396.

Ben Jonson introduces his name, and a humorous song, of his inviting the devil to dinner, in his masque of the *Gipsies Metamorphosed*, vol. vii. p. 408. ed. Gifford. This song was long popular, and the tune, if any one should desire to see it, is preserved in the 5th volume of *Hawkins's History of Music*, Appendix, No. xxx.

COCKMATE, probably a corruption of *copest-mate*, q. v.

They must be courteous in their behaviour, lowlie in their speech, not disdaining their *cockmates*, or refraining their companie.

Euphues, Q 4.

But the greatest thing is yet behinde, whether that those are to be admitted, as *cockmates*, with children.

Euphues, Q 4.

COCKNEY. What this word means is well known. How it is derived there is much dispute. The etymology seems most probable, which derives it from *cooking*. *Le pais de cocagne*, in French, means a country of good cheer; in old French, *coquaine*. *Cocagna*, in Italian, has the same meaning. Both might be derived from *Coquina*. This famous country, if it could be found, is described as a region "where the hills were made of sugar-candy, and the loaves ran down the hills, crying, *Come eat me*." It is spoken of by Balthazar Bonifacius, who says, "Regio quaedam est, quam *Cucaniam* vocant, ex abundantia panis, qui *Cruca* Illyricè dicitur." In this place, he says, "Rorabit buccis, pluet pultibus, ninget laganis, et grandinabit placentis." *Lib. ix. Arg.* The *cockney* spoken of by Shakespeare seems to have been a cook, as she was making a pye.

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them into the paste alive.

Lear, ii. 4.

Yet it appears to denote mere simplicity, since the fool adds,

"Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay.

Ibid.

Some lines quoted in Camden's *Remains*, seem to make *cockeney* a name for London, as well as for its citizens.

COCK-ON-HOOP, or COCK-A-HOOP. The derivation of this familiar expression

has been disputed. See *Todd*. I can add one example of its being used as it is to mark profuse waste, by laying the *cock of the barrel on the hoop*.

The *cock-on-hoop* is set,

Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

Honest Ghost, p. 26.

Ben Jonson also seems to show that he so understood it, and his authority is of weight. As an example of the preposition *of*, by which he there means *off*, he gives this: "Take the *cock of* [off] the hoop." *Engl. Gram.* ch. vi.

But it must be owned that the usage is not always consistent with that origin.

COCK-PIT. The original name of the pit in our theatres; which seems to imply that *cock fighting* had been their original destination.

Let but Beatrice

And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice,

The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full.

Leon. Digges. Sh. Suppl. i. 71.

One of the theatres, at that period, was called *the Cockpit*. This was the Phoenix, in Drury-lane.

On God's name, may the Bull, or *Cock-pit* have

Your lame blank verse, to keep you from the grave.

Leon. Digges. loc. cit.

See also O. Pl. xii. 341. et seqq.

COCK-SHUT, s. A large net, stretched across a glade, and so suspended upon poles as to be easily drawn together. Evidently from *cock* and *shut*, being employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks. It is hardly necessary, I presume, to add, that those birds were, and still are, usually called *cocks*, by sportsmen. These nets were chiefly used in the twilight of the evening, when woodcocks go out to feed. Hence *cockshut* time, and *cockshut* light, were used to express the evening twilight.

Thomas the Earl of Surry, and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, went thro' the army.

Rich. III. v. 3.

Mistress, this is only spite;

For you would not yesternight

Kiss him in the *cockshut* light.

B. Jons. Masq. of Satyrs.

Juliana Barnes has been quoted, as mentioning a *cockshut cord*, which means, says Mr. Gifford, "the twine of which the *cockshut* was made." With

deference to such an opinion, it meant rather the *cord* by which the net was pulled together; which kind of cord was used also for other purposes.

Sometimes erroneously written *cock-shoot*:

Come, come away then, a fine *cockshoot* evening. *Widow*, iii. 1. O. Pl. xii. 270.

B. and Fl. in the *Two Noble Kinsmen* have "*cock-light*."

COCOLOCH. Probably the insect called a *cock-roach*, one original name for which, *kakkerlac*, is not very different.

Than clutch thee,

Poor fly! within these eaglet claws of mine,
Or draw my sword of fate upon a peasant,
A *besognie*, a *cocoloch*, as thou art.

B. et Fl. *Four Plays* in 1.

The speech is intentional jargon, but, one insect having been mentioned, another might naturally be introduced.

CODGER. A familiar expression for a mean old person; from *cadger*, a huckster, or low trafficker.

CODPIECE. A part of male dress, formerly made very conspicuous, and put to various uses.

Shark, when he goes to any publick feast,
Eats, to one's thinking, of all there the least.
What saves the master of the house thereby?
When, if the servants search they may descry,
In his wide *cod-piece*, dinner being done,
Two napkins cram'd up, and a silver spoon.
Herrick, p. 136.

COFFEE-HOUSE. The first was opened in London in 1652. Sandys, not long before, thus curiously describes them, as existing in Turkey.

Although they [the Turks] be destitute of taverns, yet they have their *coffa-houses*, which something resemble them. There they sit chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called *coffa*, (of the berry that it is made of) in little China dishes, as hot as they can suffer it: blacke as soote, and tasting not much unlike it, (why not the black-broth, which was in use amongst the Lacedaemonians,) which helpeth, as they say, digestion, and procureth alacrity. *Travels*, p. 66.

COFFIN, s. The raised crust of a pie, or any other article of pastry. The word was derived from the Latin and Greek, and originally meant a basket. In which sense it is used in Wickliffe's version of the Testament. See Todd.

Why thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap:

A custard-*coffin*, a bauble, a silken pye.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

Therefore if you spend

The red-deer pies i' your house, or sell them

forth, Sir,

Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all

Return'd here, and pil'd up.

B. Jons. *Staple of N.* ii. 3.

The term *coffin* was also extended to those cones of paper, which are twisted up to hold sugar, spices, etc. which the French call *cornets*.

To Cog. To lie or cheat. Hence to cog the dice. Hence,

COGGERIE. Falsehood, cheating.

But whom should the children of lyes, *coggeries*, and impostures believe, if they should not believe their father, the grandfather of lyes.

Decl. of Popish. Impost. Sign. Y 2.

COIGNE, s. A corner stone; the finish of a building at the angle. *Coing*, old French.

See you yon *coigne* o' th' capitol? yon corner stone?

Coriol. v. 4.

Written also *coin*, and *quoin*.

COIL, s. Noise, tumult, difficulty. Of very uncertain derivation.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*

Would not infect his reason. *Temp.* i. 2.

You will not believe what a *coil* I had t'other day, to compound a business between a kat-tern-pear woman and him, about snatching.

B. Jons. *Bart. Fair*, i. 4.

Here it seems to mean impediment, obstruction:

For in that sleep of death, what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,

Must give us pause. *Hamlet.* iii. 1.

COINTREE. A familiar abbreviation of *Coventry*.

His tar-box on his broad belt hung,

His breech of *Cointree* blue.

Drayt. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.

It should be remarked that the name of that city is not derived from *Covent*, for Convent, like Covent-Garden, but from *Cune* or *Coven*, the stream on which it is built. So the same author,

With *Cune*, a great while miss'd

Though *Coventry* from thence her name at first did raise.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 922.

The note says, "Otherwise *Cune-tre*: that is the town upon *Cune*."

Skinner also says, "*Vel à Copen fluvio, nam in diplomate prioratûs dicitur Cuentford.*"

COISTERED. An uncommon word, known only in the following example, where it seems to mean coiled up into a small compass. The attempts to find a derivation for it have not been very successful.

I could have carried a lady up and down, at arm's end, in a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time, who, to try the strength of a man's back and his arm, would be *coister'd*.

Malcontent, v. 1. O. Pl. iv. p. 86.

COISTREL, or COYSTRIL. A young fellow. [Kersey and Bailey.] Properly, an inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire, to carry the knight's arms, and other necessities. Probably from *coustillier*, old French, of the same signification. See Cotgrave.

It is surely not a corruption of kestrel, as Mr. Todd and others have supposed. Among the unwarlike attendants on an army are enumerated,

Women, lackies, and *coisterels*.

Holinsh. iii. 272.

The same author speaks of them, as "the bearers of the armes of barons or knights." i. 162.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Twelfth N.* i. 3.

You whoreson bragging *coystril*!

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H. iv. 1.

Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every *coystrel* that comes enquiring for his tib.

Pericles, Sh. Suppl. ii. 129.

Both hee of whom thou spakest, and all the rable of you, are a company of cogging *coistrels*. *Art of Flattery*, 4to. Sign. E. 1.

Mr. Malone, on the passage of *Pericles*, gives an erroneus derivation of the word, without any authority.

COKES, s. A fool. Skinner's attempts towards a derivation of this word are very unsatisfactory. But from it is unquestionably derived to *coax*, meaning to make a fool of a person, the usual object of coaxing. Mr. Todd reverses the etymology, with much less probability, in my opinion. *Coles*, in his Latin dictionary, seems to make the substantive the primary word. He has "*Cokes, stultus*," and after that,

"To *cokes*, adblandior." Puttenham spells the verb accordingly.

Princes may give a good poet such convenient countenance and also benefite, as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor *cokes* them. *Art of Poetrie*, l. viii. p. 15.

Why we will make a *cokes* of this wise master, We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*: And mock to air all the deep diligences Of such a solemn and effectual ass.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, ii. 2.

In his *Barthol. Fair*, the character named *Cokes* perfectly illustrates the meaning of the word.

In the old play of *Gammer Gurton*, it is written *coxe*.

He showeth himself herein, ye see, so very
a *coxe*,

The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe.

O. Pl. ii. 72.

The conjecture of the editor that it is put for *coxcomb*, is ridiculous. In some editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, the same word is spelt *coax*.

Go, you're a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.

Wit at sev. Weap. iii. 1.

COLD-HARBOUR. The proper name of a place in London, frequently corrupted into COAL-HARBOUR, which see. In a grant of Henry the Fourth, it is called, "quoddam hospicium, sive placeam, vocatum *le Cold herbergh*." *Pennant*.

Sometimes it seems to be used as a kind of metaphorical term for the grave:

I sweat; I would I lay in *Cold-Harbour*.

Roaring G. O. P. vi. 93.

COLEN, COLLEIN, COLOYN, or KULLAINE. Old names for the city of Cologne. The *three Kings of Colen* were very famous personages in legendary history, distinguished by the names of Melchior, Balthazar, and Gasper. They were originally Arabians, and supposed to be the wise men who made offerings to our Saviour. Their bodies travelled first to Constantinople, thence to Milan, and lastly to Cologne, by various removals. See a sketch of their history in *Browne's Vulg. Errors*, VII. viii. p. 379. They are there called Kings of *Collein*. Their legend was the subject of a popular pageant or dramatic representation, which was exhibited on certain festivals. In the churchwardens'

accounts of St. Laurence, Reading, A. 1499, is this entry:

Payed for horsmete for the horsys of the kings of Colen, on May-day, vjd.

Coates's H. of Reading, p. 214.

The *King-game*, or *Kingham*, spoken of in the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston upon Thames, is supposed to have been a similar pageant. *Lyson's Env. of L.* vol. i.

We have *Colen*, used for *Cologne*, as late as in 1699, by Theoph. Dorrington, *Travels*, p. 301. Also by Dr. Ed. Browne, son of Sir Thomas, in his travels. See KING-GAME.

COLE-PROPHET, or COL-PROPHET, sometimes written *cold-prophet*, but I believe corruptly. The origin of the term is very obscure, but it seems, from the instances produced by Tyrwhitt, (*Chaucer*, iii. p. 292.) that *col* in composition signified *false*. So indeed it seems to do in this line:

Cole-prophet and *cole-poyson*, thou art both.
Heyw. Ep. 89. *Gent.* vi.

Chaucer also has *coll tragetour* for false traitor. Here also *coll* seems singly to mean deceit:

Coll under canstyke she can plaie on both hands,
Dissimulation well she understands.

Heyw. Prov. Dial. I. x.

Our *coleprophets* have prophesied, that,
"in exaltatione Lunae, Leo jungetur Leaenae."

Harringt. Nugae. ii. 37. ed. Park.

Whereby I found, I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.

Mirr. for Mag. Owen Gl. ed. 1587.

In the edition of 1610, it is changed to *false-prophet*. The following are examples of *cold-prophet*:

As hee was most vainely persuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, 1014. L.

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oraclers, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.

Scot's Disc. of Witchcr. Sign. M 8.

Dr. Jamieson suggests *kall*, cunning, in Celtic and Cornish, as the origin of our *coll*, and he may possibly be right.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole on which men carried a burden between them; originally, perhaps, of *coals*.

I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *cole-staff*, between two huntsmen.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 225.

Sometimes written *colt-staff*.

I and my company have taken the constable from his watch, and carried him about the fields on a *colt-staff*.

Arden of Feversham.

The name is sometimes given to the staff on which a pedlar carried his pack. Some will have it to be *cowl-staff*, from a brewer's *cowl*, in which the wort was carried to the cooler. See *Skinner*.

Burton speaks of witches

Riding in the ayre upon a *coulstaffe*, out of a chimney top. *Anat. of Mel.* p. 60.

COLEWORKS. Cabbages. See the various sorts described by Gerard in his *Herbal*, 311 — 317. ed. *Johnst*.

It is worthy of notice that this old botanist forms cauliflower from *cole-florie*, or *flowering cole*, not from the Latin *caulis*. He says, "*Cole-flore*, or after some *colie-flore*." *Cole* or *cole-wort* was the general name for cabbages, till some improved sorts were introduced from the continent.

To COLL, *v. a.* To embrace, or clasp round the neck. Probably from *collée*, Fr. signifying such an embrace. See *Cotgrave*.

He viewed them — *colled* with straighter bands than reason or honesty did permit.

Pal. of Pleas. ii. S s. 8.

Kissing and *colling* are often spoken of together, as might be expected.

Found her among a crew of satyrs wild,
Kissing and *colling* all the live-long night.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 191.

For els, what is it in young babes, that we do kysse so, do *colle* so.

Erasm. Pr. of Fol. 1549. Sign. B 2.

See COLLINGLY.

Sometimes written *cull*.

She smil'd, he kist, and kissing *cull'd* her too.

Herrick, p. 371.

The flower sweet-william was called, among other names, *colme-near*, i. e. hug me close: from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 175.

COLLECTION. A conclusion, or consequence.

When I wak't, I found

This label on my bosom, whose containing

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Cymb. v. 5.*

That is, draw no conclusion from it.
What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?

B. et Fl. Faithf. Fr. ii. 2.

This sense has been noticed by Johnson. But it is surely now obsolete.

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring.

Thou hadst been next, set in the dukedom's
ring,

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave.

Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 518.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is.

Cowley, Tr. of Verses on the V.

Collet is properly read for *coller*, in
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons,
iv. p. 302.

Collet meant also a small collar or band, worn as part of the dress of the inferior clergy in the Romish church, whence they are still called in French *petits-collets*. Fox makes it part of the ceremony of degrading bishops, to take from them "the lowest vesture which they had, in taking *bennet* and *collet*." *Martyrdom of Hooper, Fox's Eccl. Hist. vol. iii. p. 152. Ann. 1555.*

Bennet I do not find in French nor elsewhere explained, except that Fox also says, they were the lowest offices in the church. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. ii. 464.*

COLLIER. A seller of coals, or charcoal. Persons of this profession were formerly in bad repute, from the blackness of their appearance, and on that account often compared to or assorted with the devil.

What man! 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan! Hang him, foul *collier*.
Twelf. N. iii. 4.

Hence the proverb, "Like will to like, as the devil with the *collier*."
Ray's Prov. p. 130.

W'hear in this case, no conscience-cases
holier,

But like will to like, the divell with the
collier. *Sylv. Tobacco batt. p. 88.*

COLLI-MOLLY. A jocular corruption of the word melancholy.

The devil was a little *colli-mollie* and would not come off. *Decl. of Pop. Imp. Sign. Q 3.*

COLLINGLY. Closely; embracing at the same time.

And hung about his neck,
And *collinglie* him kist.

Gascoigne, Works, A 2.

To COLLOQUE. To talk closely together, as if plotting something. From *colloquor*, Lat. The word is still retained by the lower classes.

Pray go in; and sister, salve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well. *Green's Tu Quoque. O. Pl. vii. 86.*

Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes,
for swear sometimes.

Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 94.

Collogued has been proposed for *colleagued* in *Hamlet. i. 2.* "Colleagued with this dream," etc. but unsuccessfully; *colleagued* is preferable on several accounts.

COLLOP. A slice or small portion of meat; and still used in that sense. But the metaphorical use of it by a father to his child, as being part of his flesh, seems at present rather harsh and coarse.

Sweet villain!

Most dear'st, — my *collop*, etc.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.

1 Hen. VI. v. 5.

Yet it is used also by Lyly, when he certainly intended to be pathetic.

And then find them curse thee with their hearts, when they should ask blessing on their knees; and the *collops* of thine own bowels to be the torture of thine own soul.

Moth. Bombie, i. 3.

To COLLOWE. Corruptly used for to *colly* or blacken, q. v.

Fy, fy, Club, goe a t'other side the way, thou *collowst* me and my ruffe; thou wilt make me an unclean member i' the congregation.

Family of Lov. 1604. D 4.

COLLY, s. The black or smut from coal: called in the northern counties *collow* or *killow*. *Wallis's Hist. of North. p. 46.* Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Burton, "Besmeared with *colly*," etc.

To COLLY. To blacken, or make dark; from the substantive.

Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night,
That in a spleen unfolds the heav'n and earth.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.

And passion, having my best judgment
collied,

Assays to lead the way. *Othello, ii. 3.*

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough,
stinkard! *B. Jons. Poetast.* iv. 5.

To see her stroaking with her ivory hand
his [Vulcan's] *collied* cheekes, and with her
snowy fingers combing his sooty beard.

Coelum Britan. B 4. 1634.

COLMES-KILL, for Icolmkill, a small island
at the south-western point of Mull, in
the Hebrides; celebrated for having
been the metropolitan seat of a bishop
at the first establishment of Christianity.
See *Johnson's Tour*.

Where is Duncan's body?

M. Carried to *Colmes-kill*:

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones.

Macb. ii. 4. sub fin.

Shakespeare had this from Holinshed.

COLOURS; to fear no colours. Probably
at first a military expression, to fear
no enemy. So Shakespeare derives it,
and though the passage is comic, it is
likely to be right.

Cl. He that is well hanged in this world,
needs *fear no colours*. *M.* Make that good.

Cl. He shall see none to fear. *M.* I can tell
thee where that saying was born of, *I fear no
colours*. *Cl.* Where, good mistress Mary? *M.*
In the wars; and that you may be bold to say
in your foolery. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.

Accordingly it is said of a horse which
is to be taken to the wars:

Go saddle my fore-horse, put on his feathers
too,

He'll prance it bravely, friend, he *fears
no colours*.

B. et Fl. Wom. pleased, iv. 1.

The phrase is often applied in dif-
ferent senses. As of fair ladies, whose
colour is natural:

For those that are, [fair] their beauties *fear
no colours*. *B. Jons. Sejanus,* Act i.

We find the expression as late as in
Swift:

He was a person that *feared no colours*, but
mortally hated all.

Tale of a Tub, § 11.

To COLPHEG. A corrupt form of to cola-
phize, or box.

Away, jackanapes, els I wyll *colpheg* you
by and by. *Damon et Pith.* O. Pl. i. 209.

To COLT. Perhaps from the wild tricks
of a *colt*, to trick, befool, or deceive.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?

1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

I'll meet you and bring clothes, and clean
shirts after,

And all things shall be well.

(Then aside) I'll *colt* you once more,
And teach you to bring copper.

B. et Fl. Rule a W. iv. 1.

Also in common language:

Whereby he was in good time preserved,
and they *colted*, like knaves, very prettily.

Disc. of Span. Inquis.

Shakespeare has once used it in a
coarser sense, *Cymb.* ii. 4.

COLUMBINE. A common flower. *Aqui-
legia vulgaris*, Linn. Anciently termed
by some, "a thankless flower." Why
is not clear, for it is not so destitute
of attributed virtues, among the old
botanists, as Mr. Steevens chose to
assert.

What's that? A *columbine*?

No; that *thankless flower* grows not in my
garden. *Chapm. All Fools.*

Ophelia seems to have the same allu-
sion, when she joins it with fennel, in
her emblematical gifts:

There's fennel for you; and *columbine*.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

COMART. A word hitherto found only in
the old 4to. ed. of *Hamlet*, but restored
by Warburton, as better suiting the
sense than covenant, which had been
substituted. It may, very analogically,
mean *bargain* or covenant between two.
Shakespeare also uses to *mart*, for to
traffic.

As by the same *comart*,

And carriage of the articles designed,
His fell to *Hamlet*.

Hamlet. i. 1.

It might even mean single combat,
for *mart* is also war, or battle. See
MART.

To COME ALOFT. To vault, or play the
tricks of a tumbler: which apes also
were taught to do.

But if this hold, I'll teach you

To *come aloft*, and do tricks like an ape.

Mass. Bondm. iii. 3.

Which he could do with as much ease as
an ape-carrier with his eye makes the vaulting
creature *come aloft*.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, p. 113.

To *come from Tripoli* was another
phrase for the same thing; probably
because apes often came from those
parts.

To COME OFF. To come down, as we

now say, with a sum of money; to produce it as a gift or payment.

I have turned away my other guests; they must *come off*; I'll sauce them.

Merry W. W. iv. 3.

Wherefore yf ye be wyllinge to bye,
Lay down money, *come off* quyeckely.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 65.

Do not your gallants *come off* roundly then?
Decker.

To *come off* was used also as a term in painting, to describe figures that *came out*, or apparently projected from the canvass:

P. 'Tis a good piece.

Poet. So 'tis: this *comes off* well, and excellent.
Timon of Ath. i. 1.

Or perhaps more as a general term of applause, being well executed, or performed. So we find it applied to a tale:

Put a good tale in his ear; so it *comes off* cleanly.
Trick to catch the O. One.

So we say that a thing well done *goes off* well.

COMEDY, for play in general; as *comédie*, Fr.

For if the king like not the *comedy*,
Why then, belike, he likes it not perdy.
Hamlet. iii. 2.

COMIC, s. A comedian, or actor.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations.
Steele, Tatler, No. 22.

COMMANDEMENT, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons.

The wretched woman, whom unhappy houre
Hath now made thrall to your *commandement*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 22.
From her fayne eyes he took *commandement*.
Ib. iii. 9.

COMMENDS. Commendations, regards, compliments.

With all the gracious utterance thou hast,
Speak to his gentle hearing kind *commends*.
Rich. II. iii. 3.

Mr. Todd exemplifies it also from Howell. It is a mistake to say that Shakespeare often uses it.

To COMMIT, *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinence.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse.
Lear, iii. 4.

She *commits* with her ears, for certain; after that she may go for a maid, but she has been lain with in her understanding.

Overb. Char. a very Wom.

Though she accus'd
Me even in dream, where thoughts *commit*
by chance. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 425.

Massinger uses it; but in a passage which it is not desirable to quote.

COMMITTER. A person guilty of incontinence.

— If all *committers* stood in a rank,
They'd make a lane, in which your shame
might dwell. *Deck. Hon. Wh.*

COMMODITY. Interest, advantage. This sense of the word is clearly obsolete, though not marked as such by *Johnson* or *Todd*, who quote the beginning of the speech of Falconbridge, in which it occurs five times in the same sense, concluding thus:

Since kings break faith upon *commodity*,
Gain, be my lord; for I will worship thee.
K. John, ii. 2.

Whereof if men were carefull, for vertue's
sake only
They would honour friendship, and not for
commodity.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 184.

And often in the same play.

In the phrase *Commodity of brown paper*, etc. often occurring in the old dramas, it means merchandise or article of traffic, as it still does, but with a peculiar reference to the practice of young prodigals in that age, who nominally bought *brown paper*, or any trumpery, which, with a certain loss, they could turn into ready money.

First here's young master Rash; he's in for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 3.

That is, he stood charged with a debt of L 197. for that which produced him perhaps not half the sum. The advantage is exactly stated by Greene:

So that if he borrow an hundred pounds, he shall have forty in silver, and three score in wares, as lute strings, hobby horses, or *brown paper*, etc.

Quip for an Upst. Court.

A pretty list is given by Diego, in his mock testament:

I do bequeath you
Commodities of pins, *brown papers*, pack-
threads,
Roast pork and puddings, gingerbread, and
Jews-trumps,
Of penny pipes, and mouldy pepper.

Span. Cur. iv. 5.

The passages alluding to this custom are numerous beyond imagination, which plainly shows how common it was. Hence Gascoigne calls the encouraging of such extravagance,

To teach young men the trade to sell *brown paper*,
Yea morrice bells, and byllets too sometimes,
To make their coyne a net to catch young frye.
Steele, Glasse, 795.

One editor of B. and Fl., with much simplicity, wonders for what precise use the *brown paper* was intended. The above passage might have told him. Like the pedlar's edgeless razors, in the tale — *to sell*. The manner of conducting these dishonest practices forms the subject of a chapter in *Decker's English Villanies*. See it also well explained in *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 78. Such schemes have been heard of in later times.

COMMORSE. Compassion, pity. *Com-morsus*, Lat.

And this is sure, though his offense be such,
Yeth doth calamitie attract *commorse*.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, l. 46.

Yet must we thinke that some which saw the
course,
(The better few, whom passion made not
blinde)
Stood careful lookers-on, with sad *commorse*.
Id. ib. ll. 103.

Neither the old nor the new dictionaries acknowledge the word, which I presume is peculiar to this author.

COMPANION, said in contempt. A fellow, generally implying a scurvy fellow. This usage hardly subsists at present.

Has the porter no eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such *companions*.

Coriol. iv. 5.

What should the wars do with these jiggling
fools?

Companion, hence! *Jul. Caes. iv. 3.*

And better 'tis that base *companions* die,
Than by their life to hazard our good haps.
Spanish Trag.

It is exemplified by Johnson, but not noticed as disused.

COMPARATIVE, s. Rival; one who compares himself with another.

And gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh at gybing boys, and stand the
push

Of ev'ry beardless, vain *comparative*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Gerrard ever was

Hit full *comparative*.

B. et Fl. Four Pl. in One.

COMPARATIVE. The double comparative, made both by the form of the adjective and the adjunct *more*, was formerly used by the best authors.

Nought knowing

Of whence I am; nor that I am *more better*
Than Prospero, master of a full poor cell,
And thy no greater father. *Temp. i. 2.*

If he do not bring

His benediction back, he must to me
Be much *more crueller* than I to you.

B. et Fl. Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

Gentle Asper,

Contain your spirit in *more stricter* bounds.

B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. M. out of H.

There is nothing *more swifter* than time,
nothing *more sweeter*.

Euphues, R 4.

In Shakespeare, *Rich. II.* we have "less happier," a very incongruous phrase, but certainly originating in the practice of saying *more happier*, Act ii. 1.

Shakespeare, therefore, who often uses this form, is fully justified by the best authorities of his time.

COMPASSED. Drawn with a compass, as being the segment of a circle. Thus a *compassed window* is what we now call a *bow-window*. A *bay-window* had rectangular corners.

Nay I am sure she does. She came to him the other day in the *compassed window*.

Tro. et Cress. i. 2.

COMPASSIONATE, in the sense of complaining. Exciting compassion.

It boots not thee to be *compassionate*,
After our sentence, 'plaining comes too late.

Rich. II. i. 3.

I know no other instance.

COMPETITOR. One who seeks the same object. Commonly used for a rival, but by Shakespeare for one who unites in the same design, an associate.

It is not Caesar's natural vice, to hate

One great *competitor*. *Ant. et Cleop. i. 4.*

Alluding to Lepidus, his associate in the triumvirate. So also he uses it in *Two Gent. Veron.* and in *Rich. III.* The following passage is more remarkable, as being joined with other words,

which fully explain the author's meaning:

That thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and *companion* in the front of war,
etc. *Ant. et Cleop.* v. 1.

COMPLEMENT. That which renders any thing complete. Hence used for ornament or accomplishment.

Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnished and decked in modest *complement*.
Hen. V. ii. 2.

Expressing what habiliments doe best attire her; what ornaments doe best adorne her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
Braithw. Engl. Gentlew. title p.

See more instances in *Todd's Johnson*.

COMPLEXION; singularly used in *As you like it*. It seems to me that Rosalind means to swear by her *complexion*, by an exclamation similar to "Good heavens!" but I would not be too positive of it.

Good, my *complexion*! Dost thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?
Act iii. Sc. 2.

COMROGUE. A jocular perversion of the word comrade, by way of calling a man *rogue*.

When you and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit disguised in the stocks.

B. Jons. Masq. of Augurs.

Here are none of your *comrogues*.

Mass. City M. iv. 1.

Comrague occurs in *Webster's Appius and Virginia*, (Anc. Dr. v. 428.) but clearly not with the same intention. Probably a misprint.

To CON THANKS. To study expressions of gratitude.

Yet *thanks* I must you *con*,
That you are thieves profest; that you work
In holier shapes. *Timon of Ath.* iv. 3.
But many other mo, when they shall knowe
of it—for your kindnesse will *con* you very
much *thancke*. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 11.

I *con* thee *thanke* to whom thy dogges be dear.
Pemb. Arc. p. 224.

CONCEITED. Inclined to jest, or be playful.

You lordship is *conceited*.

B. Jon. Sej. Act. 1.

Black-snout's *conceited* too.

B. et Fl. Faithful Fr. ii. 3.

CONCLUSION. An experiment; something from which a conclusion may be drawn. Noticed by Johnson, (4) but not as disused, which it certainly is.

Having thus far proceeded,
(Unless you think me devilish) is't not meet
That I did amplify my judgment in
Other *conclusions*? *Cymb.* i. 6.

And, like the famous ape,
To *try conclusions*, in the basket creep,
And break your neck down. *Hamlet.* iii. 4.

This 'tis, for a puisne
In policy's Protean school, to *try conclusions*
With one that hath commenced, and gone
out doctor. *Mass. D. of Milan,* iv. 1.

We are not, therefore, to suspect Lancelot Gobbo of incorrect language when he proposes to *try conclusions* upon his old purblind father. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 2.

Conclusion is once used by Shakespeare rather obscurely. From the character and state of mind of the speaker, Cleopatra, I should think she meant "deep but secret censure, looking demure all the while."

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me. *Ant. et Cleop.* iv. 13.

Johnson's note on the passage is, "Sedate determination; silent coolness of resolution;" but these would not be called for by the occasion, nor would they be particularly galling to Cleopatra.

To CONCREW. To grow together; *concreco*.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow, and griesly to *concrew*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 40.

CONCURRY. An abbreviation or corruption of the word concupiscence, put into the mouth of the railer Thersites:

He'll tickle it for his *concurry*.
Tro. et Cress. v. 2.

To CONCUR. To run together. In the sense of the etymology, *con-curro*.

Anone they fierce encountring both *concur'd*
With griesly looks, and faces like their fates.
Hughes's Arthur, E 3. b.

CONCUSSION. In the Latin sense, extortion; getting money by means of terror. And then *concuSSION*, rapine, pilleries, Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv. 75.

CONDEL, HENRY. A player contemporary with Shakespeare, and, in conjunction with Hemming, the editor of the first folio edition of his plays. He is introduced with Burbage and Lowin in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 11. He was chiefly celebrated as a comic actor.

CONDESCENT, *subs.* for condescension. Exemplified by Todd. Used also by Cudworth.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*, substituting *dog* for *cur*, as equivalent. A story is told of its arising from a mistake between Dr. Littleton and his amanuensis. It is certain, however, that it appears, prior to Littleton, in all the early editions of *Cockram's* small dictionary, as a synonyme for the word *agree*. Thus, "Agree; concur, cohere, *condog*, condescend." How it originated therefore does not appear. We find it in *Lyly's Galathea*, as if it was merely a burlesque of the right word:

So is it, and often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things *concur*. R. Concur, *condogge*. I will away.
Act iii. sc. 3.

CONDUCT. Conductor.

And there is in this business more than nature
Was ever *conduct* of. *Temp.* v. 1.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
Ben Jons. Ev. M. out of H.

To CONEY-CATCH. See CONY-CATCH.

CONFECT. A sweet-meat. The word is now corrupted into *comfit*, by which the trace of the etymology (*confectus*, Lat.) is lost. *Confectioner* still retains its original form. *Comfit* was, however, already written in Shakespeare's time. See the folio of 1623.

Count-confect, in *Much Ado ab. N.* iv. 1. is well illustrated by

Affording me—no better word,
Than of a carpet, civet, *comfit-lord*.
Hon. Gh. 181.

To CONFECT. To prepare as sweet-meats. In this, and many other cases, I think it more probable that the verb was formed from the substantive than the contrary. In this I differ from Mr.

Todd, but the point is hardly worth disputing.

Not roses'-oile from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.

Browne, Br. Past. I. ii.

CONFECTION. A sweet-meat. This was probably the original word, then shortened into *confect*, and lastly changed to *comfit*. *Confection* is French of the same date; and *confectio* meant the same in low Latin. But it was extended to various compounds, so that *confectionarius* meant an apothecary, or compounder of drugs. See *Du Cange*.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? Yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*. *Cymb.* i. 6.

In the sense of a drug:

If Pisanio
Have, said she, given his mistress the
confection
Which I gave him for a cordial, she is serv'd
As I would serve a rat. *Cymb.* v. 5.

To CONFEDER. To confederate; the same word abbreviated.

The king, espying me apart from those
With whom I *confedered* in band before.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 286.

The souldiers, having *confedered* together,
dyd focke about Galba.
North's Plut. Lives, 280 D.

CONFINER. A borderer; one who lives on the confines of another country. Not now in use. To *confine*, in this sense, is also nearly disused; the substantive is used, but with its accent changed, being now on the first syllable, *confine*. See *Todd*. *Confiner* was generally accented on the second syllable, but not always.

The senate had stirr'd up the *confiners*
And gentlemen of Italy. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

Happie *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soyle, and oft 'scape tyrants'
hands. *Dan Civ. W.* i. 69.

Shakespeare has *confineless*, for boundless. *Macb.* iv. 3.

To CONFOUND. Applied by Shakespeare to the spending of time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glen-
dower. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

How could'st thou in a mile *confound* an
hour? *Coriol.* i. 6.

So also in two other instances, *Jul. Caes.* i. 1. and *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 4.

To CONGREE. To agree together.
Doth keep in one consent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close.
Hen. V. i. 2.

Modern editors have arbitrarily changed the word to *congruing*.

To CONJECT. To conjecture. The old quarto of *Othello* reads thus:

From one that so imperfectly *conjects*.
Othell. iii. 3.

In the first folio it is changed to *conceits*; so that *conject* was probably beginning to be disused. It is found in other authors.

Now reason I or *conject* with myself.
Acolastus, 1540.

Cited by Steevens.

Madam, the reason of these vehement tearmes,
Cyrus doth neither know, nor can *conject*.
Wars of Cyrus, 4to. E. 1. b. 1594.

To CONJURE. To agree. Accented on the first.

Thou maist not coldly set
Our soveraigne processe, which imports at full,
By letters *conjuring* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Hamlet. iv. 3.*

To *conjure*, obtestor, or to bind by asseveration, and to *cónjure*, to use magical arts, were not then always distinguished from each other, or from this; all were accented *cónjure*. Instances are found in Shakespeare both ways: and Hall has *conjúr'd*, for raised by conjuration:

But who *conjúr'd* this bawdie Poggie's ghost?
Sat. B. 2. S. 1.

So fluctuating was accent as yet.

CONSENT, for Concent. Musical accord.

For government, though high, and low,
and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*,
Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like musick. *Hen. V. i. 2.*

Why the modern editors, who changed the spelling of Shakespeare, to suit modern readers, did not change this to *concent*, it is not easy to say.

To CONSKITE, or CONSKITT. Merdis aspergere.

By the means of which, they gripe all, devour all, *conskite* all, burn all, etc.

Rabelais, Oz. B. 5. ch. 11.

The company began to stop their nose; for he had *conskitted* himself with meer anguish and perplexity.
Id. B. 2. ch. 19.

CONSUMMATE, verbal adjective, for the participle consummated, or being consummated.

Do you the office, Friar, which *consummate*;
Return him here again.

Meas. for Meas. v. last sc.

The accent here is doubtful; but Shakespeare and his contemporaries generally accent the first syllable.

The fulness of his fortunes winged them
To *cónsummate* this match.

Lady Alimony, D 4.

CONTECK, for Contest; in Chaucer *conteke*.

Retained by Spenser. See *Todd*. Mr. Tyrwhitt marks it as Saxon, but no such word is found in that language. Skinner supposed it only a corruption of *contest*. Gascoigne also has it:

But, for I found some *contecke* and debate,
In regiment where I was woont to rule.

Works, 4to. 1587. Sign. h 4.

CONTENTATION. Very commonly used for contentment, or satisfaction, and even so late as by *Arbuthnot*. See *Todd*. I suspect it ought to be substituted for *contention* in the following passage, unless the speaker be intended to express himself incorrectly, which does not seem probable.

Content? I was never in better *contentation*
in my life.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. Weap. v. 1.

The first folio, however, as well as the modern editions, gives *contention*.

CONTINENT. That in which any thing is contained. The original sense of the word, by its etymology. It is frequently so used by Shakespeare, and the usage was long thought peculiar to him, but Mr. Todd has shown other authorities for it. More might easily be adduced.

Great vessels into lesse are emptied never,
There's a redoundance past their *continent*
ever.

Bussy d'Ambois, 4to. Sign. D 2. b.

To CONTRARY. To oppose, counteract. Accented on the second.

You must *contráry* me! Marry, 'tis time!
Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

I will not *contráry* your majesty; for time must wear out that love hath wrought.

Lyly, Alex. et Comp. iii. 4.

Exemplified by Todd, but not noticed as obsolete.

To CONTRIVE. To wear out, to pass away. From *contrivi*, the praet. of *contero*. One of the disused Latinisms. See CONTINENT, and CONFINER.

Please you we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

In travelling countryes, we three have *contrived*

Full many a yeare.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 181.

After mutch counsayle, and great tyme *contrived* in their several examinations.

Pal. of Pleas. D d 2.

See also *Todd's Johnson*.

CONVERTITE. A convert; one who has changed his notions.

Out of these *convertites* there is much matter to be heard and learn'd. *As you l. it*, v. 4.

You must now prepare,

In all your grace's pomp, to entertain
Your cousin who is now a *convertite*.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. iii. sub fin.

To CONVEY. A more decent term for to steal; as Ancient Pistol learnedly distinguishes.

Convey, the wise it call. Steal! — foh, a
fico for the phrase!

Merry W. W. i. 3.

But, as I am Crack, I will *convey*, cross-bite, and cheat upon Simplicius.

Marston's What you will, Anc. Dr. ii. 260.

Hence also *conveyance* is used for dishonesty, and a *conveyer* for a robber.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.

1 Hen. VI. i. 3.

Oh good, *convey*! *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

Rich. II. iv. sub fin.

A *conveyancer* is different. See *Todd*.

To CONVINC. To overcome. A Latinism.

His two chamberlains

I will, with wine and wassell so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume.

Macb. i. 7.

Now you look finely indeed, Win! this cap
does *convince*.

B. Jon. Bart. F. i. I.

Also for to *convict*. See *Todd*.

To CONVIVE. To feast together, to be convivial.

Go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* we.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

To CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat, or impose; a cony, or rabbit, being considered as a very simple animal. It has been shown, from

Decker's *English Villanies*, that the system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the 17th century: that a collective society of sharpers was called a *warren*, and their dupes *rabbit-suckers*, (that is, young rabbits) or conies. One of their chief decoys was the selling goods or trash, to be resold at a loss, as explained under COMMODITY. They had several other terms of their art, all derived from the warren. See this well stated in *Mr. D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit.* vol. iii. p. 78 et seq. At other times the gang were *bird-catchers*, and their prey a *gull*, etc. *ibid*.

Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business.

Tam. Shr. v. 1.

Whoreson *coney-catching* rascal! I could eat the very hilts for anger.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. iii. 1.

Shakespeare has once used it to express harmless roguery, playing jocular tricks, and no more. When Grumio will not answer his fellow-servants, except in a jesting way, Curtis says to him,

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*.

Tam. Shr. iv. 1.

CONY-CATCHER. A sharper, or cheat. Minshew has well expressed the origin of the term:

A *conie-catcher*, a name given to deceivers, by a metaphor, taken from those that rob warrens, and conie-grounds, using all means, sleights, and cunning to deceive them, as pitching of haies before their holes, fetching them in by tumblers, etc.

Dict.

See! See! impostors! *cony-catchers*!

Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr. ii. 253.

A COOLING CARD. A phrase probably borrowed from primero, or some other game in which money was staked upon a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary. *Met.* Something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant.

There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*.

1 Hen. VI. v. 4.

These hot youths

I fear, will find a *cooling card*.

B. et Fl. Island Pr. i. 3.

Euphues, to the intent that he might bridle the overlashings of Philautus, conveyed into his studie a certeine pamphlet, which

he tearmed a *cooling card* for Philautus; yet generally to be applied to all lovers.

Euphues, p. 39.

We have no instance of it in the original sense.

COP, or COPPE. The top of any thing. The head. Is is pure Saxon. It is abundantly illustrated in *Todd's Johnson*.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood; but 't stands *a-cop*.

B. Jons. Alch. ii. 6.

Wherefore, as some suppose, of copper-mines in me I Copper-land was call'd; but some will have 't to be From the old Britains brought, for *cop* they use to call The tops of many hills, which I am stor'd withal. *Drayton, Polyolb.* 30. p. 1225.

He should have said Saxons, rather than Britons.

COPATAIN. A word hitherto found only in the following passage, but supposed to be made from *cop*, and to mean high-crowned.

Oh fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain* hat.

Tam. Shr. v. 1.

COPEMAN. The same as chapman, or merchant. From to *cope*, which meant to exchange: both from *ceap*, a market.

He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.

B. Jon. Fox, iii. 5.

Verstegan gives the derivation thus:

Ceapman, for this we now say *chapman*, which is as much as to say as a merchant, or *copeman*.

Restit. of D. Int. p. 166.

COPESMATE. The same word *cope*, compounded with *mate* instead of *man*; meaning therefore evidently a partner or companion in merchandise.

Mishapen Time, *opesmate* of ugly night.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 526.

No better *opes mates*!

I'll go seek them out with this light in my hand.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 146.

See it further exemplified in *Todd's Johnson*.

COPHETUA. An imaginary African king, of whom the legendary ballads told, that he fell in love with the daughter of a beggar, and married her. The song is extant in *Percy's Reliques*, vol. i. p. 198. and is several times alluded

to by Shakespeare and others. The name of the fair beggar-maid, according to that authority, was *Zenelophon*; but Dr. Percy considered that as a corruption of *Penelophon*; which is the name in the ballad.

The magnanimous and most illustrate king *Cophetua* set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar *Zenelophon*.

Love's L. L. iv. 1.

The following lines of the ballad are alluded to in *Romeo and Juliet*:

The blinded boy that shootes so trim,
From heaven down did hie;
He drew a dart and shot at him,
In place where he did lye.

See *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 1. According to B. Jonson this king was remarkable for his riches.

I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king *Cophetua*.

Ev. Man in his H. iii. 4.

It has been conjectured that there was some old drama on this subject, in which these riches might be mentioned. From this play probably the bombastic lines spoken by Ancient Pistol were quoted:

O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
Let king *Cophetua* know the truth thereof.
2 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.

And perhaps this:

Spoke like the bold *Cophetua's* son!
Wits, O. Pl. viii. 429.

The worthy monarch seems to have been a favourite hero for a rant.

COPPED. Having a high and prominent top; from *cop*.

These they call first Jemoglans, who have their faces shaven, in token of servitude, wearing long coates and *copped* caps, not unlike to our idiots.

Sandys, Travels, p. 47.

With high-*copt* hats, and feathers flaunt a flaunt.

Gascoigne, Hearbes, p. 216.

Were they as *copped* and high-crested as marish whoops.

Rabelais, Ozell, B. II. ch. xii.

COPPLE-CROWNS are the same thing; high-topped crowns.

And what's their feather?

Like the *copple* crown

The lapwing has.

Randolph, Amynt. ii. 3.

Soon after follows:

O sweet lady-birds!

With *copple* crowns, and wings but on one side.

Ibid.

COPPLE-TANKT, COPPINTANK, and COP-TANKT, are all of similar formation.

Upon their heads they wore felt hats, *copple-tanked*, a quarter of an ell high, or more.

Comines, by Danet. B 5. b.

Then should come in the doctours of Loven, [Louvain] with their great *coppin-tankes*, and doctours hattes.

Bee-hive of Rom. Ch. I 7. b.

A *coptankt* hat, made on a Flemish block.

Gasc. Workes, N 8. b.

COPY. Plenty; from *copia*. It is several times used by B. Jonson, but is not peculiar to him; Mr. Todd has quoted it from the preface to the English Bible, and Mr. Gifford says that it is found in Chaucer.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve his humour thus.

Ev. Man out of H. i. 1.

To gain the opinion of *copy*, utter all they can, however unfitly.

Address pref. to the Alchemist.

Cicero said Roscius contended with him, by varietie of lively gestures to surmount the *copy* of his speach [i. e. copiousness].

Puttenham, B. i. ch. 14.

CORANTO. A swift and lively dance.

Courant, Fr.; from *correre*, Ital. to run: written also *corranto*.

And teach lavoltas high, and swift *corantos*.

Hen. V. iii. 5.

They are thus described by Sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

What shall I name those *current* traverses,
That on a triple dactyl foot do run,
Close by the ground, with sliding passages,
Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won

Which with best order can all order shun:
For every where he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.

Stanza 69.

Hence we find a *coranto pace* used for a very swift pace:

But away rid I, Sir; put my horse to a *coranto pace*, and left my fiddle behind me.

Middleton, More Diss. Anc. Dr. iv. 411.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from *Cordova*.

Corrupted also into *cordwayn*, or *cordewayne*. Whence a shoemaker is still technically called a cordwainer.

Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.

Fletch. Faithf. Sh. i. 1.

So Spenser:

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 6.

CORIANDER SEED. A familiar and jocular term for money. The seeds of *coriander* being hemispheres, flattened on one side, may perhaps have given some rude idea of pieces of money.

Which they told us was neither for the sake of her piety, parts, or person, but for the fourth comprehensive p, portion; the spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. IV. ch. ix. p. 123.

A CORINTHIAN. A wench, a debauched man. The fame of Corinth as a place of resort for loose women was not yet extinct. It had flourished from the times of ancient Greece.

And tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all her young *Corinthian* laity. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.*

Corinth was even a current name for a house of ill repute.

Would we could see you at *Corinth*!

Tim. of Ath. ii. 2.

CORNEMUSE, or CORNAMUTE. A bagpipe.

The French *Manuel Lexique*, by the Abbé Prévost, defines it exactly as a bagpipe: "Instrument de musique champêtre, à vent et à anche. Il est composé de trois chalumeaux, et d'une peau remplie de vent, qui se serre sous le bras pour en jouer, en remuant les doigts sur les trous des chalumeaux."

Drayton rather inaccurately speaks of it as distinct from the bagpipe, in reciting country instruments:

Even from the shrillest shawn, unto the *cornamute*.

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round. *Polyolb. iv. p. 736.*

COROLLARY. Something added, or even superfluous. No great deviation from the original sense.

Bring a *corollary*

Rather than want. *Temp. iv. 1.*

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be

With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.

Pl. Faithf. Sheph. i. 1.

So Spenser in his pastorals.

CORONEL. The original Spanish word for *colonel*. This fully accounts for the

modern pronunciation of the latter word, *curnel*.

Afterwards their *coronell*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their armes like souldiers.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.

Flecknoe's Enigm. Characters.

That is, as a good travelling name, for disguise.

Our early dictionaries also give *coronel* for colonel.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY. A high festival of the church of Rome, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in memory, as was supposed, of the miraculous confirmation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, under Pope Urban IV.

This was the usual time for performing the mysteries, or sacred dramas, of which, in England, those of Coventry were particularly famous, as is related in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 116. They are thus alluded to in an old drama:

This devyll and I were of olde acqueyntance,
For oft in the play of *Corpus Christi*
He hath play'd the devyll at Coventry.

Four Ps., O. P. i. 85.

The Chester Mysteries were also famous, and were performed at the same feast, and sometimes at Whitsuntide. A few copies of the latter have been printed for the members of the *Roxburghe Club*, by James Heywood Markland, Esq. from an Harleian MS. with an excellent preliminary discourse. This was in 1818.

CORRIGIBLE, for corrective. Having the power of correction. This sense is clearly improper, yet Mr. Todd has shown that it was used by Jonson as well as Shakespeare.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this, lies in our will. *Othello*, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him, Crispinus? *Poetaster*, ii.

Yet Shakespeare has also used it rightly:

Bending down his *corrigible* neck.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 12.

CORSEY, COR'SIVE, and CORZIE. All, I

believe, corruptions of *corrosive*; meaning therefore, as a substantive, any thing that *corrodes*. *Corrosive* itself was used as a substantive, and spoken as two syllables, even when written without contraction.

Whereas he meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with streight diet tame his subborne
malady. *Spens. F. Q. I. x. 25.*

Elsewhere Spenser writes it so:

And that same bitter *cor'sive* which did eat
Her tender heart, and made refraine from
meat. *Id. ib. IV. ix. 15.*

And more than all the rest this greev'd him
cheefe,

And to his heart a *corsive* was eternell.

Harringt. Ariost. xliii. 83.

For ev'ry cordiall that my thoughts apply
Turns to a *cor'sive*, and doth eat it farder.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.

This was a *cor'sive* to old Edward's days,
And without ceasing fed upon his bones.

Drayt. Leg. of P. Gav. p. 571.

We find it written *corzie*:

He feels a *corzie* cold his heart to know.

Harr. Ariost. xx. 97.

I thought once this might be put for *coryza*, or rheum; but the similarity of the two passages from this author shows plainly what he meant.

In one place it seems to mean distress or inconvenience.

His perplexed mother was driven to make
him by force be tended, with extreme *corsey*
to herselfe, and annoyance to him.

Pembr. Arcad. L. 3. p. 297.

Here also it is much the same:

The discontent

You seem to entertain, is merely causeless; —
— And therefore, good my lord, discover it,
That we may take the spleen and *corsey*
from it.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr. iii. 348.

The editor's note is quite erroneous.

CORTINE, for curtain. *Cortina*, Lat. Only an antiquated spelling.

Talk of the affairs

The cloudes, the *cortines*, and the mysteries,
That are afoot.

B. Jons Masq. of Neptune's Triumph.

Cortina striata, a pleited or folded *cortine*,
or a *cortine* that hath long strakes in it.

Fleming's Nomencl. p. 247. b.

COSIER. See COZIER.

COSSET. A lamb, or other young animal, brought up by hand. Being a rustic word, I cannot believe that it had an Italian derivation.

I shall give thee yon *cosset* for thy payne.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept.

A pet of any kind.

And I am for the *cosset*, his charge; did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?

B. Jons. Barth. F. i. 1.

COST. A rib. From the Latin *costa*.

It is an automa, [automaton] runs under water,

With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an anger, with which tail she wriggles

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii. 1.

This is like some modern projects.

COSTARD. A man's head; or a large kind of apple. Which is the original sense, is not yet settled. Mr. Gifford positively says the *apple*; (Note on the *Alchemist*, Act v. sc. 1.): and certainly we do not find it used for a head, except in ludicrous or contemptuous language. It occurs five times in Shakespeare, and always in that way. Yet Skinner tells us that *coster* meant a head, and derives that from *coppe*: quasi, *copster*. His authority has been generally followed.

Ise try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder.

Lear, iv. 6.

Well, knave, an I had thee alone, I would surely rap thy *costard*.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 66.

That I may hear and answer what you say,
With my school-dagger 'bout your *costard*,
Sir.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.

Once we find it used for the covering of the head, the cap:

Take an ounce from mine arm, and, doctor
Deuzace,

I'll make a close-stool of your velvet *costard*.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iii. 4.

The modern editors of these plays have made foolish work, in changing *custard* to *costard*, where the former was right. *Loyal Subj.* ii. 5. To "crown with a custard," means to clap a *custard* on his head, the effect of which must of course be ludicrous.

As a species of apple, it is enumerated with others, but it must have been a very common sort, as it gave a name to the dealers in apples:

Apples be so divers of form and substance, that it were infinite to decribe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as your *puffs*

called mala pulmonea; others more of water than wind, as your *costards* and pomewaters, called hydrotica.

Muffett's Health's Improvement, p. 196.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pomewater.

Drayt. Polyolb. 8.

COSTARD-MONGER, or COSTERMONGER. A seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. They seem to have been frequently Irish.

Her father was an Irish *costar-monger*.

B. Jons. Alch. iv. 1.

In England, Sir, troth I ever laugh when I think on't;

— Why, Sir, there all the *coster-mongers* are Irish.

2 P. Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. p. 375.

Costermongers were usually noisy, whence old Morose in *Epicoene* is said to swoon at the voice of one. Their bawling was proverbial:

And then he'll rail, like a rude *coster-monger*,

That school-boys had couzened of his apples,
As loud and senseless.

B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady, iv. 1.

They were general fruit-sellers. The *costard-monger* in Jonson's *Barth. Fair* cries only pears.

COSTER-MONGER, jocularly used as an adjective. Any thing meanly mercenary, like a petty dealer in apples, whose character was bad in various ways. See APPLE-SQUIRE.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *coster-monger* times, that true valour is turned bear-herd.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Where note, that times is not in the two folios, but is supplied from the quarto, and that *bear-herd* should probably be *bear-ward*, the quarto having *berod*. *Bear-herd* occurs, however, in other passages.

COSTMARY. The herb *balsamita vulgaris*, called also *alecost*, as it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep; as also into the barrels and stands, amongst those herbes wherewith they do make sage ale.

Johns. Gerrard, B. ii. ch. 208.

The purple hyacinth, and fresh *costmarie*.

Spens. Gnat.

TO COTE. To pass by, to pass the side of another. *Costoyer*, old French, in which the *s* was soon dropped, and is now not written. The same as to **COAST**.

We *coted* them on the way, and hither they are coming. *Ham.* ii. 2.

Her amber hair for foul hath amber *coted*.
Love's L. L. iv. 3.

That is, hath so far passed amber, as to make it seem foul.

The buck broke gallantly; my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at first behind; marry, presently *coted* and outstripped them.

Ret. from Parn. Orig. of Dr. iii. p. 238.

This is exact, first *coted*, i. e. went by the side, then outstripped them.

Chapman is also quoted by *Johnson*.

It was, however, a common sporting term, and by that probably made familiar to Shakespeare. Drayton has it, where he particularly professes to give the account of coursing in its true terms:

Which in the proper terms the muse doth thus report.

Cotes is thus introduced in that place:

When each man run his horse with fixed eyes, and notes

Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other *coats*. *Polyolb.* xxiii. p. 1115.

The passage from the *Return from Parnassus*, above cited, seems to prove that it was used also in buck-hunting.

COTE, or COAT, s. in similar usage. A pass, a go-by, as we sometimes say.

But when *he* cannot reach her,

This, giving him a *coat*, about again doth fetch her. *Drayton, ibid.*

A COT-QUEAN, probably *cock-quean*; that is, a male *quean*, a man who troubles himself with female affairs; which old Capulet is doing when the Nurse tells him,

Go, you *cot-quean*, go,

Get you to bed. *Rom. et Jul.* iv. 4.

In the following passage, it means *masculine hussey*, it is spoken by Ovid, as Jupiter, to Julia, as Juno:

We tell thee, thou angerest us, *cot-quean*; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-quean*ity. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iv. 3.

It continued long in use in the former sense, and is quoted even from Addison, who compares a woman meddling with state affairs to a man interfering in female business, a *cot-quean*, adding, "each of the sexes should keep within its bounds." See QUEAN.

It seems to have meant also a hen-pecked husband, which suits the same derivation.

COTSALE. A corruption of *Cotswold*, open downs in Gloucestershire, very favourable for coursing.

How does your fallow greyhound, Sir? I heard say he was outrun on *Cotsale*.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

This might refer to common coursing, and therefore does not at all affect the date of the play, which Warton endeavoured to fix from the establishment of *Dover's Games* on *Cotswold*. They were not founded till the reign of James I. See DOVER.

A sheep was jocularly called a *Cots-old* or *Cotswold lion*, from the extensive pastures in that part. It is among Ray's Proverbs, under Gloucestershire, p. 242. So Harrington:

Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of *Cotsold Lyons* first to England came.

Epigr. B. iii. Ep. 18.

TO COTTON. To succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it *cottons*, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete. It is often joined with *geer*, which is also a technical and manufacturing term.

Still, mistress Dorothy! This *geer* will *cotton*. *B. et Fl. Mons. Tho.* iv. 8.

Now, Hephestion, doth not this matter *cotton* as I would.

Lyly's Alex. et Camp. iii. 4. O. Pl. ii. 122.

It *cottens* well, it cannot choose but beare A pretty napp. *Family of Love*, D 3. b.

This is exact to the presumed origin of the phrase. Sometimes, by a still further extension of the metaphor, it meant to agree:

Styles and I cannot *cotten*.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, B 2. b.

Else the matter would *cotten* but ill favouredly with our loving mother, the holy church. *Beehive of Rom. Ch.* R r. 7.

Swift seems to be the latest authority for the word.

COTTYER. A cottager. *Cottier* in old French law was the same as *roturier*. See *Cotgrave*.

Himself goes patch'd like some bare *cotty*er, Lest he might ought the future stock *appeyre*.

Hall, Sat. IV. ii. 9.

Cotin also meant a cottage. See *Lacombe's Dict. du vieux Langage*, tom. 2.

COVENT. Old French, as well as English, for convent. Hence the name of *Covent-Garden*. Mr. Todd has abundantly exemplified the word. I shall only add the authority of the venerable *Latimer*:

Neither doe I now speake of my selfe and my *covent*, as the beging fryers were wont to doe. I have enough, I thanke God, and I neede not to begge. *Sermons*, fol. 92. b.

Coventry is not supposed to be derived from this, but from *Cune*, a small river on which it stands.

COVENTRY BLUE. The dyeing of blue thread was formerly a material part of the trade of Coventry. This thread was much used for working or embroidering upon white linen.

I have lost my thimble, and a skein of *Coventry blue*, I had to work Gregory Lichfield a handkerchief. *B. Jons. Gipsies Metam.*

And she gave me a shirt collar, wrought over with no counterfeit stuff. *G.* What, was it gold? *I.* Nay, 'twas better than gold. *G.* What was it? *I.* Right *Coventry blue*.

Geo. a Greene, O. Pl. iii. p. 22.

I have heard that the chief trade of *Coventry* was heretofore in making *blew thread*; and the towne was rich ever upon that trade.

W. Stafford.

COVENTRY CROSS. This splendid and ornamental structure, now removed to the grounds of Stourhead, was once, in great part, covered with gilding. Speaking of Coventry, Drayton says, Her walls in good repair, her ports so bravely

built,
Her halls in good estate, her cross so richly gilt. *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 922.

COVETISE. Covetousness, Fr.

But you think, Curius,
'Tis *covetise* hath wrought me: if you love me
Change that unkind conceit.

B. Jons. Catil. ii. 3.

Thy mortal *covetice* perverts our laws,
And tears our freedom from our franchis'd hearts.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 240.

Used also by Spenser.

COVIN. An act of conspiracy between two or more persons to defraud others, from an old French word of the same meaning. Still in use as a law term. Fraud in general.

Where purchase comes by *covin* and deceit. *Gasc. Steele Glas.* l. 296.

Where customers conceale no *covine* usde. *Ibid.* 1111.

COULD. The old praeterite of *can* or *con*, to know: now used chiefly as an auxiliary sign of a mood. Often written without the *l*. See **COUTH**.

That he had found out one, their sovereign lord to be,
Com'n of the race of kings, and in their country born,
Could not one English word; of which he durst be sworn.

Drayt. Polyolb. ix. p. 835.

It written was there in th' Arabian toong,
Which toong Orlando perfect understood;

* * * * *
But at this time it him so deeply stoong,
It had bin well that he it never *could*.

Harr. Ariosto, xxiii. 85.

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, a likeness.

What find I here,

Fair Portia's *counterfeit*? What demigod
Hath gone so near creation?

Merch. of Ven. iii. 2.

Thou draw'st a *counterfeit* best in all Athens.

Timon of A. v. 1.

A certain painter brought Apelles the *counterfaite* of a face in a table.

Lyly's Euphues, p. 55.

Next after her was borne the *counterfeit* of
the princesse of Elis. *Pembr. Arcad.* p. 58.

COUNTERGATE. Some known place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the *counterguard* of the Castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk
by the *counter-gate*; which is as hateful to
me as the reek of a lime-kiln.

Merry W. W. iii. 3.

COUNTERPANE. The corresponding copy of a deed, now called the counter-part. Noticed by our old dictionaries. "*Schedulae antigraphum*," *Coles*.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*.

B. Jons. Induct. to Barth. Fair.

COUNTERPOINT, now changed to *counterpane*. A covering for a bed, formed in regular divisions. From the same word in French. Latined by *Coles*, "*Cadurcum contrapunctum*." The change of the last syllable to *pane*, probably arose from the idea of *panes*, or square openings, applied also to some parts of dress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,

Costly apparel, etc. *Tam. of Shr.* ii. 1.

Then I will have rich *counterpoints*, and musk.

Knack to know a Kn. cited by Steevens.

COUNTESS, ENGLISH. The English dame alluded to in the following passage, was probably the Countess of Essex, afterwards of Somerset, whose infamous amours and plots ended in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

He will not brook an empress, though thrice fairer

Than ever Maud was; or higher spirited

Than Cleopatra, or your *English Countess*.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, i. 1.

She is much more severely attacked, as she well deserved, by *Rich. Braithwaite*, if he was, as is supposed, the author of the *Honest Ghost*. Near the end of the first part he has an epitaph, entitled, "Upon our Age's Messalina, insatiate Madona, the matchless English *Corombona*." p. 99. In this poem the chief features of her delinquency are touched with a strong hand. She was tried with her husband, and condemned, in 1616; but both were pardoned afterwards, to the everlasting disgrace of James.

COUNTY, for Count; or a nobleman in general.

A ring the *county* wears,

That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.

All's Well, iii. 7.

Gismund, who loves the *countie* Palurin.

Arg. to Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. p. 165.

Applied to Orsino, *Duke of Illyria*:

Run after that same peevish messenger,

The *county's* man, he left this ring behind
him.

Twelfth N. i. 5.

To COURB. To bend, or stoop. *Se courber*, Fr.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.

Hamlet, iii. 4.

The word is found in the older writers. The modern editors of Shakespeare have absurdly printed it *curb*.

To COURE. Usually written to *cower* or *cowre*, to stoop or bend over any thing.

Couver, Fr.

They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be
bleard with smooke.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. p. 9.

It is so spelt by Spenser also.

COURT-CHIMNEY. Probably a chimney built in the corner of a room.

They use no rostr, but for themselves and their household; nor no fire, but a little *court chimnie* in their owne chamber.

Green's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 414. repr.

Or else it was something of a stove.

COURT-CUPBOARD. Apparently a kind of moveable closet or buffet, in which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

Place that [a watch] o' the *court-cupboard*,
let it lie

Full in the view of her thief-whorish eye.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 77.

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with
its furniture of plate.

Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr. iii. 394.

Elsewhere it is called a *cupboard of plate*:

Is the *cupboard of plate* set out?

A Trick to catch, etc. Anc. Dr. v. 217.

It was therefore evidently moveable, and only brought out on certain occasions. It was sometimes adorned with carved figures:

With a lean visage, like a carved face

On a *court-cupboard*.

Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 2.

It is evidently the same as is called in *Comenius's Janua*, ed. 1659, a "livery cupboard."

Golden and gilded beakers, cruizes, great cups, crystal glasses, cans, tankards, and two-ear'd pots, are brought forth out of the *cupboard*, and glass case, and being rinsed and rub'd with a pot-brush, are set on the *livery-cupboard*.

No. 562.

COURT HOLY-WATER. A proverbial phrase for flattery, and fine words without deeds; borrowed from the French, who have their *eau benite de la cour*, in the same sense. Ray has it in his *Proverbs*, p. 184.

O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door.

Lear, iii. 2.

Coles renders it in Latin, "*Promissa rei expertia, fumus aulicus*."

The Diction. Comique of Le Roux thus defines the French phrase: "*On dit d'un homme qui fait beaucoup de compliments, ou de promesses sur les-*

quelles il ne faut pas faire grand fondement, que c'est de l'eau bénite de la cour, parcequ'on n'est point chiche de belles promesses à la cour, non plus que d'eau bénite à l'église."

The phrase is still current in France. In 1812 appeared a comedy by Mr. Picard, the title of which was "Les Prometteurs, ou l'Eau bénite de la Cour," of which an account is given in the *Esprit des Journaux* for October 1812. p. 59. *Eau bénite de la cave*, is now jocularly used for strong liquors.

COURTLAX, or CURTLAX. A short crooked sword; one of the various forms which have been given in English to the French word *coutelas*, as *curtle-axe*, etc. many of them implying some reference to an axe, though *coutelas* is made only from *cultellus*.

His *curtlax* by his thigh, short, hooked fine. *Fairf. Tasso*, ix. 82.

A COURTNOLL. Some appendage to a court, but what does not appear.

Now every lowt must have his son a *court-noll*. *Green's Quip*, etc.

In the *Harl. Misc.* vol. v. p. 403, ed. 1810, it is explained, "with a head dressed like that of a courtier;" but the son is said to *be*, not to *wear* or *have*, a *courtnoll*, which seems to preclude that interpretation.

COUTH. The old praeterite of *can*, to know; the same as *coud* or *could*. See the latter.

Well *couth* hee tune his pipe, and frame his still. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Jan.* v. 10.

E. K., who probably was Spenser himself, thus comments upon it: "*Couth* cometh of the verb *conne*, to know, or to have skil. As well interpreteth the same, the worthy Sir Tho. Smith, in his booke of government."

As I my little flocke on Ister banke,
A little flocke, but well my pipe they *couth*,
Did piping lead. *Sidn. Arcad.* p. 397.

Cow, for Coward.

Did'st thou not say even now,
That Carisophus, my master, was no man,
but a *cowe*,
In takinge so many blowes, and give never
a blow agayn.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 215.

The derivation of *coward* is doubted.

It certainly might come from *coward*, French. But Menage says that *cou-hart* is German for it, and is made from *cou* and *hart*, which is the same as the English, *cow-heart*. It may therefore be either derived from the German or originally English. A *cow* is notoriously a timid animal, considering her strength and formidable appearance. We find here *cowe* used alone, in the sense of coward, and shall see *cowish* also, for timid. I would not go further for a derivation.

Codardo, in Italian, is clearly made from *coda*, one that drops his tail in fear, or remains in the tail or rear of the army; the French word may be made from it, and the English from that; or the resemblance may be casual. See *Todd*, who has much on the subject.

COWISH. Dastardly, timid.

It is the *cowish* tenor of his spirit

That dares not undertake. *Lear*, iv. 2.

We have also to *cow* in common use, for to overcome with terror. I have not met with any dictionary which gives *cow-hearted*, yet I am convinced that the word may be found.

Cox, Captain. A Warwickshire gentleman, who, by his knowledge of old legends and customs, contributed to the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle. From Laneham's Letter describing those entertainments, it appears that he had a collection of old books, curious at that time, but which now would be nearly inestimable. He is introduced by Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of Owls*, and with allusion to the sports above mentioned:

This *captain Cox*, by St. Mary,
Was at Bullen with king Harry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library;
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned.

Vol. viii. p. 56. ed. Giff.

COXCOMB, that is, *cock's comb*. The cap of the licensed fool was often terminated at the top with a *cock's* head and *comb*, and some of the feathers. Hence it was often used for the cap itself. The fool in *Lear*, therefore, alluding to his cap, says,

There, take my *coxcomb*; why this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*.
Lear, i. 4.

Therefore it was often jocularly used to signify a head:

He has broken my head across, and given Sir Toby a bloody *coxcomb* too.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

As many *coxcombs* as you threw caps up, will he tumble down.
Coriol. iv. 6.

It is clearly an error to put this as the first sense. Afterwards, indeed, it came to mean a foolish conceited fellow, as it still does. Minshew exactly illustrates the primitive sense.

To Cox. To decoy, allure, or flatter. This word is abundantly and judiciously illustrated by Mr. Todd, who shows clearly that it was currently used as an original word. *Decoy* is probably made from it. Also to stroke, or sooth with the hand, which is a species of allurement.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed, While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

And while she *coys* his sooty cheeks, and curls his sweaty top.

Warner, Alb. Engl. B. 6. p. 148.

Coy, adj. seems to be used by Drayton for rare or curious; which is very analogous to its other senses.

Shepherd, these things been all too *coy* for me;

Whose youth is spent in jollity and mirth, Like hidden arts been better fitting thee.

Eclogue 7. p. 1418.

Coy, s. is also clearly used for a decoy, in the following passage:

To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes*, by the influence of a white powder.

Lady Alimony, Act 3. sub fin.

COYSTRIL. See *COISTREL*. *Coystrel* has been erroneously used sometimes for *kestrel*, a bad species of hawk. See also *CASTREL*.

COZIER. One who sows; probably from *coser*, Span. to sow; or *cousu*, Fr. Dr. Johnson interprets it a *taylor*, but Minshew, Phillips, Kersey, and Coles, say a botcher or cobbler. Minshew gives the derivation from Spanish.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

Mr. Steevens, not with his usual sagacity, fancied *cotty*, used by Hall, to be the same word; which certainly means cottager.

CRAB, ROASTED. This wild English apple, roasted before the fire and put into ale, was a very favourite indulgence in early times. So Robin Goodfellow says,
And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a *roasted crab*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

So the oldest English ballad:

I love no rost, but a nut-browne tote,
And a *crab* layd in the fire.

Gamm. Gurton, ii. 1.

And sit downe in my chayre, by my wife faire Alison,

And tourne a *crabbe* in the fire, as mery as Pope Jone. *Dam. et Pith.* O. Pl. i. 223.

Now a *crab in the fire* were worth a good grote,

That I might quaffe with captain Tom Tospot. *Like will to like*, c. 21.

CRABAT, for *Cravat*, in some editions of *Hudibras*; probably from a mistaken notion of its etymology. But Skinner was certainly right in deriving it from the *Croat* soldiers, who were called in French *Cravates*. Menage is very clear upon the subject: "On l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunté cette sorte d'ornement des *Croates*, qu'on appelle ordinairement *Cravates*." He then specifies the exact time when the fashion was assumed: "Ce fut en 1636 que nous prîmes cette sorte de collet des *cravates*, par le commerce que nous eumes en ce temslà en Allemagne, au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'empereur." *Origines de la L. Fr.* The same origin is given by Prevost, in the *Manuel Lexique*. Coles has it *crabbat*, and translates it "Sudarium linteum complicatum."

The handkerchief about the neck,

Canonical *crabat* of Smec.

Hudib. I. iii. v. 1165.

It is *crabat* also in Townley's edition, vol. i. p. 292.

In his poem of *Du Val*, Butler seems to have written *cravat*:

To understand *cravats* and plumes,
And the most modish from the old perfumes.
Stanza 3.

This latter form is still in use.

CRACK. A boy; generally a pert, lively boy: one that cracks or boasts. There is no occasion for referring to the Icelandic for its derivation.

I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was but a *crack*, not thus high.
2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Since we are turn'd *cracks*, let us study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation; act freely, carelessly, and capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver.

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. ii. 1.

It is a rogue, a wag, his name is Jack,
A notable dissembling lad, a *crack*.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 554.

TO CRAKE. To boast. *Kraecken*, Dutch. I make this the primitive, rather than the substantive, on account of the etymology. To *crack*, in the same sense, is of rather more recent usage, and is probably only a corruption of this.

As little do I esteeme those that boast of their ancestours, and have themselves no vertue, as I doe those that *crake* of their love, and have no modestie.

Euph. et his Engl. K 2.

She was bred and nurst

On Cynthus hill, whence she her name did take;

Then is she mortal borne, howso ye *crake*.
Sp. F. Q. VII. vii. 50.

CRAKE, s. A brag or boast.

Great *crakes* hath beene made that all should be well, but, when all came to all, little or nothing was done.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 28. b.

Leasinges, back-bytings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Sp. F. Q. II. xi. 10.

CRAKER. A boaster.

These barking whelpes were never good biters;

Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.
Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. p. 215.

CRAMP-RINGS. We find these rings mentioned in several old authors, both in verse and prose. Their form probably was not material, but their supposed virtue in preventing the *cramp* was conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday, among the ceremonies of that great day. Our kings of the Plantagenet line were used to give such

rings. See *Brand's Pop. Antiq. 4to. ed. vol. i. p. 128.*

I Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring*.
Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 250.

Because Goshawk goes in a shag-ruff band, with a face sticking up in't, which shows like an agget set in a *cramp ring*, he thinks I'm in love with him.
Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. p. 86.

They were even reocmmended by physicians:

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe ringes*, and so given without mony or petition.
Borde's Breviary of Health, ch. 327. ed. 1598.

Lord Berners wrote from Spain to have some *cramp-rings* sent to him by "my Lorde Cardinall, his grace."
Brand, ut supr.

CRANES IN THE VINTRY, THE THREE. The Vintry in Thames-street, which still gives its name to a ward of the city of London, was early a royal wharf, for landing foreign wines. The *three cranes* were originally three of the machines, still so called, for lifting the vessels of wine ont of the ships; but there was also a tavern with that sign. Vintners' Hall is still in that part.

Then the *three Cranes* lane, so called not only of a signe of *three cranes* at a taverne dore, but rather of three strong *cranes* of timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to crane up wines there.

Stowe, p. 191.

In whom is as much vertue, trueth, and honestie,

As there are true fathers in the *three craines of the Vintree*.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 233.

From thence shoot the bridge, child, to the *cranes of the Vintry*,

And see there the gimblets how they make their entry. *B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i. 1.*

The wits of those days did not despise the city. The *three cranes* is mentioned among their places of resort:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your *three cranes*, mitre, and mermaid men!

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induction.

Stowe will enable us to account for this. There was good eating and drinking to be had there:

Betweene the wine in shippes, and the wine to be sold in tavernes, was a common cookerie, or cooke's row.

There, at a still earlier period, he says,

The cookes dressed meate, and sold no wine, and the taverner sold wine, and dressed no meat for sale. *London*, p. 190.

CRANK, *s.* A cheat, an impostor. Mr. Todd has produced two examples of this word from Burton, and I know of no other; but they are decisive. I insert them here:

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*.

Anat. of Mel. p. 159.

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater.

Ib. p. 436.

CRANK, *adj.* Brisk, lively, full of spirit. Ray gives it as an Essex word; but quotes a Mr. Brokesby as saying that it was also used in Yorkshire. Grose says it is Kentish. Spenser has usually been quoted for it, but other examples have since been found, even that of Dr. South. See *Todd*. I add one more:

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *cranke*.

Middleton, Trick to catch, etc. B. 3.

The derivation is very uncertain; in Dutch and German it means just the contrary, sick; and so in Scotch. Skinner conjectures that it was once *onkranck*, that is, *un-crank*, not sick, and that it afterwards lost the negative particle; but this seems very improbable.

CRANTS. Garlands. It seems sufficiently proved that this is the right reading in *Hamlet*; and such the meaning of it, being a German word; and probably also Danish, as *Rosen-crantz*, Rosy-garland, is the name of a character in the same play. It is certainly Icelandic. But how Shakespeare came to introduce a word so very unusual in our language, has not yet been accounted for: probably he found it in some legend of *Hamlet*.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

No other example has been found.

CRAPLE. A claw.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare
Him by the heels, back to his oughly den.

G. Fletcher, Chr. Victory, B. 2.

Used also by Spenser.

CRARE, or **CRAYER**, sometimes changed to **CRAY**. A small vessel. *Craiera*, low Latin, *craier*, old French. The word occurs in our old statutes.

O melancholy!

Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find
The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish

crare

Might easiliest harbour in? *Cymb.* iv. 2.

Let him venture

In same decay'd *crare* of his own: he shall

not

Rig me out, that's the short on't.

B. et Fl. Captain, i. 2.

The reading there differs, but this is clearly right:

Sending them corne from Catana, in little
fisher botes, and small *crayers*.

North's Plut. 295. B.

Adieu desire, the source of all my care:

Despaire tells me my weale will neare renue

Till thus my soul doth passe in Charon's

crare.

Tho. Watson, in Engl. Helicon, p. 140. repr.

See **CRAY**.

CRATCH. A manger; particularly that in which our Saviour was laid. *Crèche*, Fr. The word is still used in Roman Catholic countries, in that particular sense. The Abbé Prévost says, "Nom qu'on donne à la mangeoire des boeufs, et qui est consacré par la naissance de Jésus Christ." *Manuel Lexique*.

The sun reduced the solemnized day

On which, a King laid in a *cratch* to find,
Three kings did come conducted from the
east. *Fanshaw's Lusiad*, v. 68.

Who that had seene him sprawling and
wringing in the *cratch*—could say other than,
Hee hath no forme nor beauty.

Bishop Hall, Works, p. 453.

When our Lord lay in the *cratch*, the ox
and the asse fell down on their knees and wor-
shipped Him, and eat no more of the hay.

Patrick, Dev. of Rom. Ch. p. 16.

This opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called *scratch-cradle*, which consists in winding pack-thread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. The art consists in making the right changes. But it clearly meant originally the

cratch-cradle; the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle.

Coles has, "A *cratch* for horses, *praesepe*."

CRAVEN. Recreant, beaten, cowardly. In the old appeal or wager of battle, in our common law, we are told, on the high authority of Lord Coke, that the party who confessed himself wrong, or refused to fight, he was to pronounce the word *cravent*, and judgment was immediately given against him. When battle had been joined, if the appellant cried *cravent* he lost *liberam legem*, that is, the right of such appeal in future; but if the appellee, he was to be hanged. See Jacobs, and other Law Dictionaries. Mr. Todd has given the various opinions of the origin of this word; but this is clearly the right. Its remoter etymology is the same as that of to crave; i. e. *crastian*, Sax.

He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Hen. V. iv. 7.

Very naturally transferred to a beaten cock:

No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*.

Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.

The verb *to craven* is also used by Shakespeare and others.

CRAY. A corruption of *crare* or *crayer*, a sort of small vessel.

A miracle it was to see them grown

To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks
and *crayes*. *Harr. Ariost.* xxxix. St. 28.

After a long chase, took this little *cray*,

Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.

Drayt. Miseries of Q. Marg.

The same author has even changed it to *crea*:

Some shell or little *crea*,

Hard labouring for the land, on the high-
working sea. *Polyolb.* xxii.

See **CFIARE**.

CREEPING TO THE CROSS. See **CROSS**.

CREEPLE; written by some authors for *cripple*, from a notion of its being derived from *creep*, which is not improbable, though other etymologies have been suggested. See *Todd*.

She, she is dead; she's dead! When thou
know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world
is. *Donne, Anat. of World*, v. 238.

CRESSET, or **CRESSET-LIGHT**. An open lamp, exhibited on a beacon, carried upon a pole, or otherwise suspended. The etymology is probably *croiset*, a crucible, or open pot, which always contained the light; not *croisette*, its connection with a small cross being very forced and dubious. Cotgrave, under *Falot*, best describes it: "A *cresset* light (such as they use in play-houses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put into small and open cages of iron." If he had added, *in open pots or pans*, the description would have been complete.

A burning *cresset* was shewed out of the steeple, which suddenly was put out and quenched. *Holinshed*, vol. ii. F f f. 3 b.

The which would immediately make his doings shine through the world, as a *cresset-light* upon the toppe of a kepe, or watch-tower. *North's Plut. Lives*, 944. C.

The heavenly luminaries, being seen on high, are often compared by the poets to *cressets*:

Which from the mountain, with a radiant
eye,

Brav'd the bright *cressit* of glorious sky.

Drayton, Owl, p. 1320.

The word is preserved from total disuse by being found in Shakespeare and Milton. The form of a portable *cresset* may be seen in many old prints of night scenes.

CREWEL was, and *is*, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering. Hence Ben Jonson joins it with worsted, as nearly synonymous. The lexicographers in general have not understood this word, which is still not uncommon in trade.

And may Don Provost ride a feasting long,
Ere we contribute a new *crewel* garter,
To his most worsted worship. *Alch.* i. 1.

Did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, half compass? and old hat
Lin'd with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*?

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.

Theobald unfortunately interpreted it "ends of *coarse* worsted." *Scornf. Lady*, ii. 1.

The word, of course, often occasioned puns, from its resemblance to the adjective *cruel*. See the note on

"*cruel* garters." *Lear*, ii. 4. One of the examples introduces a lady working a bed with *crewel*, which is the kind of use still made of it.

CRIPPIN, or CREPINE. A part of a French hood, formerly worn; probably the fringe, as *crépine* still means in French. It is enumerated among the endless appurtenances of female dress:

Earerings, borders, *crippins*, shadowes, spots, and so many other trifles, as I want the words of arte to name them, time to utter them, and wit to remember them.

Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.

Crepine is thus learnedly described by Menage, from Nicot: "C'est une façon de frange, entrelacée en losanges, ou autre façon, dont le fil pendant à icelle entrelassure est ondoyant. Il semble venir de *κρασπεδον*, Grec. dont St. Matthieu, ou le traducteur d'icelui, (ch. 14. et S. Marc. ch. 6.) ont usé pour la crespine, ou frange, dont les peuples Orientaux usoient pour les bordures de leurs robes."

CRISP, from *crispus*, Lat. Curled, as applied to hair. In modern usage it always implies something of brittle hardness, as in food that easily cracks under the teeth. Hence the application of it by our early writers, to water and clouds, seems to us the more extraordinary. Thus it is said that when Mortimer and Glendower fought, the river Severn

— Hid his *crisp* head in the hollow bank.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

By this epithet, when thus applied, was meant to be expressed the curl raised by a breeze on the surface of the water; whence *curled* is also used by some writers:

Your curls to *curled* waves, which plainly still appear

The same in water now, that once in locks they were. *Drayton, Polyolb.* Song 6.

It is also applied to the twisted form of the clouds:

With all th' abhorred births below *crisp* heav'n,

Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine. *Tim. Ath.* iv. 3.

To which *curled* is also applied:

— Be't to fly,

To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride

On the *curl'd* clouds. *Temp.* i. 2.

CRISP, v. To curl. Milton probably had Shakespeare's expression in his mind when he employed this epithet:

How from that sapphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,

Rolling on orient pearl, and sands of gold, etc. *Par. Lost*, iv. 237.

He has applied it also to express the twisted form of trees and bowers:

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bowers.

Comus, 984.

See Warton's note. Ben Jonson also has used it to express the effect of Zephyr upon water:

The rivers run as smoothed by his hand,
Only their heads are *crisp'd* by this stroke.

Vision of Delight, vol. vi. p. 26.

Here it is properly applied to hair:

So are those *crisp'd*, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind. *Mer. Ven.* iii. 2.

CRISPY. The same. The use of this word in the following passage further illustrates the application of the two former to water:

O beauteous Tiber, with thine easy streams
That glide as smoothly as a Parthian shaft,
Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us?
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 281.

Crispy is quoted as in the *Merchant of Venice*, Act iii. sc. 2. but there it is *crisp'd*.

CRITICK. A piece of criticism, now called a *critique*. Also the art of criticism itself. The alteration of this word took place very lately. Dryden wrote it *critick*: Pope adopted the new orthography, but preserved the old accent, which I believe was the practice of his time. See *Elements of Orthoepey*, p. 341.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critique* on the last.

Essay on Crit. v. 570.

And perhaps, if they were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick*, than what we have hitherto been acquainted with.

Locke on Hum. Und. iv. 21.

CROCHETEUR. An adopted French word, meaning a common porter. Why Mr. Seward says a *pig-driver*, I know not, unless from his whip.

Rescued? 'Slight I would

Have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardecues,

To have done so much with his whip.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's T. iii. 1.

The old editions have *crohieture* and *acrochieture*, evidently from not understanding the French term. Why he has a whip does not appear, but Cotgrave gives him, "*Le crochet d'un crocheteur*, the forke or crooked staffe, used by a burthen-bearing porter."

CROFT. A small home-close, in a farm. Some derive it from *crypta*, but it is pure Saxon.

— This have I learnt

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade.

Comus, 530.

CRONE, or CROAN. Most commonly used for an old woman; some assert that it originally meant an old toothless sheep. There is strong temptation to derive it from *χρονος* or *κρονος*. See the etymologists.

— Take up the bastard,

Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*.

Wint. T. ii. 3.

There is an old *crone* in the court, her name is Maquerelle.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 21.

— Marry, let him alone

With temper'd poison to remove the *crone*.

B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 5.

CROSBITE, s. A swindler. See to **CROSS-BITE**.

Some cowardly knaves, that for feare of the gallows leave nipping and foysting, become *crosbites*; knowing there is no danger therein but a little punishment, at most the pillorie, and that is saved with a little *unguentum aureum*.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, etc. in Harl. Misc. viii. 389.

CROSS, s. Any piece of money, many coins being marked with a cross on one side. A cross meant also a misfortune or disappointment; hence many quibbles. The common people still talk of "*crossing* the hand with a piece of money."

For my part, I had rather bear with you than bear you; yet I should bear no *cross*, if I did bear you; for, I think you have no money in your purse.

As you l. it, ii. 4.

When Falstaff asks the Chief Justice for money, his lordship replies in the same punning style,

Not a penny, not a penny; you are too impatient to bear *crosses*.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So the Steward also in *Timon*:

There is no crossing him in his humour,
Else I should tell him — well — i' faith I should,
When all's spent he'd be *cross'd* then, an he could.

Timon of A. i. 2.

i. e. he'd be furnished with *crosses*, or money, if he could.

I will make a *crosse* upon his gate; ye *crosse* on,

Thy *crosses* be on gates all, in thy purse none.

Heywood's Epigrams.

Tom's Fortune.

Tom tells he's robb'd, and counting all his losses,

Concludes all's gone, the world is full of *crosses*.

If all be gone, Tom, take this comfort then,
Thou'rt certain never to have *crosse* agen.

Wit's Recreation, Epigr. 419.

Hence the saying, that it is necessary to have some piece of money in the pocket, however small, to keep the devil out: this was originally in allusion to the *cross* upon it, which was supposed to prevent his approach.

What would you have? The devil sleeps in my pocket, *I have no cross to drive him from it.*

Massing. Bashf. Lover, iii. 1.

So long put he his hand into his purse, that at last the empty bottom returned him a writ of *non est inventus*; for well might the divell daunce there, for ever a *crosse* there was to keepe him backe.

R. Greene's Never too late, in Cens. Lit. viii. p. 16.

CROSS, CREEPING TO. The *creeping to the cross* was a popish ceremony of penance. It is particularly described in an ancient book of the ceremonial of the kings of England, purchased by the late Duchess of Northumberland, and cited by Dr. Percy in a note on the *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 436.

You must read the morning mass,

You must *creep unto the cross*,

Put cold ashes on your head,

Have a hair-cloth for your bed.

Merry Devil of Edm. O. Pl. v. 277.

We kiss the pix, *we creepe the crosse*, our beades we overrunne,

The convent has a legacie, who so is left undone.

Warner, Albion's Engl. p. 115.

As there was a doctor that preached, the king's majesty hath his holy-water, he *creepeth to the crosse*.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 43.

Though the custom was then disused, it seems not to have been forgotten. Like many other ceremonies of the

Romish church, it exactly resembled the practices of the heathens. So Tibullus,

Non ego, si merui, dubitem procumbere templis,

Et dare sacratis oscula liminibus;

Non ego tellurem genibus perrepere supplex,
Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput.

L. i. El. 2. v. 83.

CROSS, THE SIGN of, placed upon a house, was one of the marks which denoted a family infected with the plague. See LORD HAVE MERCY.

To declare the *infection* for his sin

A *crosse* is set without, there's none within.

Epigrams, by R. S. (Roger Sharpe) 1610.

TO CROSS-BITE. To cheat. Kersey in his dictionary has *cross-bite*, a disappointment, and N. Bailey has followed him. It is evidently compounded of *cross* and *bite*, in the same manner as cross-blow, which Cotgrave has in the sense of an untoward accident, or traverse. They therefore *cross-bite* others who bring disappointments and losses upon them, i. e. they who cheat. It is equivalent to what is now called swindling. Afterwards contracted to *bite*. See CROSBITE.

Who, when he speaks, grunts like a hog,
and looks

Like one that is employ'd in catserie

And *crosbiting*. O. Pl. viii. 374.

Crosbiters are mentioned, in suitable company, in a pamphlet of Robert Greene's, entitled, "The Blacke Booke's Messenger, laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne, one of the most notable Cutpurses, *Crosbiters*, and Coneycatchers, that ever lived in England."

In *Whetstone's Rock of Regard* it is thus defined in the margin, p. 50: "*Crosbiting*, a kind of cousoning, under the couler of friendship;" and in his epistle to the readers, "The cheter will fume to see his *crosbiting* and cunning shiftes decyphered."

Playing a jocular trick to a friend was also called *crossbiting* him. Thus Aubrey relates how Sir John Suckling and Sir W. Davenant prevented Jack Young (an intimate of theirs) from going to an assignation, by having him

detained as a madman. "The next day," says he, "his comrades told him all the plott, and how they *crossed-bitt* him." *Letters from Bodl. Vol. II. P. ii. page 549.*

Prior has used the word:

As Nature sily had thought fit

For some by ends to *crossbite* wit.

Alma, Canto 3.

CROSS-GARTER'D. A fashion once prevailed, for some time, of wearing the garters crossed on the leg. With respect to this, as well as other fashions, we must distinguish the opinions held of it in different times. While modes are new, they are confined to the gay or affected; when obsolete, they are yet retained by the grave and the old. In Shakespeare's time this fashion was yet in credit, and Olivia's detestation of it arose, we may suppose, from thinking it coxcombical.

He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors; and *cross-garter'd*, a fashion she detests. *Twelfth N. ii. 5.*

Malvolio's puritanism had probably nothing to do with this. Yellow stockings were then high fashion, and so, doubtless, were cross-garters. The following passage proves it:

Ev'n all the valiant stomachs of the court,

All short-cloak'd knights, and all *cross-garter'd* gentlemen,

All pump and pantofle, all sooth-cloth riders, etc. *B. et Fl. Woman Hater, i. 2.*

But when Barton Holyday wrote of the ill success of his *Technogamia*, the fashion was exploded, and was retained only by puritans and old men:

Had there appear'd some sharp *cross-garter'd* man

Whom their loud laugh might nick-name puritan.

So also in the *Lover's Melancholy*, printed in 1639:

As rare an *old* youth as ever walk'd *cross-garter'd*. cit. St.

CROSS-ROW. By abbreviation from CHRIST-CROSS ROW, which see.

A CROWD. A fiddle. Certainly from the Welch *crwth*, though some who are fond of Greek derivations deduce it from *κρουω*, pulso, though it is not struck or beaten.

A lacquey that — can warble upon a *crowd*
a little, etc.

B. Jons. Cynth. Revels, i. 1.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a
Jew's harp.

Alex. et Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 103.

Violins strike up aloud,

Ply the gittern, scowr the *crowd*.

Drayt. Nymph. 8. p. 1512.

His fiddle is your proper purchase

Won in the service of the churches;

And by your doom to be allow'd

To be, or be no more a *crowd*.

Hudib. I. ii. 1000.

In *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, *crowd-
ed* seems to be used for *crowed*: "Her
cock with the yelow legs that nightly
crowded so just." O. Pl. ii. 31. This
however is probably only a false print
for *crowed*.

CROW-KEEPER. A person employed to
drive the crows from the fields. At
present, in all the midland counties,
a boy set to drive the birds away is
said to keep birds. Hence a stuffed
figure, now called, more properly, a
scare-crow, was also called a crow-
keeper.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-
keeper*.

Lear, iv. 6.

Drayton, in an angry address to
Cupid, tells him to turn *crow-keeper*:

Or, if thou'lt not thy archery forbear,
To some base rustick do thyself prefer,
And when corne's sown, or grown into the ear,
Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*.

Idea 48.

This is one of Tusser's directions for
September:

No sooner a sowing, but out by and by,
With mother or boy that alarum can cry:
And let them be armed with a sling or a bow,
To scare away pigeon, the rook, or the *crow*.

So among his harvest tools he reckons
A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy.

And in his abstract for the same
month,

With sling or bow

Keep corne from *crow*.

A *scare-crow* is clearly meant in the
following lines:

Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath,
Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 4.

CROWN, IRON. The putting on a crown
of iron, heated red hot, was occasion-
ally the punishment of rebels or regi-

cides. In the tragedy of Hoffman, 1631,
this torture is supposed to be practised
the offender being adjudged to have his
head seared with a *burning crown*.

In *Richard III.* the princess Anne
alludes to the practice, in the follow-
ing passionate expressions:

O, would to God, that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow,
Were *red-hot steel*, to sear me to the brain.

Act iv. Sc. 1.

Goldsmith alludes to a similar fact,
in the *History of Hungary*, in a line
which long puzzled the majority of
readers:

Luke's *iron crown*, and Damien's bed of steel.
Traveller.

Now the history is known, it would
surely be allowable to correct it to
"*Zeck's iron crown*," since it was in
fact not Luke, but George Zeck, his
brother, who suffered this torture, for
a desperate rebellion in which they
were both engaged in 1514. *Respub.*
Hung. The same punishment was in-
flicted in Scotland, on the Earl of
Athol, one of the murderers of King
James I. See *Boswell's Life of Johnson*,
and Steevens's note on the passage of
Richard III. above cited.

A CROWNED CUP. A bumper; a cup so
full of liquor that the contents rise above
the brim like a crown.

True, and to welcome Dariotto's lateness,
He shall, unpledg'd, carouze one *crowned cup*
To all these ladies health.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 186.

We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my
lads.

Old Couple, O. Pl. x. 481.

This illustrates, and is illustrated
mutually by, the Homeric expression,
which is perfectly equivalent:

Κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεσιέψαντο ποτοῖο.

Il. A. 470.

The youths with wine the *copious goblets*
crown'd.

On which Athenaeus says, Ἐπι-
στέφονται δὲ ποτοῖο οἱ κρητῆρες, ἥτοι,
ὑπερχειλεῖς οἱ κρητῆρες ποιοῦνται, ὥστε
διὰ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἐπιστεφανοῦσθαι. lib.
i. c. 11. That is, "The cups were
made to stand above the brim, so as to
be crowned with the liquor in them."
See *Il.* v. 232. It was also a custom

That is, *dry thine eyes*. Pistol says it to his wife, Mrs. Quickly, who may be supposed to weep at their parting. The old quartos read "*clear up thy chrystals*."

Tut! tut! you saw her fair, none else being by,
Herself priz'd with herself in either eye:

But in *those crystal scales* let there be weigh'd
Your lady's love against some other maid,
etc.

Rom. et Jul. i. 2.

— Oh how your talking eyes,
Those active, sparkling, sweet, discoursing
twins,

In their strong captivating motion told me
The story of your heart! A thousand Cupids
Methought sat playing in that pair of *chrystals*.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 393.

— Sleep, you sweet glasses,

An everlasting slumber close those *chrystals*.

B. et Fl. Double Marriage.

CRY YOU MERCY. A phrase equivalent to "I beg your pardon," at present.

What Hal! how now, mad wag? what a devil dost thou in Warwickshire? — My good Lord of Westmoreland, *I cry you mercy*; I thought your honour had already been at Shrewsbury.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.

Are you the gentleman? *cry you mercy*, Sir.

B. Jon. Every M. in his H. i. 2.

A ridiculous proverb, once common, included this phrase also:

Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool.

Ray.

Used apparently in mere sport, as an awkward apology for some blunder or inattention; possibly, founded upon some anecdote of such an apology being offered.

To CUB. To confine in a narrow space. Perhaps a familiar corruption of to coop.

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed.

Burt. Anat. Mel. p. 153.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt
the sea?

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown-George, with lousy swabbers fed.

Dryd. Pers. Sat. 5.

Johnson has inadvertently put the second example as an instance of *to cub*, for to bring forth cubs, but it is evidently used in this sense; and my friend Todd has not perceived the mistake. That sense of *to cub*, therefore, still wants an example.

CUCKOLD, perhaps, quasi *cuckoo'd*; i. e. one served

As that ungentle gull the *cuckow* bird

Useth the sparrow. *1 Hen. IV. v. 1.*

i. e. forced to bring up a brood that is not his own. I do not recollect having seen the etymology thus considered, which is my only reason for giving the word a place in this Glossary.

CUCKOW. A cuckold being called so from the *cuckow*, the note of that bird was supposed to prognosticate that destiny, which strengthens the probability of the above derivation. Thus Shakespeare,

Cuckow, cuckow, O word of fear,

Unpleasing to a married ear.

Love L. L. v. 2.

And Drayton:

No nation names the *cuckow* but in scorn,
And no man hears him but he fears the horn.

Works, 8vo. p. 1316.

In the same passage, the popular account of the cuckow and hedge-sparrow, alluded to by Shakespeare, *1 Hen. IV. v. 1.* and *Lear, i. 4.* is told at large.

CUCKOW-FLOWERS. Certainly used in the above passage of *Lear*, if the reading be right, for cowslips; which is supported by the knowledge that *cocu*, or *herbe cocu*, had that meaning in French. See Cotgrave in those words.

CUCK-QUEAN. A familiar word, fabricated by taking the first syllable of cuckold, and adding *quean* to it, thus making a *she-cuckold*, or a woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. *Femme cocue*, Cotgrave. So also Minsheu, very fully: "*Cuckqueane*, apud Anglos est illa quae juncta est impudico viro," etc.

He loves variety, and delights in change,
And I heard him say, should he be married,
He'd make his wife a *cuck-quean*.

Four Prentices of Lond. O. Pl. vi. 512.

And now her hourly her own *cucquean* makes.

B. Jon. Epigr. 25.

Diana wears them [horns] on her head, after the manner of a crescent: is she a *cuc-quean* for that? how the devil can she be cuckolded who was never yet married?

Ozell's Rabelais, B. iii. ch. 14.

COT-QUEAN (which see) is quite a different word, though they have sometimes been confounded.

Queene Juno not a little wroth against her
 husband's crime,
 By whom she was a cock-queane made, etc.
Warner's Alb. Engl. i. 4.

Where read *cuck* for *cock*. Warner
 has ventured to make a verb of it:

Came I from France Queene Dowager, quoth
 she, to pay so deere
 For bringing him so great a wealth, as to
 be *cuckquean'd* heere.
Alb. Engl. viii. 41. p. 199.

CUE. A small portion of bread or beer;
 a term formerly current in both the
 English universities, the letter q being
 the mark in the buttery books to denote
 such a piece. Q should seem to stand
 for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew,
 who finished his first edition in Oxford,
 says it was only half that sum, and
 thus particularly explains it: "Because
 they set down in the battling or butterie
 bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the
 letter q for half a farthing; and in Ox-
 ford when they make that cue or q a
 farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and
 make it a farthing, thus ^a_q. But in
 Cambridge they use this letter, a little
 f; thus f, or thus s, for a farthing."
 He translates it in Latin *calculus panis*.
 Coles has "A *cue* [half a farthing]
 minutum."

Cues and *cees* are generally men-
 tioned together, the *cee* meaning a small
 measure of beer; but why, is not equally
 explained.

Hast thou worn
 Gowns in the university, tost logick,
 Suckt philosophy, eat *cues*, drank *cees*, and
 cannot give
 A letter the right courtier's crest?

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl. iii. 81.

That he, poor thing, had no acquaintance
 with above a mase and a half; and that he
 never drank above size q of Helicon.

Eachard Contempt of Cl. p. 26.

Bishop Earle also has *cues* and *cees*:

Hee [the college butler] domineers over fresh
 men, when they first come to the hatch, and
 puzzles them with strange language of *cues*
 and *cees*, and some broken Latin, which he
 has learnt at his bin.

Earle's Micro-cosmographie, (1628), Char. 17.

— That you're fain

To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
 With kindneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. Act ii. p. 278.

Cues there stand for *cees*, which

proves that the terms were not well
 defined.

CUE-FELLOW. From *cue*, the final or
 catch-word of a speech; a technical
 term among players: whence *cue-fel-
 lows* means players who act together.

You have formerly heard of the names of
 the priests, graund rectors of this comedie,
 and lately of the devils, their *cue-fellows*
 in the play. *Decl. of Popish Impost.* H 2.

The *cue* among players was derived,
 doubtless, from the French, *queue*;
 being literally the tail of a speech. It
 occurs several times in *Mids. N. Dr.*
 iii. 1. among the rustic actors.

CUERPO. To be *in cuerpo*, to be strip-
 ped of the upper garment, a Spanish
 term, meaning to display the body, or
cuerpo.

But why *in cuerpo*?

I hate to see an host, and old, in *cuerpo*.

Host. Cuerpo, what's that?

Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,
 The horse-boy's garb! poor blank and half
 blank! *B. Jons. New Inn*, ii. 5.

Again,

Your Spanish host is never seen *in cuerpo*,
 Without his paramentos, cloke, and sword.

Ibid.

Butler has used it in *Hudibras*.

So they unmantled him of a new plush cloak,
 and my secretary was content to go home
 quietly *in cuerpo*.

Howell's Letters, B 1. § i. Lett. 17.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back.
 The thing being disused, the word is
 likely to become obsolete, and perhaps
 is nearly so at present. It is derived
 from *cuir*, leather, of which at some
 time it probably was formed.

Proof *cuirasses*, and open burganets.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 542.

Neoptolemus had his sword yet who hurt
 him under his *curaces*, even about his groyne.

North's Plut. 646. A.

Since writing the above remark,
 the word has been revived by means
 of Buonaparte's *Cuirassiers*, but is now
 likely to be again forgotten.

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
 His *cuisse* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
 Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

CULLINGS, or CULLERS, Dict. Inferior
 sheep, separated from the rest.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve
for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman
feed. *Drayt. Nymph.* 6. p. 1496.

CULLION, s. A base fellow; a term of
great contempt: from the Italian, *cog-
lione*, a great booby.

Away, base *cullions*, Suffolk, let them go.
2 *Hen. VI.* i. 3.

And, Midas like, he jets it in the court,
With base outlandish *cullions* at his heels,
Whose proud fantastick liveries make such
show,
As if that Proteus, god of shapes, appear'd.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 340.

See also O. Pl. ii. 63.

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.
Tam. Shr. iv. 2.

Sometimes *cullen*:

For what could be more *cullen*-like or base,
Or fitter for a man were made of straw,
Than standing in a fair yong ladies grace,
To shew himself a cuckow or a daw.
Harr. Ariost. xxv. 25.

CULLIONLY. Base, blockheaded; from
cullion.

Draw, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-
monger, draw. *Lear*, ii. 2.

CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth,
strained and made clear for patients in
a state of great weakness. From *coulis*,
Fr. of the same sense; i. e. a solution
of meat. In an old book before cited,
called the *Haven of Health*, is a re-
ceipt to make a *coleise* of a cocke or
capon, which in many respects is so
curious, that I am tempted to insert
the whole of it, though rather long.

If you list to still [distil] a cocke for a weak
body, that is in a consumption through long
sickness or other causes, you may doe it well
in this manner. Take a red cocke, that is not
old, dresse him and cut him in quarters, an
bruse all the bones, then take the rootes of
fennell, parcelly and succory, violet leaves and
borage, put the cocke into an earthen pot
which is good to stew meates in, and between
every quarter lay of the rootes and herbes,
corans, whole mace, anise seeds, liquorice
being scraped and slyced, and so fili up your
pot. Then put in halfe a pint of rose water,
a quart of white wine or more, two or three
dates made cleane and cut in peices, a few
prunes and raysons of the sunne, and if you
put in certain peeces of gold, it will be the
better, and they never the worse, and so
cover it close, and stop it with dough, and set

the pot in seething water, and let it seeth gently
for the space of twelve houres, with a good fire
kept still under the brasse pot that it standeth
in, and the pot kept with liquor so long.
When it hath stilled so many houres, then
take out the earthen pot, open it, streine out
the broth into some cleane vessel, and give
thereof unto the weake person morning and
evening, warmed and spiced, as pleaseth the
patient. In like manner you may make a *coleyse*
of a capon, which some men like better.

Haven of Health, chap. 157.

Brown, in his *Pastorals*, tells us
of a *cullis* mixed with still more costly
ingredients:

To please which Orke her husband's weakned
peece
Must have his *cullis* mixt with *ambergreece*,
Phesant and partridge into jelly turn'd,
Grated with gold sev'n times refin'd and
burn'd,
With *dust of Orient pearle*, richer the east
Yet ne're beheld: (O Epicurian feast!)
This is his breakfast.

Brit. Past. B. ii. S. 3.

This seems to have been an approved
receipt:

Let gold, amber, and dissolved pearl be
common ingredients, and that you cannot
compose a *cullice* without them.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 339.

— When I am excellent at cawdles
And *cullices*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
B. et Fl. Captain, i. 3.

But as they that are shaken with a fever are
to be warmed with cloaths, not groans, and
as he that melteth in a consumption is to be
recur'd by *cullises*, not conceits, so, etc.

Alex et Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 124.

So the same author, Lyly, in his
Euphues:

They that begin to pine of a consumption,
without delaie preserve themselves with *cullises*.
Euph. F. 2. b.

We should indubitably read *cullises*
for *callises*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's
Thierry and Theodoret, Act ii. p. 143.

Cullises were, in fact, savoury jel-
lies; but generally taken hot, as best
suited to sick persons.

CULLISEN, s. A corruption of *cognizance*,
or badge of arms; unknown to some
editors of B. Jonson's plays, but since
noticed in other books. His usage of
it, however, is sufficiently explanatory.
In *Every Man out of his Humour*,
Sogliardo says, "I'll give coats, that's
my humour, but I lack a *cullisen*."
Act i. sc. 2. He is immediately an-

swered, that he may get one in the city, where he may have a coat of arms made to fit him, of what fashion he will. To confirm this, we hear afterwards that he is at the herald's office, where his adviser (Carlo Buffone) was to meet him against his *cognizance* was ready. Act iii. 1.

In the play of *The Case is altered*, Onion asks, "But what badge shall we give, what *cullisen*?" The answer, though in corrupt language, is intelligible enough: "As for that, let us use the infidelity and commiseration of some *harrot* [herald] of arms, he shall give us a gudgeon. Onion. A gudgeon! a scutcheon thou wouldst say, man." Act iii.

The *Owles Almanack*, a humorous production of 1618, has it more than once:

All the *cullizans* (signs or badges, in the zodiac) except one, drew their pedigree from the idea of some excellent animal. P. 10.

A blew coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard. P. 36.

Mr. Gifford has found another example:

Then will I have fifty beads-men, and on their gowns their *cullisance* shall be six Milan needles. *Brewer's Love-sick King*.

We are told by a foreigner how these badges were worn:

The English are serious, like the Germans, — lovers of shew; liking to be followed, wherever they go, by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their lefts arms.

P. Hentzner's *Travels* in 1598.

He adds, "And they are not undeservedly ridiculed, for wearing tails hanging down their backs." Were those long shoulder-knots? I should think so, for the custom of tying the hair into that form was not yet known.

We still see *cullisens*, or badges, worn by watermen, firemen, and sometimes by parish officers, as beadles, etc. See *BADGE*.

CULME; from *Culmen*. The top of any thing.

Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On guiddy top and *culme* of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate.

Arthur, a Traged. 1587. Sign. D 4.

CULTER, now *Coulter*. A ploughshare.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savag'ry.

Hen. V. v. 2.

The edition of Johnson and Steevens has *coulter*.

CULVER. A pigeon, or turtle dove. Sax.

Like as the *culver* on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.

Spens. Sonnet 88.

All comfortless upon the bared bough,
Like woful *culvers* do sit wailing now.

Sp. Tears of the Muses, v. 245.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

He [the gamester] is onely used by the Master of the *ordinarie*, as men use cummin-seede, to replenish their *culver-house*.

Clitus Whimz. p. 54.

So Overbury, "His [the host's] wife is the cummin-seede of his dove-house." *Charact.* Sign. G 2.

CULVER-KEYS. The flower or herb *columbine*. Culver being columba, and the little flowrets like keys.

A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, all to make garlands suitable to the present month of May.

Walter's Angler, i. ch. 16.

A *CUMBER*. A care, danger, or inconvenience. Sometimes written *comber*. See *Todd*. An abbreviation of *incumber*.

Meanwhile the Turks seek succours from our king;

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 73.

Caius, none reckon'd of thy wife a point,

While each man might without all let or *cumber*.

Harringt. Epigr. i. 94.

CUMMIN-SEED was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dove-cote. See *CULVER-HOUSE*.

CUNNING, *s.* Knowledge, skill in any art.

We'll crave a little of your cousin's *cunning*,
I think my girl hath not quite forgot

To touch an instrument.

'Tis Pity She's a *W.* O. Pl. viii. 28.

CUNNING, *adj.* Skilful, knowing. At present to be cunning implies craft, but the following passage shows that formerly they might be separated:

Wherein neat and clean, but to carve a *ca-*
pon and eat it? wherein *cunning* but in craft?

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Alex. Why should not I be as *cunning* as Apelles?

Apell. God shield you should have cause to be so *cunning* as Apelles.

Alex. et Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 120.

They both mean skilful in the art of painting.

CUPIDS. To look for Cupids in the eyes, a phrase equivalent to *look babies*, etc. The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks, Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look. *Drayton*, Pol. ii. p. 862.

See BABIES.

CURAT, CURATE, or CURATS, for Cuirass. Body armour.

And first in sight he slew my elder brother,
The bullet through his *curat* did make way,
And next in flight he took, and kill'd the
t'other. *Harringt Ariost.* ix. 26.

His helmet here he flung, his poulderns there,
He casts away his *curats* and his shield.

Ib. xxiii. 106.

His wyfe Panthea had made of her treasure,
a *curate* and helmet of golde.

Palace of Pleas. i. p. 50. repr.

Spenser has it *curiet*:

And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of *curiets*, and bases for the fight.

Sp. F. Q. V. v. 20.

To CURB, properly Courb; from *courber*, to bend or cringe.

For, in the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea *curb*, and woo, for leave to do him good.

Hamlet. iii. 4.

CURFEW. The evening bell; *couvre feu*.

The origin and purpose of this bell are too well known to need repetition. The original time for ringing it was eight in the evening, and we are told by some writers that in many villages the name is still retained for the evening bell. Brand, in his observations on *Bourne's Antiquities*, says, "We retain also a vestige of the old Norman *curfew* at eight in the evening." Chap. I. In the *Merry Devil of Edmonton* it is represented as having got an hour later; the sexton comes in saying,

Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring *curfew*.

O. Pl. v. 292.

By a passage in *Romeo and Juliet* it seems that the bell which was commonly rung for that purpose obtained

in time the name of the *curfew bell*, and was so called whenever it rung on any occasion:

Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath
crow'd,

The *curfew bell* hath rung, 'tis three o'clock.

Rom. et Jul. iv. 4.

At the regular time it probably was called simply the *curfew*; at others, if it was known that the same bell was used, it might be said, as above, that the *curfew-bell* had rung. This bell, if we may believe the reporters, was as important to ghosts as to living men; it was their signal for walking; and their furlough lasted till the first cock Fairies and other spirits were under the same regulation: hence Prospero says of his elves, that they

— Rejoice

To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Temp.* v. 1.

On the other hand, the cock crowing alarmed them:

Ber. It was about to speak when the cock
crew.

Hor. And then it started liky a guilty thing
Upon a fearful summons. I have heard

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth, with his lofty and shrill-sounding
throat,

Awake the god of day, and at his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,

Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Hamlet.* i. 1.

The fiend Flibbertigibbet obeyed this general rule:

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at *curfew*, and walks 'till the first cock.

Lear, iii. 4.

See *Warton on Comus*, l. 435.

CURIET. See CURAT.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness, minute or affected niceness in dress, or otherwise.

Wherefore should I

Stand in the plague of custom; and permit
The *curiosity* of nations to deprive me.

Lear, i. 2.

For equalities are so weigh'd, that *curiosity*
in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Ib. i. 1.

At the choyce I made no great *curiositie*,
but snatching the golde let goe the writings.

Euphues and his Engl.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume,
they mock'd thee for too much *curiosity*.

Timon of A. iv. 3.

But I have ever had that *curiosity*
In blood, and tenderness of reputation,

Such an antipathy against a blow —
I cannot speak the rest. — Good Sir, dis-
charge me.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, Act iv. p. 343.

See the editor's note there.

A waiting gentlewoman should flee affection
or *curiosity*. *Hobby's Castiglione*.

In this passage *affection* is put for
affectation, and *curiosity* subjoined as
synonymous. See AFFECTION.

Mr. Steevens, who quotes the follow-
ing passage, thinks that it seems there
to mean capriciousness; it appears to
me that the sense of scrupulousness
suits it as well:

Pharicles hath shewn me some curtesy, and
I have not altogether requited him with *cu-
riosity*: he hath made some shew of love, and
I have not wholly seemed to dislike.

Greene's Mamilia.

CURIOUS. In the senses corresponding to
the above, scrupulous, or affected.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 4.

The emperor, obeying more compassion than
the reason of things, was not *curious* to con-
descend to perform so good an office.

Holinshed, p. 888.

Why, Toby may get him to sing it to you,
he is not *curious* to any body.

Eastw.-hoe, O. Pl. iv. 293.

CURSEN'D. A vulgar corruption of christen-
ed. See KIRSOME.

Nan. Are they *cursen'd*?

Madge. No, they call them *infidels*.
I know not what they are.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act iv. p. 211.

CURST. Ill-tempered, given to scolding
and mischief, shrewish. For *cursed*,
which shows how much it was hated.

His elder sister is so *curst* and shrewd,
That, 'till the father rid his hands of her,
Master, your love must live a maid at home.

Tam. Shr. i. 1.

As it was the epithet usually applied
to a scold or virago, it occurs, as may
be imagined, very frequently in the
above play. Thus again:

Be she as foul as was Florentius' love,
As old as Sibyl, and as *curst* and shrewd
As Socrates' Xantippe, or a worse,

It moves me not. *Id.* i. 2.

Sweet saint, for charity, be not so *curst*.

Rich. III. i. 2.

In the following passage it is applied
to a bear, and consequently means
savage, or disposed to slaughter:

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the
gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they
are never *curst* but when they are hungry.

Wint. T. iii. 13.

It is applied also to a schoolmaster,
in the sense of severe, or ill-tempered:
Alas! what kind of grief can thy years know?
Had'st thou a *curst* master when thou went'st
to school?

Thou art not capable of other grief.

B. et Fl. Philaster, ii. 3.

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an
unqualified person, which by the forest
laws must have its tail cut short, partly
as a mark, and partly from a notion
that the tail of a dog is necessary to
him in running. In later usage, *curtail-
dog* means either a common dog, not
meant for sport, or a dog that missed
his game. It has the latter sense in
this passage:

Ford. Well, I hope it be not so.

Pist. Hope is a *curtail-dog* in some affairs;
Sir John affects thy wife.

Mer. W. W. ii. 1.

Cur, for a mongrel dog, has been
derived from *korre*, Dutch; but per-
haps it is rather formed from *curtail*,
or *curt-tail*, by dropping the last syl-
lable. *Cut-tail*, however, was some-
times used, and we meet with a *cut-
tail'd cur* in Drayton:

Then Ball, my *cut-tail'd cur*, and I begin
to play. *Nymphal.* 6. p. 1496.

And *Cut-tail* as a dog's name. *Moonc.*
p. 506. In Fletcher's Address to the
Reader, prefixed to the *Faithful
Shepherdess*, we find "*curtail'd dogs*,
in strings."

CURTAL. The same word, a little altered
in form, but more usually applied to
a horse. A *curtal* is a docked horse,
but not necessarily a small one, as some
have asserted.

I'd give bay *curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these
boys'

And writ' as little beard. *All's W.* ii. 3.
Tom Tankard's great bald *curtal* I think
could not breake it.

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 41.

— If I prove not

As just a carrier as my friend Tom Long
was,

Then call me his *curtall*.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

Banks's famous horse is often called

his *curtal*, to which therefore the passage following most probably alludes:

— And some there are
Will keep a *curtal*, to shew juggling tricks,
And give out 'tis a spirit.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 277.

See BANKS'S HORSE.

It came at length to mean *a crop* of any sort, as here:

You may apparently see I am made a *curtall*; for the pillory — hath eaten off both my eares.

Greene's Quip, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* v. 410.

Mr. Douce derives *curtal* from *tailler court*, to cut short; but it is difficult to form it thence: and *curt* being an English word, whether from the French or Latin, is a more probable origin for it. See *Illustr. of Shaksp.* i. p. 320.

It is sometimes written *curtole*:

Were you born in a myll, *curtole*, that you
prate so hye? *Promos. et Cass.* i. 4.

CURTLE-AX. See **COUTELAS**. It is often found in this form. From what we have seen of *curtal*, it seems that it might mean a short axe.

CURTOLDE seems also to be the same word; when applied to a slipper, short, abridged of its long peak, and other ornaments.

A slender slop close-couched to your docke,
A *curtolde* slipper, and a short silk hose.

Gascoigne, N 8. b.

Curtol is enumerated among rich articles in the following passage:

Pearl, *curtol*, christall, jet, and ivory.

Old Taming of Shrew, O. Pl. i. 204.

But what it means is doubtful.

CUSHION. To hit or miss the cushion; to succeed or fail in an attempt. It evidently alludes to archery, and probably *cushion* was one name for the mark at which the archers shot. Thus, "To be beside *the cushion*, scopum non attingere, à scopo aberrare." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this gliche.
Trulie, Euphues, you have *mist the cushion*,
for I was neither angrie with your long absence,
neither am I well pleased at your presence.

Euphues, K 2.

Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,
Thy wits do err, and *miss the cushion* quite.

Drayt. Eclog. 7.

Yet these phrases seem inconsistent with that sense:

As sleight, plotted betwixt her father and
myself,

To thrust Mounchensey's nose *besides the cushion*.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 278.

And as we say in our poor English proverb,
put him clean *beside the cushion*.

Gayton, Fest. N. p. 36.

CUSPE. "The first beginning or entrance of any house in astronomy." *Coles' Engl. Dict.* He should have said astrology. Phillips, in his *World of Words*, is more explicit: he says, "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." This stuff was then considered as science. It is used in *Albumazar*:

I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria.

O. Pl. vii. 171.

CUT. A familiar appellation for a common, or labouring horse, either from having the tail cut short, or from being cut as a gelding. When applied to a dog, it certainly referred to the tail. See **CUT AND LONG TAIL**. But when used as a term of reproach to a man, it might sometimes have the other allusion.

I prythee, Tom, beat *Cut's* saddle.

1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

In *Sir John Oldcastle*, the Miller, disposing his men for action, appoints,

Tom upon *Cut*, Dick upon Hob, Hodge
upon Ball, etc.

Suppl. to Sh. ii. 313.

He'll buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. iii. 4.

In the following passage it is used generally:

The carriers' jades shall cast their heavy
packs,
And the strong hedges scarce shall keep
them in:

The milkmaid's *cuts* shall turn the wenches
off,

And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust.

Merry Devil of Edm. O. Pl. v. 265.

Hence *call me cut*, is the same as *call me horse*, both which expressions are used. Falstaff says, "If I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, *call me horse*." 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. And Sir Toby Belch, "Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not in the end, *call me cut*."

Twel. N. ii. 3. The two phrases are therefore equivalent.

I'll meet you there: if I do not, *call me cut.* *Two Angrie Women of Abington.*

A person is twice called *cut*, as a term of reproach, in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl. ii. 44. and 69.

Yf thou se hym not take hys owne way,
Call me cut when thou metest me an other day.

Nature, an Interlude, fol. bl. let. Sign. C 1.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not requite it, then *call me cut.*

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pennilesse, K 4.

See also *Lond. Prod.* ii. 4.

Cut was also applied to dogs, as in the following common phrase.

CUT AND LONG TAIL, meaning to include all kinds, curtail curs, sporting dogs, and all others.

Yea, even their verie dogs, Rug; Rig, and Risbie, yea *cut and long taile*, they shall be welcome. *Art of Flattery*, by Ulpian

Fulwel, 1576. Sign. G 3.

The compters pray for me; I send all in, *cut and long tail.*

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 424.

He dances very finely, very comely,
And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,

He turns ye like a top.

Fl. et Shak. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 2.

See CURTAL.

We find *Cut-tail* as a dog's name:

Whistles *Cut-tail* from his play,

And along with them he goes.

Drayt. Sirena, p. 640.

These quotations fully explain a passage in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, concerning which some injudicious attempts and conjectures have been made:

Shall. He will maintain you like a gentleman.

Slen. Ay, that I will, *come cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire.

Mer. W. W. iii. 4.

That is, "Come who will to contend with me, under the degree of a squire." It is used in a manner exactly similar in the following passage:

As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had, and could set out her tail with as good a grace as any she in Florence, *come cut and long tail.*

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 193.

The previous mention of her tail brings in the proverbial expression with

the more ease, and seems to have suggested it.

Thus also:

At Quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challenged either wide countee,
Come cut and long tail.

B. Jons. vol. vii. p. 53. Whalley.

CUT-PURSE. A person of the ingenious fraternity now distinguished by the name of pickpockets. The purses were then worn hanging at the girdle, and it was easy to cut them and take out the money.

Away, you *cut-purse* rascal!

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

To draw CUTS. To draw lots, being papers cut of unequal lengths, of which the longest was usually the prize.

How shall we try it? That is a question. We will *draw cuts* for the senior; till then, lead thou first.

Com. of Errors, Act v. at the end.

After supper, we *drew cuts* for a score of apricots, the *longest cut* still to draw an apricot.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 10.

In the *Complete Angler*, (Part I. Ch. 5.) they *draw cuts* who shall sing:

Pisc. I think it best to *draw cuts*, and avoid contention.

Pet. It is a match. Look, the *shortest cut* falls to Coridon.

Cor. Well then, I will begin, for I hate contention. P. 164. Bagster's 2d ed.

Thus the *shortest cut* was here the loser, or the person to pay the social penalty of a song.

It occurs in the old Scotch song of *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*, where the lover thus settles his wish for both lasses:

Wae's me, for baith I canna get,

To ane by law we're stented:

Then I'll *draw cuts*, and take my fate,

And be with ane contented.

Mus. Misc. vol. i. p. 160.

CUTTER. s. A cant word for a swaggerer, bully, or sharper; in one sense derived from committing acts of violence like those ascribed to the Mohocks in Addison's time; in the other, from cutting purses. Cotgrave translates "A cutter, (or swash buckler)," by "*balaffreux, taillebras, fendeur de naseaux.*" Coles has, "A cutter (or robber), gladiator, latro."

How say you, wife, did I not say so much?

He was a *cutter* and a swaggerer.

Fair Maid of Bristol, 4to. A 3.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st, by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 353.

The personages who say this are actually lying in wait to rob a traveller; so that we may fairly conclude the latter sense to be the proper one there.

Cowley's *Cutter of Coleman Street*, or *Captain Cutter*, is a town adventurer.

CUTTING, *part. adj.* An epithet formed on the same principles as the preceding word. Hence, in the *Scornful Lady*, when Morecraft the usurer suddenly turns buck, this title is applied to him:

Eld. Love. How's this?

You. Love. Bless you, and then I'll tell.
He's turn'd gallant.

Eld. Love. Gallant?

You. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now called *cutting* Morecraft.

B. et Fl. Scornf. L. Act v.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me?

Friar Bacon, etc. 4to. sign. C 2. b.

CUTTLE; *s.* Probably only a corrupted form of *cutter*; for an allusion to the cuttle-fish, and its black liquor, is much too refined for the speakers in the scene. Doll Tearsheet says to Pistol,

By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy *cuttle* with me.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Cuttle, and *cuttle boun*g, we are told, were cant terms then in use for the knives of cut-purses.

CUT-WAST, or **CUT-WAIST**, Meant as an Anglicizing of in-sect.

Wilde hornets, (as Pliny saith) do live in the hollow trunks and cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the winter long, as the other *cut-wasts* do.

Topsell on Serp. p. 94.

He had before said,

Amongst all the sorts of venomous insects, (or *cut-wasted* creatures) the soveraigntie and preheminnence is due to the bees. *Ibid.* p. 64.

Peculiar, I believe, to that author.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand; a substitute for thread lace or embroidery.

— Then his band

May be disorder'd, and transform'd from
lace

To *cut-work*.

Sirley (comm. B. et Fl.) *Coron.* i.

i. e. by the swords of the enemy; a pun.

CUZ. A common contraction of cousin, used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Nere in his life did other language use,
But sweete lady, faire mistres, kind hart,
deare couse.

Marston, Scourge, In Lectores, etc.

CYPRUS; spelt also *cipres*, and *cypress*.

A thin, transparent stuff, now called crape; accordingly Cotgrave translates it *crespe*. Both black and white were made, as at present, but the black was more common, and was used for mourning, as it is still.

Lawn, as white as driven snow,

Cyprus, black as e'er was crow.

Winter's T. iv. 3.

And shadow their glory as a millener's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black *cyprus*.

Every Man in his H. i. 3.

Cobweb lawn, or the very finest lawn, is often mentioned with *cyprus*, and, what is singular, Cotgrave has made *crespe* signify both. See that word in his Dictionary.

Your partie-per-pale picture, one half
drawn

In solemn *cyprus*, th' other *cobweb lawn*.

B. Jon. Epigr. 73.

In the following passage the great transparency of it is alluded to:

— To one of your receiving,

Enough is shewn; a *cyprus* not a bosom
Hides my poor heart.

Twelf. N. iii. 1.

In the stage direction to the *Puritan*, we see *cyprus* used for mourning: "Enter the Widow Plus, Frances, Mary, Sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a *cyprus* hat: the widow wringing her hands, and bursting out into passion, as newly come from the burial of her husband." *Suppl. to Shakesp.* vol. ii. p. 533. This *cyprus* hat the commentators explain to signify a hat with a *crape hat-band* in it, but the expression seems rather to

imply that the whole hat was covered with crape; which might probably be the custom, though since it has shrunk to a hat-band.

Byssus crispata is the Latin affixed to *cipres* both by Coles and Minshew, the latter of whom describes it also as "A fine curled linnen."

D.

To **D**ADE. An uncommon word, which I have found only in the following passages:

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most
plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their
mother trip.

Drayt. Polyolb. Song i. p. 663.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently
dades. *Ibid. Song xiv. p. 938.*

From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it any where noticed, nor can guess at its derivation.

To **D**AFF. A corrupted form of to doff, or to do off, to put away.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Much Ado, ii. 3.*

Claud. Away, I will not have to do with you.

Leon. Can'st thou so *daffe* me?

Much Ado, v. 1.

— Where is his son,

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades that *daff'd* the world
aside,

And bid it pass? *1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

There my white stole of chastity I *daft*;
Shook off my sober guards, and civil fears.

Lover's Compl. Suppl. to Sh. i. 758.

A **D**AG, *s.* An old word for a pistol.

"A *dag* (hand gun) *sclopetum manuale*."

Coles. Minshew also has a *dagge* or pistol, and derives it from the *Daci*, for which he is censured by Skinner; who, however, seems to have been ignorant that the word had this sense. Grose says, "A sort of pistol, called a *dag*, was used about the same time as hand-guns and haquebuts." *Anc. Armour, i. p. 153.*

In the *Spanish Tragedy* we have, "Enter Pedringano with a pistol;" and presently, when he discharges it, the marginal direction is, "shoots the *dag*." *O. Pl. iii. 168.*

Whilst he would show me how to hold the *dagge*,

To draw the cock, to charge, and set the flint.

Jack Drum's Entert. H 3.

Neither was any thing taken from them but these *dags*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle bows; these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the noveltie of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, without a match.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun, — a *dag*?

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

The charges for a horseman, well horsed and armed; for a light horseman wyth a staffe, and a case of *dagges*, is twentie poundes.

Letter of I. B. in Cens. Lit. vii. 240.

A *dag* sometimes meant a rag also.

DAGGER, *s.* It appears by some passages to have been a fashion, for some time, to wear a dagger so as to hang quite behind, or at the back, which explains the following passage of *Romeo and Juliet*:

This *dagger* has mista'en, for lo his house
Lies empty, *on the back of Montague*,
And it missheathed in my daughter's bosom.

Rom. et Jul. v. 3.

A sword was worn also at the same time, whence the description in *Hudibras*; Canto I.:

This sword a *dagger* had, his *page*,
Which was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwarfs upon knights errant do.

That is, behind.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomly *at thy back*.

The longer thou livest the more Fool, etc. 1570.

See you the huge *bum-dagger* at his backe?

Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

DAGGER, *THE.* A celebrated ordinary and public-house in Holborn, frequented, indeed, by low gamblers and sharpers, but highly in repute for several of its commodities:

My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night,
In Holborn at *the Dagger*.

B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.

This ale was much celebrated for its strength:

This thy description of *dagger ale* augmenteth my thirst until I taste thereof.

Ulp. Fulwell, Art of Fl. H 8.

Sack makes men from words

Fall to drawing of swords,

And quarrelling endeth their quaffing;

Whilst *dagger-ale* barrels

Bear off many quarrels

And often turn chiding to laughing.

Ale against Sack, in *Wit's Recreation*.

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.

Gascoigne's Del. Diet for Droonkardes.

Dagger-pies were also famous:

Good den, good coosen; Jesu, how de'e do?

When shall we eat another *Dagger-pie*?

Out, bench-whistler, out; I'll not take thy word for a *Dagger pie*.

Decker's Satiromastix, p. 115. Hawkins 3.

Their *furmety* also is mentioned:

Her grace would have you eat no more
Woolsack pies,

Nor *Dagger-furmety*.

B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.

DAGGER'D ARMS. See ARMS.

DAGGER OF LATH. The weapon given to the Vice in the *Old Moralities*. Supposed to be alluded to by Falstaff in the following speech:

A king's son! — If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

The same weapon is mentioned in the description of Shallow:

And now is this Vice's *dagger* become a squire; and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Again in *Twelfth Night*:

I am gone, Sir,

And anon, Sir,

I'll be with you again,

In a trice,

Like to *the old vice*,

Your need to sustain;

Who with *dagger of lath*,

In his rage and his wrath,

Cries, Ah ha, to the devil.

Twel. N. iv. 2.

DAGONET. Sir Dagonet was said to be the attendant fool of king Arthur.

I was then Sir *Dagonet* in Arthur's show.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

I'll lose my wedding to behold these *Dagonets*.

The Wits, O, Pl. viii. 429.

And upon a day Sir *Dagonet*, king Arthur's foole, came into Cornewaile, with two squiers with him.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to. 1634. 2d p. N 2.

Then Sir *Dagonet* rode to King Marke, and told him how he had sped in that forrest; and therefore, said Sir *Dagonet*, beware ye, King Marke, that yee come not about that well in the forrest, for there is a naked foole, and that foole and I foole met together, and he had almost slaine mee.

Ibid.

DAINTY, *phr.* To make dainty, to hold out, or refuse, affecting to be delicate or dainty; to scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all

Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, she,

I'll swear, hath corns. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 5

This is the true reading, doubtless, in the following passage:

And yet make dainty to feed more daintily At this easier rate.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii. p. 279.

It is printed *daymy*, by a most easy change from *daynty*. The commentators make nothing of it.

To make nice means the same. See NICE.

— He that would mount

To honour, must not make dainty to use The head of his mother, back of his father, etc.

B. et Fl. Honest Man's Fort. Act iii. p. 421.

DAINTY MAKETH DERTH, *prov.* A quaint proverb, used by Spenser, signifying that niceness makes an artificial scarcity, without necessity. The affected shyness of the lady, in the following instance, was the only obstacle to familiarity.

With chaunge of chear the seeming simple maid Let fall her eien, as shamefast, to the earth; And yielding soft, in that she nought gainsaid.

So forth they rode, he feigning seemly merth, And she coy lookes: so dainty, they say, maketh derth. *F. Queen*, I. ii. 27.

I have not found it in Ray, or Fuller.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship; from *damaret*, French, which Cotgrave thus defines: "An effeminate fondling, or fond carpet knight; one that spends his whole time in entertaining or courting women."

The lawyer here may learn divinity, The divine, lawes or faire astrology, The dammarel respectively to fight, The duellist to court a mistresse right.

On Person's Varieties, 1635. in Beloe's *Anecd. of Lit.* vol. vi. p. 51.

To DAMN was used sometimes with no further meaning than that of to condemn to death.

Upon condition Publius shall not live,
Who is your sister's son, Mark Antony.

Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot
I damn him. *Jul. Cæs.* iv. 1.

— Do this, or this,
Take in that kingdom, and infranchise that;
Perform 't, or else we damn thee.

Ant. et Cl. i. 1.
Wherefore, Shrieve, execute with speedy
pace,
The dampned wights, to cutte off hopes of
grace. *Promos. et Cassandra,* ii. 3.

It is Johnson's third sense.

To DAMNIFY. To hurt or injure.

When now he saw himself so freshly reare,
As if late fight had nought him damnifyde.
Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 52.

DAMOSSEL; since contracted to damsel.
Damoiselle, old Fr.

C. I was taken with a damosel. K. Was
it a proclaim'd damosel? C. This was no
damosel neither, Sir; she was a virgin.

L. L. Lost, i. 1.

And straight did enterprize
Th' adventure of the errant damosel.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 19.

DAN. A corruption of *Don*, for *Dominus*; originally applied to monks, (as the *Dom* of the Benedictines), afterwards to persons of all respectable conditions. It is common in Chaucer; and used by Spenser and Shakespeare. After it began to grow obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in a kind of jocular way; as *Dan Cupid*, etc. See *Todd's Johnson*.

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Skinner says, perhaps it is derived from *danten*, to sport, in Dutch, and *praet*, trifles; or perhaps from our own word *dandle*. The French *dandin* is referred to by etymologists, but that means a fool, or blockhead, not a dwarf. Coles translates it by *pumilio*, *nanus*, etc.; Cotgrave by *nain*; and Minshew refers the reader to the word dwarf for the synonymes. Camden says that Henry VII. "stamped a small coin, called dandyprats." *Remains*, p. 177. But that clearly meant a dwarf coin. It is probably from *dandle*. Whether *prat* is formed from *brat* may be doubted; but from the same source comes *Jack-a-dandy*, and the very modern abbreviation of it, *dandy*.

This Heuresis, this invention, is the proudest Jackanapes, the pertest self conceited boy that ever breathed: because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows, make much on him, there's no ho with him; the vile *dandiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 172.

There's no good fellowship in this *dandiprat*, this *divedapper*, [didapper] as in other pages. *Middleton's More Dissemblers, etc.*

Anc. Dr. iv. 372.

DANSKE, Denmark; and DANSKERS, Danes.

By chance one Curan, son unto

A prince in *Danske*, did see

The maid, with whom he fell in love,

As much as man might be.

Reliques of Anc. Engl. Poetry, ii. 240.

Them at the last on *Dansk* their lingring
fortunes drave,

Where Holst unto their troops sufficient
harbour gave.

Drayt. Polyolb. xi. p. 864.

Enquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris,
And how, and who, what means, and where
they keep,

What company, at what expence.

Hamlet. ii. 1.

The author of the Glossary to Lyndsay considers this as an erroneous interpretation, and says that it means *Dantzickers*; but, if he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation; for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for *Dantzickers*?

Also Danish:

It is the king of Denmark doth your prince
his daughter crave,

And note, it is no little thing with us allie
to have;

By league or leigure, *Danske* can fence or
front you, friend or foe.

Alb. Engl. iii. 16. p. 70.

So that he makes a noise when he's on
horseback,

Like a *Danske* drummer, O, 'tis excellent.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 264.

In that work indeed it is printed *Dantzic*, by mistake, or by way of correction to the text; but the true reading is *Danske*, as indeed the metre shows it should be.

To DARE. One sense of this word was to terrify, as in the following passage:

— Which drawne, a crimson dew

Fell from his bosome on the earth; the
wound did dare him sore.

Chapm. Homer, xi. pag. 151.

Hence it seems to have been applied to the catching of larks, by terrifying them with a hawk. This method is thus described in the *Gentleman's Recreation, Of the Wood-Lark*: "The way to take them in June, July, and August, is with a hobby (a kind of hawk) after this manner: Get out in a dewy morning, and go to the sides of some hills which lie to the rising of the sun, where they most usually frequent; and having sprung them, observe where they fall; then surround them twice or thrice with your hobby on your fist, causing him to hover when you draw near, by which means they will lie still 'till you clap a net over them, which you carry on the point of a stick." Pag. 67. *Of Fowling*, 8vo. edition. This method is alluded to in the following passage:

But there is another in the wind, some castrell
That hovers over her, and dares her dayly.
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Thus Chapman also:

A cast of falcons on their merry wings,
Daring the stooped prey that shifting flies.
Gentleman Usher.

All hush, all tremble, like a lark that's
dar'd. *Fansh. Lusiad*, x. 66.

Other modes of *daring* larks were also practised, as, with mirrors, etc. See the article *doring*, or *daring*, in *Rees's* edition of *Chambers*. In one method of this kind, scarlet cloth was used to *dare* or frighten the larks.

— If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewel nobility; let his Grace go forward,
And dare us with his cap like larks.
Hen. VIII. iii. 2.

In a very obscure passage of *Measure for Measure*, the most intelligible sense assigned by any of the critics to the verb *dare*, is that of to *challenge*, or *call forth*. See the notes on that play, Act iv. sc. 4. p. 131. ed. 1778.

DARE was used sometimes as a substantive:

— Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Caesar, and com-
mands
The empire of the sea. *Ant. et Cl.* i. 2.
It lends a lustre, a more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprize,
Than if the earl were here.

1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

DARGISON. An obscure word or name, on which Mr. Whalley, in his notes on *Ben Jonson*, throws no manner of light. There are traces of the existence of an old song of that name. In *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, is "a Ballet of the Hathorne Tree," which is directed to be sung "after [i. e. to the tune of] Donkin Dargeson;" and a song to the "tune of Dargeson" is there said to be in the possession of John Baynes, Esq. Two fragments of such an old ballad are preserved in the *Isle of Gulls*, a comedy, by John Day; where it appears that carrying persons "to Dargison," implied catching or detaining them.

— The girls are ours,
We have won them away to Dargison.
Act v. Sign. H 3. 6.

And again,
An ambling nag, and adowne, adowne,
We have borne her away to Dargison.
Ibid.

In the following, a girl is to be got from Dargison:

But if you get the lass from Dargison,
What will you do with her?
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "In some childish book of knight errantry, which I formerly read, but cannot now call to mind, there is a dwarf of this name, who accompanies a lady of great beauty and virtue through many perilous adventures, as her guard and guide. I have no great faith in the identity of this personage, but he may serve till a better is found." In all the passages, Dargison, whether a person or a place, holds the objects in confinement or captivity. Mr. G. is the most likely man living to catch this catcher.

To DARK, *v.* for to darken.

Which dark'd the sea, much like a cloud
of vultures
'That are convented after some great fight.

Nabbes's Hannibal et Scipio, E 4.
And dark'd Apollo's countenance with a
word. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 211.

Reason hath clear'd my sight, and drawn
the vail
Of doatage that so dark'd my understanding.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 250.
Sorrow doth darke the judgement of the
wytte. *Ferrex et Porrex*, O. Pl. i. 137.

.00. H .00.

. H .00. H .00. H
000000 000000 0000
. H .00. H .00. H

DARKLING. A word still current in poetry, having been used by Milton, Dryden, and others. Involved in darkness.

O wilt thou *darkling* leave me? — Do not so. *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 3.

— O sun,
Burn the great sphere thou mov'st in! *dark-*
ling stand

The varying shore o' the world!
Ant. et Cl. iv. 13.

DARNEL. Readers of Shakespeare, who are not versed in botany, do not, I believe, in general know, that this is still the English name for the genus *lolium*, which contains *ray-grass*, a very troublesome weed, called *lolium perenne*. See *Epitome of Hortus Kewensis*, p. 25. Steevens refers to Gerard.

— Her fallow leas
The *darnel*, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Hen. V.* v. 2.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow
weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-
flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Lear*, iv. 4.

Gerard says it is the most hurtful of weeds. Drayton gives it a crimson flower, perhaps mistaking the wild poppy for it. *Polyolb.* xv. p 946.

DARNIX, or DARNEX, corrupted from *Dornick*, (Coles, *panni Tornacenses*). A manufacture of Tournay, used for carpets, hangings, and other purposes; from *Dornick*, which is the Flemish name for that city.

With a fair *Darnex* carpet of my own
Laid cross, for the more state.
B. et Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.

Look well to the *Darneicke* hangings, that
it play not the court page with us.
Sampson's Vow-breaker, Act iii.

See **DORNICK**.

In Cotgrave, under *Verd*, is "Huïs verd, a peece of tapestry or *Darnix* hanging before a door."

To DARRAIGN. To arrange an army, or set it in order of battle. Of uncertain derivation. See *Todd*.

Royal commanders, be in readiness —
Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 2.

Darraign our battles, and begin the fight.
Guy, Earl of Warwick, Trag.

Often for to fight a battle, and even when between two combatants:

For one of Edgar's friends taking in hand to *darraine* battle with Organ, in defence of Edgar's innocencie, slue him within lystes.

Holinsh. Hist. Scotl. R 2.

Therewith they gan to hurtlen grievously,
Redoubted battaile ready to *darrayne*.

Spens. F. Q. l. iv. 40.

These were Sansjoy and the Redcrosse knight.

Thus again, *I.* vii. 11.

DARREL. A Romish priest, whose fraudulent practices and impostures were detected by Harsenet, archbishop of York.

Did you ne'er read, Sir, little *Darrel's*
tricks,

With the boy o' Burton, and the seven in
Lancashire,

Somers at Nottingham? all these do teach it.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, v. 3.

Some particulars of their impostures are specified in the same speech.

He is mentioned in *Ben Jonson's Underwoods*:

— Take heed,
This age will lend no faith to *Darrel's* deed.
Vol. vi. p. 423.

In the folio [1640], and in Whalley's edition, it is printed *Dorrel*, but clearly the same person is meant. Mr. Gifford has printed it so. See also his notes on the *Devil is an Ass*.

DATES. This fruit of the palm-tree was once a common ingredient in all kinds of pastry, and some other dishes; and often supplied a pun for comedy.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Rom. et Jul. iv. 4.

Your *date* is better in your pye and your porridge, than in your cheek. *All's W.* i. 1.

Ay, a mine'd man: and then to be bak'd with no *date* in the pye, — for then the man's *date* is out.
Tr. et Cr. i. 2.

DAUPHIN MY BOY. See **DOLPHIN**.

A DAW. Metaphorically used for a foolish fellow; the daw being reckoned a foolish bird.

I' the city of kites and crows? — What an ass it is! Then thou dwell'st with *daws* too.
Coriol. iv. 5.

As fit a sight it were to see a goose shodde,
or a saddled cowe,

As to hear the prating of any such Jack
Straw,

For when hee hath all done I compte him
but a very *daw*.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 255.

To DAW. To daunt, or frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had
done of old.

Romeus et Juliet, Suppl. to Shak. i. 333.

You *daw* him too much, in troth, Sir.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iv. 1.

And thinking her to *daw*,

Whom they supposed faln in some enchanted
s wound. *Drayt. Polyolb.* vi. p. 770.

To *daw*, Mr. Todd says, is now used
in the north for to awaken; if so, this
is the sense here: and the morning
metaphorically awakens when it dawns.

The other side from whence the morning
daws. *Polyolb.* x.

A DAWCOCK. A male daw, a jack-daw;
but metaphorically an empty, chatter-
ing fellow: in the proverb given as
equivalent to "*Graculus inter musas*."

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among
the doctors. *Withal's Dict.* p. 558.

Who, with new magicke, will hereafter
represent unto you the castle of Atlas full of
dawcocks. *Hosp. of Incurable Fooles*,
4to. 1600.

A DAY-BED. Doubtless a couch, or sofa;
as we find below that they were
sometimes in every chamber.

Calling my officers about me, in my branch'd
velvet gown; having come from a *day-bed*,
where I have left Olivia sleeping.

Twel. N. ii. 5.

Ah ha, my Lord, this prince is not an
Edward!

He is not lolling on a lewd *day-bed*,
But on his knees at meditation.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

Above there are *day-beds*, and such temp-
tations

I dare not trust, Sir.

B. et Fl. Rule a Wife, etc. i. 6.

In the same play:

M. Is the great couch up,
The Duke of Medina sent? *A.* 'Tis up,
and ready.

M. And *day-beds* in all chambers? *A.* In
all, lady. *Act* iii. 1.

The great ducal couch was doubtless
more luxurious.

A DAYS-MAN. An umpire, or arbitrator;
from his fixing a day for decision. Mr.
Todd shows that *day* sometimes meant
judgment. See in *Day*, 10.

For he is not a man as I am, that I should
answer him, and we should come together in

judgement: neither is there any *days-man*
[*marg. umpire*] betwixt us, that might lay
his hand upon us both. *Job*, ix. 33.

The word, though disused, is still
retained in late editions.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not
streight to law,
Daiesmen took up the matter, and cost
them not a straw.

New Custome, O. Pl. i. 260.

To whom Cymochles said, For what art thou
That mak'st thyself his *dayes-man* to prolong
The vengeance prest?

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 25.

In Switzerland (as we are informed by Sim-
lerus) they had some common arbitrators, or
dayesmen, in every towne, that made a
friendly composition betwixt man and man.

Burt. Anat. Democr. to Reader, p. 50.

To DAZE. To dazzle.

While flashing beames do *daze* his feeble eyen.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 9.

That being now with her huge brightness
daz'd,

Base thing I can no more endure to view,
But, looking still on her, I stand amaz'd

At wondrous sight of her celestial hue.

Spens. Sonnet, 3.

— Let your steele,

Glistring against the sunne, *daze* their bright
eyes. *Heyw. Golden Age*, E 4.

Nor noble birth, nor name of crowne or raigne,
Which oft doth *daze* the common people's
eye. *Harr. Ariost.* xlv. 61.

Dryden has used it.

DEAD-PAY. The continued pay of soldiers
actually dead, which dishonest officers
took for themselves; a species of pe-
culation often alluded to.

Most of them [captains] know arithmetic so
well,

That in a muster, to preserve *dead-pays*,
They'll make twelve stand for twenty.

Webster's Appiūs, v. 1. *Anc. Dr.* v. 437.

O you commanders,

That like me have no *dead-pays*, nor can
cozen

The commissary at a muster.

Mass. Unn. Comb. iv. 2.

Can you not gull the state finely,
Muster your ammunition cassocks stuff'd
with straw,

Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*,
And thank Heaven for your arithmetic.

Davenant's Siege, Act iii.

DEAD'ST, for DEADEST. A licentious su-
perlative, from *dead*, used as in the
phrase "*dead of night*," for the middle
or depth of the night. It is, however,
but awkwardly applied to the height

or meridian of feasting, which surely has nothing *dead* in it.

Sickness' pale hand
Laid hold on thee, ev'n in the *dead'st* of
feasting.

Decker, Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 263.

DEAL. Simply as a quantity, whether more or less. In modern language, it is either joined with *great*, or has that epithet implied, without using it.

All the ground that they had — a man might have bought with *a small deale* of money.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 92.

DEAL-WINE. See **DELE-WINE.**

DEAR, adj. Expensive seems to have been its first sense, whence it was applied to any thing highly valued or beloved: and, as we much value what is our own, it obtained occasionally the meaning of a possessive. Such was probably the origin of a peculiar application of *φίλος*, in Greek, as we find it in *Homer*, in many passages, where it is commonly rendered by the Latin possessive, *suus*: (*φίλον κῆρ*, *Il. A. 491*, etc.; *φίλον ἦτορ*, *Il. F. 31*; *φιλα γούναθ'*, *Il. H 271*; and in many other passages). So also Shakespeare:

Since my *dear* soul was mistress of her
choice,
And could of men distinguish, her election
Hath seal'd itself for thee. *Hamlet, iii. 2.*

See Steevens on that passage. By another application of the original sense, it came also to mean high, excessive, or any thing superlative, even superlatively bad. As here,

So I, made lame by fortune's *dearest* spite,
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth.
Sh. Sonnet, 37.

— Let us return

And strain what other means is left unto us
At our *dear* peril. *Timon of A. v. 3.*

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio.

Hamlet, i. 2.

You meet your *dearest* enemy in love,
With all his hate about him.

B. et Fl. Maid in the Mill.

In *dear* employment. *Rom. et Jul. v. 3.*

That is, *very important.*

Put your known valours on so *dear* a
business,
And have no other second than the danger.

B. Jons. Catil. i. 4.

DEARLING. A fondling diminutive of dear.

So written by Spenser, who chose to antiquate his language. His contemporaries used *darling*, which is still in use.

DEARN, or DERNE. Lonely, melancholy, solitary. Sax.

By many a *derne* and painfull perch
Of Pericles the careful search —
Is made, etc.

Pericles, Pr. of Tyre, iii. Induction.

Dearne is the reading of the old quartos in the following passage of *Lear*, instead of

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern*
time.

It there stands,

If wolves had at thy gate heard that *dearne*
time. *Lear, iii. 7.*

Here it seems to mean earnest:

Who wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restrain his *derne* desire.

Wars of Cyrus, 4to. Sign. C 2.

In the old Scottish dialect it was used for *secret*, *dark*, and is so explained in the Glossary to Gawin Douglas's *Virgil*, and by Bishop Percy in this passage of an old Scottish ballad:

I' *dern* with thee bot gif I dale,
Doubtless I am bot deid.

Reliques, vol. ii. p. 76.

I' *dern*, there means *in secret*. The word occurs frequently in the ballad.

DEARNFUL. Melancholy.

The birds of ill presage
This luckless chance foretold
By *dernful* noise, etc.

Spens. Mourning Muse, l. 177.

DEARNLY. In a melancholy manner.

They heard a ruefull voice that *dearnly* cride,
With percing shriekes and many a dolefull lay.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 35.

Some explain it *earnestly*, but perhaps erroneously; it is rather severely, dreadfully, in the following passage:

Seeking adventures hard to exercise
Their puissance whylome full *dernly* tryde.

Sp. F. Q. III. i. 14.

DEARTH. That this word originally meant *dearness*, is evident from the form of it. (*Dearth* from *dear*, as *trueth* from *true*, and *ruth* from *rue*, etc.) It has long been confined to mean chiefly scarcity of provisions, unless metaphorically applied to other subjects. Dr. Johnson considers it as having the

original sense in the following passage, which would otherwise be tautology.

But in the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article; and his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness, as, to make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror.

Hamlet. v. 2.

He explains it thus: "Dearth is dear-ness, value, price. And his internal qualities of such value and rarity."

DEATH, with the article *the* prefixed, occurring in Matth. xv. 4. and Mark, vii. 10. in the common version of the New Testament, it has been thought that *the death* had been taken up as a scriptural phrase; but the translators could have no motive for introducing such a phrase, had it not been already current; and it is found in Chaucer, and other writers, prior to any established version. It was probably, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, only too literal a version of *la Mort*.

They were adradde of him as of *the death*.
Cant. Tales, 607.

It was latterly applied, more particularly, to death by judicial sentence; and in this way the translators of the Gospel have used it:

He that curseth father and mother, let him die *the death*. *loc. cit.*

Bear Worcester to *the death*, and Vernon too;

Other offenders we will pause upon.

1 Hen. IV. v. 5.

— Redeem thy brother

By yielding up thy body to my will,
Or else he must not only die *the death*,
But thy unkindness, etc.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

— For I confess,

I have deserv'd, when it so pleaseth you,
To die *the death*.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 203.

Instances, however, of other usage, are not wanting:

The king is almost wounded to *the death*,
And in the fortune of my Lord your son
Prince Harry slain outright.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

I bleed still, I am hurt to *the death*.

Othello. ii. 3.

— I found not myself

So far engag'd to hell, to prosecute
To *th'* death what I had plotted.

B. et Fl. Custom of C. iii. 5.

— I'd be torn in pieces

With wild Hippolytus, nay prove *the death*,

Every limb over, ere I'd trust a woman.

B. Jons. Catiline, iv. 6.

DEATH'S HEAD RING. By a strange inconsistency, similar to the methodistical piety of Mrs. Cole in the *Minor*, the procuresses of Elizabeth's time wore usually a ring with a death's head upon it, and probably with the common motto, *memento mori*.

As for their death (that of bawds) how can it be bad, since their wickedness is always before their eyes, and a *death's head* most commonly on their middle finger?

Marston's Dutch Courtezan.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger: your least considering bawds do so much.

Massinger's Old Law, iv. 1.

As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a *death's head*. *Northward Hoe*.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the word *death's-head*, in *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 3. which passage seems indeed to imply that the motto usually accompanied the device:

Do not speak like a *death's-head*; do not bid me remember my end.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner.

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, *deathsmen*, you have rid this sweet young prince.

3 Hen. VI. v. 5.

For who so base would such an office have
As slanderous *death'sman* to so base a slave?

Shak. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 532.

I'll send a *death'sman* with you, this is he.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. Sig. I 2. b.

Also in K. 3.

— If a rest can be among the mones
Of dying wretches; where each minute all
Stand still, afraid to hear the *death's-man's* call.

Browne, Brit. P. ii. 3. p. 68.

DEBASHED, for abashed.

— But sillie I,

Daunted with presence of such majestie,
Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.

Niccols, Engl. Eliza, Induction.

DEBATE. Contention, discord, fighting.

Each change of course unjoins the whole estate,

And leaves it thrall to ruine by *debate*.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 122.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.

The debate there mentioned was the rebellion. Mr. Todd properly observed, that *debate* is not now used of hostile contest.

To DEBATE. To fight.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spens. F. Q. II. i. 6.

This should be the primitive sense, as being nearest to the etymology, *debattre*, Fr.

DEBAUSH'D. The same as *deboshed*, below; debauched.

Or I must take it else to say you're villains,
For all your golden coats, *debaush'd*, base
villains. *B. et Fl. Valentinian*, iii. 2.

DEBAUSHMENT, OR DEBOSHMENT. Debauching, corruption of modesty.

Here are the heads of that distemperature
From whence these strange *debaushments*
of our nymphes,
And vile deluding of our shepherds springs.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, i. 4. p. 338.

A good vicious fellow, that complies well
with the *deboshments* of the time, and is fit
for it. *Earle, Microc.* § 77.

DEBELL, *v.* To conquer by war. This word, which Milton has used, was not introduced by him, but had been in use before.

No better Spanish Cacus sped, for all his
wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules, from out his realme, *de-*
belled at the length.
Warn. Albion, B. ii. ch. 8.

DEBOSHED. Formerly a common corruption of *debauched*.

Why thou *debosh'd* fish thou, was there
ever a man a coward, that hath drunk so much
sack as I to-day? *Tempest*, iii. 2.

He's quoted for a most perfidious slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd, and
debosh'd. *All's W.* v. 3.

Thy lady is a scurvy lady —
And, though I never heard of her, a *de-*
bosh'd lady,
And thou a squire of low degree.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 2.
With such a vailiant discipline she destroy'd
That *debosh'd* prince, Bad Desire.

City Night Cap, O. Pl. xi. 362.

Used also metaphorically for spoiled,
dismantled, rendered unserviceable:

Wonder! what can their arsenal spawn so
fast?
Last year his barks and gallies were *debosh'd*;
This spring they sprout again.

Fuimus Troes. O. Pl. vii. 503.

Thus Cotgrave, "*Desbaucher*, to
debosh, marre, corrupt, spoyle, etc." Coles has to *deboist* also, as synonymous. See also some of the examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage

cited from the *Tempest*. Sometimes also *deboish*. See *Todd*.

To DECARD. To discard, to cast away a card out of a hand in playing.

E. Doth your majesty mark that?

You are the king that she is weary of,
And my sister the queen that he will cast away.

Ph. Can you *decard*, madam?

Qu. Hardly, but I must do hurt.

Ph. But spare not any to confirm your game.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 485.

To DECK, *v.* To adorn.

When I have *deck'd* the sea with drops full
salt. *Temp.* i. 1.

This line has occasioned many explanations and conjectural readings, which is the only reason for introducing the word. Probably the true sense is that which is still common:

When I have grac'd the sea with drops, etc.

A DECK of Cards. A pack.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single
ten,

The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.

3 Hen. VI. v. 1.

I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the
deck. *Two Maids of Moreclacke*, 1609.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.

Solimus, Emp. of the Turks, 1638.

In the following passage, a heap or pile of ballads is so called, in allusion to a pack of cards:

— And, for a song, I have

A paper-blurrer, who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such
trinkets

Ready in the *deck*.

Mass. Guardian, iii. 3.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

To DECREW. To decrease.

— Sir Arthegall renew'd

His strength still more, but she still more
decrew'd. *Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 18.*

DEED OF SAYING. An obscure expression used by Shakespeare to express "the doing of what has been said."

Promising is the very air o' the time; it opens the eyes of expectation; performance is ever the duller for his act; and, but in the plainer and simpler kind of people, the *deed of saying* is quite out of use.

Timon of A. v. 2.

This is fully confirmed by a passage cited from *Hamlet*:

As he, in his particular act and place,
My give his *saying*, *deed*.

Act i. sc. 3.

See the note on the former passage.

DEER. Used in the following passage for wild animals in general.

But mice and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.

Lear, iii. 4

The reading has been questioned, and altered to *geer*, and *cheer*; but is confirmed by the original passage of the ballad, entitled *Sir Bevis of Southampton*, of which it is a parody:

Rattes and myce, and such smal *dere*,
Was his meate that seven yere.

It was probably used rather for the sake of the rhyme, than as any established sense of the word.

To DEFAIL. To prove defective. *Defail-ler*, Fr.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 429.

To DEFALK. To cut off. *Defalco*, Lat.
And doe not see how much they must *defalke*
Of their accounts, to make them gree with
ours. *Daniel*, *Philotas*, p. 195.

DEFAME, s. Ill fame, dishonour.

Feast-finding minstrels tuning my *defame*,
Will tie the hearers to attend each line,
How Tarquin wronged me, I Collatine.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl. i. 521.

But of the dede throughout the lyfe the shame
Endures, defacing you with foul *defame*.

Ld. Surrey's Poems, ed. 1717, p. 254.

Used also by Spenser, and others.
See *Todd*.

Also reproach, defamation:

He wanne more dishonour by *defame*, then
he obtained honor by dignity of consull.

North's Plut. p. 499.

The love I bore to Lucilla was colde water,
the love I owe Camilla, hot fire: the first was
ended with *defame*, the last must begin with
death.

Euph. Engl. N 4.

Have I committed anie fact worthie either
of death or *defame*? thou canst not reckon what.

Id. P 3.

DEFAMOUS. Conveying defamation, reproachful.

Hee added that there was a knighte that spake
defamous words of him.

Holinsh. vol. ii. K k 1.

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. As a law term it is still in use. See *Todd*.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasance* did remaine.

Sp. F. Q. I. xii. 12.

To DEFEAT. To disfigure, or change the features.

Follow thou these wars; *defeat* thy favour
with an usurped beard.

Oth. i. 3.

That is, disfigure thy countenance.

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features, deformity.

What ruins are in me that can be found
By him not ruin'd? then is he the ground
Of my *defeatures*. My decayed fair (beauty)
A sunny look of his would soon repair.

Com. of E. ii. 1.

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.

Ibid. v. 1.

To mingle beauty with infirmities,
And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.

Sh. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 439.

Also defeat:

The inequality of our power will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod. i. 2.

DEFENCED, part. for defended, or rather fortified; applied to cities. It occurs four or five times in the public version of the Bible, but the word commonly used there is *fenced*, which appears much more frequently. It is cited also from Fairfax, and Beaumont and Fletcher. See *Todd's Johnson*.

To DEFEND. To forbid. *Defendre*, Fr.

When I like your favour; for God *defend*
the lute should be like the case.

Much Ado, ii. 1.

It has been so interpreted in the following passage, but there it is not so clear:

And heaven *defend* your good souls, that
you think

I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me.

Oth. i. 3.

— And I *defend*

All melting joints and fingers (that's my
bargain)

I do *defend* 'em any thing like action.

B. Jon. Devil's an Ass, i. 4.

Great Jove *defend* the mischiefes now at
hand. *Ferrex et Porrex*, O. Pl. i. 129.

This usage has been exemplified from various authors, and some much later; but is now relinquished. See *Johnson*, *Defend*, 4. Defence has been similarly used.

DEFIANCE. Refusal, rejection.

— Take my *defiance*:

Die, perish! might but my bending down

Reprieve thee from thy fate, it should proceed.
Meas. for M. iii. 1.

DEFLY, for DEFTLY, which see.

DEFT. Neat, dexterous, elegant.

For their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the *deft* file of time.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 175.

He said I were a *deft* lass.

Brome's Northern Lass.

The following is a purposed corruption of the word *deftest*:

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.

Much Ado, iv. 2.

A pretty court leg, and a *deft*, dapper personage.

Chapman, May Day, i. 1.

DEFTLY. Neatly, dexterously. Spenser has written it *deffly* and *defly*.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deftly* show.

Macb. iv. 1.

Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets.

Beehive of Romish Ch. Z 5.

And perching *deftly* on a quaking spray,
Nye tyr'd herself to make her hearer stay.

Browne's Brit. Past. ii. 3. p. 92.

To DEFY. To reject, refuse, or renounce.

No, I *defy* all counsel, all redress.

K. John, iii. 4.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

Vain pleasures I abhor, all things *defy*,
That teach not to despair, or how to die.

Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi. 475.

Foole! sayd the pagan, I thy gift *defye*,
But use thy fortune as it doth befall.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 52.

DEGENER, *v.* To degenerate. A word peculiar to Spenser.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,
Next to Himself in glorious degree

Degendering to hate, fell from above
Through pride.

Hymne to Heav. Love, 1. 92.

To DEHORT. To dissuade. *Dehortor*, Lat.

I will write down to th' country, to *dehort*
The gentry from coming hither, letters
Of strange dire news.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 486.

Both this and *dehortation* are rather affected than obsolete; and have been used by authors of various times.

DEJECT. Dejected, in a low state.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Hamlet, iii. 1.

What can be a more *deject* spirit in a man,

than to lay his hands under every one's horses' feet, to do him service, as thou dost.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

DELE-WINE. Said to be a species of Rhenish; certainly a foreign wine, but I know not whence named, unless it was imported at *Deal*, and then it should be spelt accordingly. But Ben Jonson, who was a correct man, spelt it thus:

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.

Masq. of Mercury Vindic. vii. 253. Giff.

Where *Deal* and backragge, and what strange wines else

Still flow, *Shirley's Lady of Pleasure*.

A DELF, DELFT, or DELVE, from the Saxon delfan, to dig. A quarry, ditch, or channel. It is only a different pronunciation.

Before their flowing channels are detected
Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,

Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.

Flet. Purple Isl. iii. 13.

The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to keep them dry.

Ray on Creation.

See DELVE.

DELICES. Delights. *Delices*, Fr. It must be observed, that Spenser always uses it as of three syllables.

And now he has pour'd out his ydle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys.

F. Q. II. v. 28.

See also IV. x. 6.

It is seldom found in other authors; but Mr. Todd has produced an instance from a modern prose writer, who probably meant only to ornament his style with a French word.

DELIGHTED is used occasionally by Shakespeare for *delightful*, or causing delight; delighted in.

And, noble signior,
If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

Oth. i. 3.

Whom best I love, I cross, to make my gift
The more delay'd, *delighted*.

Cymb. v. 4.

This therefore is the interpretation of the following passage, which has so much exercised the critics:

This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod, and the *delighted* spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

DELI'VER, Active, nimble. Skinner says, perhaps for *delivered*, as being prompt, and ready for delivery or use; but it is from *delivre*, old Fr. in the same sense. See *Cotgrave*.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane,
and *deliver* men.

Holinsh. vol. i. u 6. col. 1.

All of them being tall, quicke and *deliver*
persons.

Id. vol. ii. C c c 5.

With collars they be yok'd to prove the arm
at length,

Like bulls set head to head with mere *de-*
liver strength.

Drayt. Polyolb. Song 1. page 662.

DELIVERLY, *adv.* Neatly, adroitly.

Swim with your bodies,

And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. iii. 5.

DELIVERY. Activity.

But the duke had the neater limbs, and freer
delivery.

Wotton.

In a passage inadvertently cited by Mr. Todd from Sidney, it is, in fact, used only in the common sense, as the context plainly shows:

Deliver that strength more nimbly, or be-
come the *delivery* more gracefully.

DELVE, *s.* A ditch, or dell. The verb to *delve*, or dig, is hardly obsolete; this substantive has long been so. Spenser has it frequently.

Guyon finds Mammon in a *delve*

Sunning his treasure hore.

Spens. F. Q. II. vii. Arg.

Ben Jonson also has used it. See *Todd*. It is evidently the origin of **DELF**, above.

DEMEAN, *v.* The original sense of this word is certainly to behave, or conduct one's self; whence *demeanour*, carriage or behaviour: and in my opinion, the use of it in the sense of to lessen or disgrace the person, is altogether a corruption, suggested by the syllable *mean*. But a compound, signifying to make mean, would properly be to *bemean*, not *demean*. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, whom Mr. Todd cites as authority, must be considered as having fallen into a common error. In the passage from Shakespeare, *behave* makes equally good sense.

Now out of doubt Antipholis is mad,
Else he would never so *demean* himself.

Com. Errors, iv. 3.

The change should be resisted, because its tendency is to introduce confusion; and the corruption is growing common.

DEMEAN, *s.* Behaviour, demeanour.

Of all the vile *demeane*, and usage bad.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vi. 18.

All kind and courteous, and of sweet *demeane*. *Lyly's Wom. in the Moon*, C 2.

DEMERIT was formerly synonymous with merit, and that sense was more classical than the contrary, which has since prevailed, *demereo* being even stronger than *mereo*.

— Besides, if things go well,

Opinion, that so sticks on Marcius, shall

Of his *demerits* rob Cominius. *Cor.* i. 1.

— My *demerits*

May speak unbought, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Othell.* i. 2.

— We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.

Shirley's Humorous Courtier.

Our present sense of the word comes from the French, and both appear to have been upon the change about the time of Elizabeth. See *Cotgrave*, in *demerite*.

DEMOGORGON. A formidable deity, by some supposed to be the grandsire of all the gods; made known to modern poets, Italian and English, by the account of Boccace, in his *Genealogia Deorum*. Bentley on Milton, (*Par. L.* ii. 965.) says contemptuously, "Boccace, I suppose, was the first that invented this silly word Demogorgon." But it was mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius. All the learning on the subject is accumulated in *Heyne's Opuscula Academica*, tom. iii. Prol. 17. He supposes it derived from *Demiurgus*, and drawn from the Oriental systems of magic. The very mention of this deity's name was said to be tremendous, wherefore Lucan and Statius only allude to it. See Jortin. on *Spenser, F. Q.* I. i. 37. Spenser also says of Night,
Thou wast begot in *Demogorgon's* hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade.
F. Q. I. v. 22.

He is mentioned also in *Lochrine*, Sh. Suppl. ii. 199.

Ben Jonson, apparently with the same notion that Dr. Bentley afterwards took up, calls him "Boccace's *Demogorgon*."

Boccace's *Demogorgon*, thousands more,
All abstract riddles of our store.

Alch. ii. 1.

Tasso, in imitation of Statius, has alluded to this awful name without mentioning it. The passage is thus rendered by Fairfax:

I have not yet forgot, for want of use,
What dreadful terms belong this sacred feat;
My tongue, if still your stubborn hearts refuse,
That so much dreaded name can still repeat,
Which heard, great Dis cannot himself excuse,
But hither run from his eternal seat;
O great and fearful! — more he would have said,
But that he saw the sturdy sprites obey'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 10.

DEMURE, *v.* To look demurely. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me. *Ant. et Cl.* iv. 13.

DEMURELY, *adv.* for solemnly. Also peculiar to him.

— The hand of death hath raught him,
Hark how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 9.

DEN. A word of no signification, occurring in the phrase *good den*, which is a mere corruption of *good e'en*, for good evening. This salutation was used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past, after which time, good morrow, or good day, was esteemed improper. This fully appears from this passage in *Romeo and Juliet*:

Nurse. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.

Merc. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.

Upon being thus corrected, the Nurse asks, Whether it is *good den*? that is, whether the time is come for using that expression rather than the other? to which Mercutio replies, that it is; for that the dial now points the hour of noon. ii. 4. "God ye *good den*" is a contraction of "God give you a good evening."

God-dig you den, is a further corruption of the same, and is put into

the mouth of Costard, in *Love's L. L.* iv. 1. it arose perhaps only from a hasty pronunciation of *God you good den*. We now wish *good morning* till dinner time, though the dinner is put off to supper time.

To DENAY, for to deny.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be *denay'd* the regentship.

2 Hen. VI. i. 3.

The above is the reading of the first folio; the modern editions read *deny'd*.

And none be left that pilgrims might *denay*
To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows to pay.

Fairf. Tass. i. 23.

I never ought that they desir'd *denaied*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 22.

Full often as I durst, I have assay'd

With humble words, the princess to require
To name the man, which she hath so *denayd*,
That it abash'd me further to require.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 189.

Let tribute be appeased and so stayed,
And let not wonted fealty be *denayed*.

1st Part of Jeron. O. Pl. iii. 100.

DENAY, *s.* Denial.

To her in haste; give her this jewel; say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
Twel. N. ii. 4.

DENTIE. Scarce. Perhaps corrupted from dainty.

For horses in that region are but *dentie*,
But elephants and camels they have plentie.

Harr. Ariost. xxxviii. 29.

Cups, candlesticks, and bowls of stones
most *dentie*,

Of precious substance, and of sundrie hue.

Id. xliii. 126.

DEPART, *s.* Departure, or going away.

But, how cam'st thou by this ring? at my
depart

I gave this unto Julia. *Two Gent.* v. 4,

Tidings, as swiftly as the posts could run,
Were brought me of your loss, and his *de-*

part. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1.

— My Lords, I had in charge

At my *depart* from Spain, this embassage.

Jeronymo, *1st Part*, O. Pl. iii. 76.

DEPARTING, or DEPARTURE. Parting, or separation.

A deadly groan like life and death's *depart-*
ing. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 6.

Where the quartos read,

— like life and death's *departure*.

Still it is not very good sense; for what is the separation of life and death?

To DEPART WITH. To part with, to give up.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,
Hath willingly *departed with* a part.

K. John, ii. 2.

Speak what you list, that time is yours; my
right

I have *departed with*.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i. 4.

Faith, Sir, I can hardly *depart with* ready
money. *B. Jon. Every M. out of H.* iv. 7.

I may *depart with* little while I live;

Something I may cast to you, not much.

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. ii. 1.

The feloe shewed himselfe as lothe to *de-
part with* any money, as if Diogenes had said,
etc. *Udall, Apophth.* fol. 94. C.

In many other modes of usage, also,
to *depart* was synonymous with to
part. In the office of Marriage, in our
Liturgy, the form originally stood
"till death us *depart*," exactly as in
the following quotation, but now al-
tered to "till death us *do part*." See
Todd.

Aye, 'till death us *depart*, love,

Mis. of Inf. Marriage, O. Pl. v. 14.

I have *departit* it 'mong my poor neighbours,
To speak your largess.

B. Jon. Sad Shep. ii. 6.

To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them if so be he may.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 4.

The world shall not *depart* us 'till wee die.

Rob. E. of Huntingd. D 1.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCY. The term
for the subject of a quarrel when duels
were first in vogue; meaning, as it
seems, the affair depending. The
punctilios established by Caranza, and
followed by the coxcombs of the age,
are a subject of constant ridicule to our
early dramatic writers. See particu-
larly *As you like it*, v. 4. and Ben
Jonson's *Devil is an Ass*, iii. 3.

The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient
dependance, warranted by the great Caranza.

B. Jon. Every M. in his H. i. 5.

— Your high offers

Taught by the masters of *dependencies*,
That by compounding differences 'tween
others,

Supply their own necessities, with me
Will never carry't.

B. et Fl. Eld. Bro. v. 1.

— You will not find there

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl.

Massing. Maid of Hon. i. 1.

This office, of *master of dependen-
cies*, Meercraft pretends to have formed

into a regular court, in the play of the
Devil's an Ass, above cited.

The prosecution and termination of
a *dependance* are very humorously re-
presented by Beaumont and Fletcher,
in the fifth act of *Love's Pilgrimage*,
the conclusion of which is

— Why here is a *dependance* ended.

— — — — —
My love, what say you? Could Caranza
himself

Carry a business better? Scene last.

To DERACINATE, v. To root up.

— While that the coulter rusts

That should *deracinate* such savag'ry.

Hen. V. v. 2.

Divert, and crack, rend and *deracinate*

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from their fixure. *Tro. et Cr.* i. 3.

DERNE, adj. Secret. From the Saxon,
dyrnan, to hide. So Tyrwhitt explains
it in Chaucer; and so it may mean in
the following passage:

Who, wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restraine his *derne* desire.

Trag. of Wars of Cyrus; apud Capell.

But its derivatives are differently ap-
plied by Spenser and others.

To DERNE, v. n. To hide one's self, to
skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quail'd, and they began to
derne.

Hudson, in Engl. Parn. cited by G. Mason.

DERNFUL, as used by Spenser, or his
friend, L. Bryskett, seems to mean
dismal, or sad.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse change
foretold

By *dernfull* noise. *Thestylis*, v. 89.

Todd's Spenser, viii. p. 76.

DERNLY, adv. Sadly, or mournfully, in
the first of the following passages; se-
verely rather, in the second.

Had not the ladie, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstain
From doing him to die.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 34.

Seeking adventures hard, to exercise

Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.

F. Q. III. i. 14.

DEROGATE, adj. for derogated, degraded,
degenerated.

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her *derogate* body never spring

A babe to honour her. *Lear*, i. 4.

DEROGATELY, *adv.* With derogation.

— That I should

Once name you *derogately*, when to sound
your name

It not concern'd me. *Ant. et Cl. ii. 2.*

DERRICK. The name of the common hangman, at the time when some of our old plays were produced.

Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago; — to cross my love thus.

Puritan, iv. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 602.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inne at which he will light.

Belman of Lond. 1616.

It is asserted in an old ballad, that he had been condemned for a rape, and was saved by the Earl of Essex:

Derrick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd

Thy life lost for a rape there done,

Where thou thyself canst testifie

Thine owne hand three and twenty hung.

Ballad, entitled, Upon the Earle of Essex his Death.

Speaking of thieves condemned to be hanged, Gayton says,

And a father all these have, *Derich*, or his successor, and the mother of the grand family, *Maria Sciss-Marsupia*, (Moll Cutpurse) who is seldom troubled at the loss of any of them, having many, and to spare,

Festivous Notes, p. 120.

It seems therefore that in 1650, when those Notes were published, *Derrick* was dead. From this wight was formed the mock name of *Derrick-jastroes*, in Healy's *Discovery of a New World*.

This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and *Derrick-jastroes*.

Explained in the margin, "Hangmen, and other executioners." P. 174.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms, warlike enterprise. Literally *daring deed*.

For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,

The lofty verse of hem was loved aye.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 65.

Hence also *derring-doers*, for warlike heroes, by the same author. *F. Q. IV. ii. 38*. See *Todd*. Spenser has also *derring* for contention, in his *Eclogue of December*.

DESCANT, *s.* What is now called variation in music. The altering the movement and manner of an air by additional notes and ornaments, without changing the subject: which has been well defined

to be musical paraphrase. The subject thus varied, was called the plain song, or ground. See **PLAIN-SONG**, and **PRICK-SONG**.

Good faith, Sir, all the ladies in the courte
do plainly report,

That without mention of them you can make
no spote:

They are your playne song to sing *descant*
upon. *Damon et Pithias*, O. Pl. i. 182.

Lingua, thou strik'st too much upon one
string,

Thy tedious plain-song grates my tender ears.

Ling. 'Tis plain indeed, for Truth no *des-*
cant needs,

Una's her name, she cannot be divided.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 119.

Metaphorically, a discourse formed on a certain theme, like variations on a musical air:

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand,

And stand between two churchmen, good
my lord,

For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

See **GROUND**.

To DESCANT, from the above. To make division or variation on any particular subject. Originally accented like the noun from which it was formed; but now mixed with the class of verbs regularly accented on the last syllable, and in that form not obsolete. See *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 164.

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on my own deformity.

Rich. III. i. 1.

Cam'st thou for this, vain boaster, to sur-
vey me,

To *descant* on my strength, and give thy
verdict? *Milton, Sams. Agon.* 1227.

To DESCRIBE. To describe.

Let her by prooffe of that which she has fylde
For her own breast, this mother's joy *describe*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 21.

A mirror make likewise of me thou maist,
If thou my life, and dealings, wilt *describe*.

Mirr. for Mag. Caracalla, p. 174.

For who can livelier *describe* me than I
myselfe? *Chaloner's Moriae Enc.* A 2.

A DESSE. A desk; and of the same origin, viz. *disch*, Germ. for a table.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did look up from her *desse*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 50.

The word was used by Chaucer, but not quite in the same sense. See *Todd*.

To DETERMINATE. To end, to bring to a conclusion.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.

Rich. II. i. 3.

The adjective *determinate* is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of *concluded*:

The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing;
My bonds in thee are all *determinate*.

Sonnet 87.

To DETRACT. Sometimes used in the sense of to avoid; from *detrecto*, Lat. and therefore more properly to *detrect*.

Whereupon the French fleete made towardes the English men, who mynding not to *detract* the battel, sharply encounter their enemies.

Holinsh. vol. ii. B b 7.

Which thing when Theages perceived that Cnemon did *detract* — he said to him,

Coldocke's Heliodorus, D 3.

Do not *detrect*; you know th' authority
Is mine, and I will exercise it swiftly,
If you provoke me.

B. Jon. New Inn, ii. 6.

Detrect is here the old reading.

The DEVIL RIDES ON A FIDDLESTICK. A proverbial expression, apparently meant to express any thing new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, Heigh! the *Devil rides upon a fiddlestick*; what's the matter? *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

This is said on the sudden interruption of the Hostess by the arrival of the Sheriff. In the following passage it is applied to a strange fantastic humour of the principal character:

— I must go see him presently,
For this is such a gig; — for certain,
gentlemen,

The fiend rides on a fiddlestick.

2d Gent. I think so.

B. et Fl. Humorous Lieut. iv. 5.

It is imperfectly given here:

The *devil rides*, I think,

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. i. p. 249.

DEVOR, for devoir. Duty.

But I was chiefly bent to poets' famous art,
To them with all my *devor* I my studie did
convert.

Turberville's Poems, H 5.

DIABLO. The devil; an exclamation.

The Spanish name for that personage.

Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, ho!
The town will rise.

Othell. ii. 3.

Diablo! what passions call you these?

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 336.

DIACLETES. An imaginary precious stone, thus described:

For as the precious stone *diacletes*, though it have many rare and excellent sovereignties in it, yet loseth them all, if it be put in a dead man's mouth. *Braith. Engl. Gent. p. 273.*

This, I believe, is a remarkable instance of a practice, if not invented, at least most used by Lyly, in his *Euphues* and other works, that of imagining a natural object, animate or inanimate, and ascribing to it certain curious properties, merely for the sake of introducing it into a simile or illustration. Instances might be given to a considerable extent. Sometimes they were content with giving imaginary properties to real objects, but not always.

To DIAPER, v. To variegate, or adorn with figures, like diaper. From *diapre*, a French heraldic term, which Du Cange derives from *diasperus*, in low Latin, for a very fine sort of cloth.

Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolord mead.

Spens. Epithal. l. 50.

Whose locks, in snaring nets, were like the
rayes

Wherewith the sun doth *diaper* the seas.

Brown's Past. B. I. Song i. pag. 17.

I went alone to take one of all the other fragrant flowers that *diapred* this valley.

Green's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2.

DIBBLE. A gardener's setting stick, usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point. The word is still in use among gardeners.

— I'll not put

The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of
them.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,

By line and by level trim garden is made.

Tusser, Marches Husbandry, p. 70.

DICH. Apparently a corruption of *do it*, or may it do.

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.

Tim. Ath. i. 2.

Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere; which is a circumstance rather extraordinary. Nor is it known to be provincial.

DICKON, or DICCON. A familiar form of

the name Richard. Thus in the old rhyme against Richard the Third:

Jocky of Norfolk be not too bold,
For *Dickon* thy master is bought and sold.
Rich. III. v. 3.

One of the characters in *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is *Diccon*, the Bedlem.
O. Pl. vol. ii.

DICKER. The quantity of ten, of any commodity; as a *dicker* of hides was ten hides, a *dicker* of iron ten bars. See *Fragm. Antiq.* p. 192. Probably from *decas*, Lat.

Behold, said Pas, a whole *dicker* of wit.
Pembr. Arc. p. 393.

DIDDEST. The second person of *did*, the praet. of do; now only used in the contracted form, *didst*.

And thou, Posthumus, that *diddest* set up
My disobedience 'gainst the king my father.
Cymb. iii. 4.

That I shall live, and tell him to his teeth
Thus *diddest* thou. *Hamlet.* iv. 7.

It is somewhat strange that this original form does not more frequently occur.

DIET. To take diet, to be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

To weep like a young wench that had buried her grandam; to fast, like one that takes diet.
Two Gent. ii. 1.

Priscus had tane the diet all the while.
Springes to catch Woodcocks, a Collect. of Epigr. 1606.

Fore the heavens, I look as pale ever since
as if I had ta'en the diet this spring.

Marston's What you will, iii. 1. *Anc. Dr.*
ii. 242.

See TUB-FAST.

DIFFICILE. Difficult. Lat.

No matter so *difficile* for man to find out,
No business so dangerous, no person so stowt,
etc. *New Custome*, O. Pl. i. 273.

Hard or *difficile* be those thynges that be
goodly or honest.
Taverner's Adagies, D 5.

This word was once common. See *Todd*.

To DIFFIDE. To distrust. *Diffido*, Lat.

For this word, which Dryden has used, but which was common in older authors, see *Todd*.

DIFFUSED. Wild, irregular, confused.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,

With some *diffused* song.

Mer. W. W. iv. 4.

To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And ev'ry thing that seems unnatural.

Hen. V. 2.

I have seen an English gentleman so *diffused* in his suits, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, etc.

Greene's Farewell to Folie.

So Kent, in *Lear*, i. 4. talks of *diffusing* his speech, that is, making it so disordered that it may be disguised.

DIFFUSEDLY. Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

Think upon love, which makes all creatures
handsome,

Seemly for eye-sight; go not so *diffusedly*,
There are great ladies purpose, Sir, to visit
you. *B. et Fl. Nice Valour*, Act iii.

The stage direction immediately preceding this speech, and describing the person to whom it is addressed, explains fully what is meant by going *diffusedly*: "Musick. Enter the passionate Cousin, rudely and carelessly apparel'd, unbrac'd, and untruss'd."

To DIGHT. To deck, dress, or prepare; to put on.

Soon after them, all dauncing in a row,
The comely virgins came, with girlands
dight. *Spens. F. Q.* I. xii. 6.

But ere he could his armour on him *dight*,
Or get his shield. *Ib.* I. vii. 8.

The signs of death upon the prince appear,
With dust and blood his locks were loathly
dight. *Fairf. Tasso*, v. 32.

Milton has used the word:

Storied windows richly *dight*.

Il Penseroso.

DIGNE, or DYGNE. Worthy.

Make cheer much *digne*, good Robert.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 236.

All the worlde universally offreth me, daie
by daie, far dearer and more *digne* sacrifices
than theirs are.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom. K 2.

To DIGRESS. To deviate, or differ. This word and digression are now only applied to the arrangement of matter in discourse. Thus the metaphorical sense has supplanted the literal.

Thy noble shape is but a form in wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 3.

This is Johnson's 4th sense, and is rightly said to be no longer in use.

DIGRESSION. Deviation.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that
I may example my *digression* by some mighty
precedent. *Love's L. L. i. 2.*

Then my *digression* is so vile and base,
That it will live engraven in my face.
Shaks. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl. i. 485.

DILLING. The same as darling [dearling],
a favourite; but used rather for the
female, and seems to be a kind of fond-
ling diminutive. Minshew explains it
a *wanton*, but there is nothing in its
origin to convey that meaning, even if,
with him, we derived it from *diligo*.

Whilst the birds billing
Each one with his *dilling*
The thickets still filling
With amorous notes.

Drayt. Nymphal. 3. p. 1469.

Saint Hellen's name doth bear, the *dilling*
of her mother. *Polyolb. Song 2.*

To make up the match with my eldest
daughter, my wife's *dilling*, whom she longs
to call madam. *Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 206.*

DIMBLE. The same as *dingle*, that is, a
narrow valley between two steep hills.

Within a bushy *dimble* she doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and
briars. *B. Jon. Sad Sheph. ii. 8.*

Mr. Sympson thought it necessary to
change the word to *dingle*, against the
testimony of all the copies; but *dimble*
has been found in several passages of
Drayton:

And satyres that in slades and gloomie *dim-*
bles dwell. *Polyolb. Song 2. p. 690.*

And in a *dimble* near, even as a place divine.
Id. Song 26. p. 1169.

Dingle is still in use.

DIMINUTIVES appear to be used, in the
following passage by Shakespeare, for
very small pieces of money:

— Most monster-like be shewn,
For poor'st *diminutives*, to dolts.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 10.

Capell reads, "for doits," which
would explain the former word; "*for*
dolts" is the original reading, which
has been changed as above.

To DING. To strike violently down, to
dash.

Brought in a fresh supply of halberdiers,
Which paunch'd his horse, and *ding'd* him
to the ground.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 133.

The hellish prince, grim Pluto, with his
mace

Ding down my soul to hell.

Battle of Alcazar, D 4.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vultures eat his heart.

Marston's Satires.

This while our noble king,
His broad sword brandishing,
Down the French host did *ding*.

Drayt. Ballad of Aginc. p. 1380.

DING-THRIFT: A spendthrift; one who
dings or drives away thrift, that is
prudence and economy.

No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is
poore,
And knowes not where i' th' world to bor-
row more. *Herrick, Works, p. 186.*

And in *Wit's Bedlam*, 1617, the
ding-thrift and the miser are satirized
for their opposite extremes of character.

DINNER-TIME. The proper hour for din-
ner is laid down by Thomas Cogan, a
physician, in a book entitled the *Haven*
of *Health*, printed in 1584. It is cu-
rious to observe how far we have since
departed from the rule.

When foure houres bee past after breake-
fast, a man may safely take his dinner, and
the most convenient time for dinner is about
eleven of the clocke before noone. The usuall
time for dinner in the universities is at *elea-*
ven, or else where about noon. Chap. 211.

So old Merrythought, in Beaumont
and Fletcher, says,

I never came into my dining room, but at
eleven and *six* o'clock; I found excellent meat
and drink on the table. *Kn. of B. Pest. i. 3.*

It soon became later:

Or if our meals, would, every *twelve* and
seven,
Observe due hours. *Mayne's Amor. War.*

In another old play, the hours are
laid out exactly from six:

Al. What hour is 't, Lollo?

Lol. Towards belly hour, Sir.

Al. Dinner time? thou mean'st *twelve*
o'clock.

Lol. Yes, Sir, for every part has his hour;
we wake at six, and look about us, that's eye-
hour; at seven we should pray, that's knee-
hour; at eight walk, that's leg-hour; at nine
gather flowers, and pluck a rose, that's nose-
hour; at ten we drink, that's mouth-hour; at
eleven, lay about us for victuals, that's hand-
hour; at twelve go to dinner, that's belly-
hour. *Middleton et Rowl. Changeling.*

It is odd enough that no breakfast
hour is introduced!

DIREMPT. Divided.

Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other. *Stow's Annals*, A 2.

The substantive *diremption* also occurs.

DIRIGE. A solemn service in the Romish church, being a hymn, beginning, "Dirige gressus meos."

Their *diriges*, their trentals, and their shrifts. *Spens. Mother Hub.* 454.

It occurs also in Chaucer; and the verse demands it here, though not so printed in the first edition. Hence, probably, our *dirge*, though it has been disputed; and the hymn *dirige* was not exactly a *dirge*. Yet any other etymology is more forced. For the doubts on the subject, see *Todd*. It occurs in old English Missals.

Mattins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirige*, and commendation, and mattins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying.

Wiclif. of Prelates, c. 11.

To DIRK. To darken.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauty of my blossoms round.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 133.

To DISABLE. To disgrace by bad report or censure.

You think my tongue may prove your enemy,
And, though restrain'd, sometimes out of a bravery,

May take a licence to *disable* ye.

B. et Fl. Island Princ. iv.

DISAPPOINTED; that is, unappointed, not appointed or prepared. See **APPOINTED**.

This is the uniform reading of the old copies in the famous line of *Hamlet*:

Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.

Ham. i. 5.

DISARD, s. See **DIZARD**.

To DISCANDY. To melt away from the state of being candied, like sugar, or any thing of that kind.

— The hearts

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Caesar; and this pine is bark'd
That overtopp'd them all.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 10.

In the above passage, the confusion of metaphor is so great, that the "*spaniel'd* me at heels" is, as a single expression, a very plausible one, instead

of *pannel'd*, the old reading. It is to be wished that something could be suggested in the place of those four words, which might appear to lead to the subsequent idea of *discandying*. *Hearts* that *spaniel'd* Antony at the heels, *melting their sweets* upon Caesar, forms a masterpiece of incongruity, which, amidst the natural, though rapid transitions of Antony's passionate state, we should not expect to find.

In an earlier passage of the same play, *discandying* has been well proposed, instead of *discandering*, a word quite unintelligible. The idea is, that as the stones of the hail melted, or *discandied*, a person should die for each. First herself, then her son Caesarion, then her Egyptian servants.

'Till by degrees, the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Ant. et Cl.* iii. 11.

The whole passage is obscure, but seems to admit of no better solution; nor of any, without such a change.

Uncandied is used in the same manner:

— O my petition was

Set down in ice, which by hot greefe *uncandied*,

Melts into drops.

Fletch. Two Nob. Kinsm. i. —

To DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline. Accented on the first; whence easily contracted to **DISPLE**.

That better were in vertues *discipled*,
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their
fancy fed. *Sp. F. Q.* IV. i. 1.

To DISCLOSE. To hatch.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are *disclos'd*.
Hamlet. v. 1.

First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclosed*, haukes; and commonly goshaukes ben *disclosed* as soone as the choughes.

Book of Huntynge, etc. bl. 1.

DISCONTENT, s. Used as malcontent, a discontented person.

To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the
eye
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.

1 Hen. IV. v. 1.

What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*? *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 25.

To DISCURE. To discover. Singularly so used by Spenser. See *Todd*.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *F. Q.*

Only a change of the original word, *discover*, *discouer*, *discure*. Spenser has elsewhere used *discoure*, to rhyme with *powre*.

Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discoure*.
F. Q. III. iii. 50.

DISEASE. Uneasiness, trouble, discontent.

For by no means the high bank he could
sease,
But labour'd long in that deep ford with
vain *disease*. *Spens. F. Q. III. v. 19.*

Fist lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And, in that ease, I'll tell you my *disease*.
1 Hen. VI. ii. 5.

Reser'vd a place in the mid'st for the sacrificers,
without all tumult and *disease*.

Underwood's Heliodorus, R 6.

To DISEASE, for to make uneasy.

Fie, fie, that for my private discontent
I should *disease* a friend, and be a trouble
To the whole house.

Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl. vii.

Also for to disturb, or awaken:

But, brother, bye thee to the ships, and
Idomen *disease*. *Chapman's Iliad, 6.*
And any sleeper, when he wish'd *diseas'd*.
Id. Odys. β.

DISEDGED. Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satiated.

— And I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedged* by
her
That now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb. iii. 4.*
See to TIRE.

To DISGEST. Sometimes used for digest.

For though you should like it to-day, perhaps
yourselves know not how you should
digest it to-morrow.

B. et Fl. Prol. to Woman Hater.

Could not learne to *digest*, that the man
which they so long had used to maske their
owne appetites should now be the reducer of
them into order. *Pembr. Arc. p. 120.*

I have set you downe one or two examples
to try how ye can *digest* the maner of the
devise. *Puttenh. ii. 11.*

It still subsists in the months of the
vulgar.

To DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation.

— Those stones — from their fixed beds
of lime

Had been *dishabited*. *K. John. ii. 1.*

Dishabited is also used for *uninhabited*, or in want of inhabitants:

The *dishabited* towns afford them [the
Irish poor] roosting. *Carew's Cornwall.*

See *Todd*, to whom we are indebted
for this second instance.

DISLEAL. Disloyal, dishonourable. From
leal, Fr.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itself on beast all innocent.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 5.

To DISLIMN, from to *limn*, for to sketch
in colours. To unpaint, to obliterate
what was before limned.

That which is now a horse, even with a
thought

The rack *dislimns*; and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Ant. et Cl. iv. 12.*

That is, "the movement of the clouds
(see RACK) destroys the appearance
which before represented a horse."

DISME. Properly a tenth, French, but
used in the following passage for the
number ten, so many *tens*:

— Let Helen go:

Since the first sword was drawn about this
question,
Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand
dismes,
Hath been as dear as Helen.

Tr. et Cr. ii. 2.

It was usually applied to the tax of
a tenth:

So that there was levied, what of the *disme*,
and by the devotion of the people, etc.
Holinshed in Rich. II.

DISNATURED. Deprived of natural affection.

Create her child of spleen; that it may live
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.

Lear, i. 4.

I am not so *disnatured* a man,
Or so ill borne to disesteem her love.

Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, Works, G g 8.

To DISPARKLE. Properly *dis-sparkle*. To
scatter abroad, disperse, or divide.
See to SPARKLE.

And if it had so happened, he would easily
have *disparckled* the assembly sent to this new
king. *Comines' Hist. by Danet, X 3.*

The brute of this act incontinently was *dis-
sparkled* almost throughout the region of Italy.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. S 1.

Also in the neuter form:

Whereupon all the armie *disparckled* and returned home. *Comines, ibid. Z 3.*

DISPENCE. Used by Spenser and others for expense. See *Todd*. They had it from Chaucer.

To DISPLE. To discipline. A mere contraction of to *disciple*.

And bitter Penance, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 27.

Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshall,
Here will I *dis'ple*. *B. Jon. Fox, iv. 2.*

In the folio (1616) it is printed *disc'ple*.

Milton has used it, apparently in allusion to some passage in Chaucer:

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer that can *disple* them. *Of Reformation.*

DISPOSE. Disposal.

Needs must you lay your heart at his *dispose*.
K. John, i. 1.

And, with repentant thoughts for what is past,
Rests humbly at your majesty's *dispose*.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, A 4. b.

Also disposition:

He hath a Person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected. *Othel. i. 3.*

Also arrangement:

A. What is his excuse?

U. He doth rely on none,
But carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar, and in self-admission.

Tr. et Cr. ii. 3.

See *Todd*, who brings examples also from later authors.

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.

Aye, he does well enough, if he be *dispos'd*,
and so do I too. *Twelfth N. ii. 3.*

L. You're *disposed*, Sir.

V. Yes, marry am I, widow.

B. et Fl. Wit w. M. v. 4.

Chi. Wondrous merry ladies.

Luc. The wenches are *dispos'd*; pray keep your way, Sir. *B. et Fl. Valentin. ii. 4.*

F. You are *dispos'd*, I think.

N. What should we do here else?

Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, Act i. p. 12.

To DISPUNGE. To sprinkle, as with water squeezed from a sponge.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The pois'nous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.
Ant. et Cl. iv. 9.

To DISSEAT. To unseat, to remove one from a seat.

— This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now.

Macb. v. 3.

— Seeks all foule meanes
Of rough and boist'rous Jadrie, to *disseate*
His lord, that kept it bravely.

Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm. v.

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike, dissimilar.

All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or
duble images of Alcibiades, have two faces,
much alike and *dissemblable*.

Moriae Encom. by Chaloner, E 3.

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state;
Dissemblance and suspect.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 24.

To DISSIMULE. To dissemble, or conceal.

And so beareth and *dissimuleth* the same,
that oftentimes the evill which she abhorreth,
by such bearing and *dissimuling*, is restrayned
and reformed.

Holinsh. vol. i. k 3.

Assuring himselfe of his death, and devising
how with *dissimuled* sorrow to celebrate his
funeral. *Euphues' Golden Legacy, by Lodge, C 2.*

DISSIMULER. A dissembler.

He was close and secrete, a deep *dissimuler*,
lowly of countenance, arrogant of harte.

Holinsh. vol. ii. N n n 7.

DISTAFF, SAINT. No regular saint, but a name jocularly given to *Rock*, or *Distaff-day*, which was the day after Twelfth-day. *Rock* meaning distaff. This day is celebrated by R. Herrick, in his *Hesperides*:

Partly work, and partly play,
Ye must on *St. Distaff's* day.

And towards the end,

Give *St. Distaff* all the night,
Then bid Christmas sport good-night.

P. 374.

It is alluded to in Warner's *Albion's England*:

Rock, and Plow-Monday's gams shall gang.
P. 121.

Plow-Monday was the Monday following.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate; from *dis* and *temperate*.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat,
which he supposeth to be in all places directly
under the sun.

Raleigh's History, ap. Johns.

DISTEMPERATURE. Disorder, sickness.

This word, though not considered as obsolete by Johnson, seems to have fallen into disuse, and will not be found

easily in authors much later than the time of Shakespeare. It is deduced from *distemperate*, which is itself obsolete.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But moody and dull Melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair;
And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life?
Com. of Er. v. 1.

So, this is well; here's one discovery made;
Here are the heads of our *distemperature*.
Daniel, Queen's Arcad. i. 4.

DISTILLATION. Apparently used for chemistry.

Yes, Sir, I study here the mathematics
And *distillation*. *B. Jon. Alch. iv. 1.*

DISTRACT was used for distracted.

— Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my
griefs. *Lear, iv. 6.*

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments, parts taken from the main body.

— While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies. *Ant. et Cl. iii. 7.*

DISTRAUGHT. The old participle of to *distract*, distracted.

O! if I wake shall I not be *distraught*,
Environed with all these hideous fears?
Rom. et Jul. iv. 3.

O Jaques, know thou that our master's mind
Is much *distraught* since his Horatio died.
Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 193.

With diet and correction men *distraught*
(Not too far past) may to their wits be
brought. *Drayt. Idea 9. p. 1262.*

DISTURB, s. Disturbance.

For never one but she shall have this grace
From all *disturbs* to be so long kept free.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi. 47.

To DISTURNE. To turn aside.

And glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Dan. Civ. W. iv. 20.

Used also by Donne. See *Todd*.

To DITE. Apparently for to winnow; and *diters*, winnowers.

And as in sacred floores of barnes, upon
corn winowers flies
The chaffe, driven with an opposite wind,
when yellow Ceres *dites*,
Which all the *diters'* feet, legs, armes, their
heads and shoulders whites.
Chapman, Iliad. 5. p. 73.

DITT. Contracted from ditty; apparently for tune in these lines:

No branch whereon a fine bird did not sitt,
No bird, but did her shrill notes sweetly
sing,
No song, but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 15.

DIVE-DAPPER. A small bird, called also a *dab-chick*, or *didapper*. If *dive-dapper* was really the original word, it was equivalent to *small diver*.

This dandiprat, this *dive-dapper*.
Middleton, Anc. Dr. iv. p. 372.

DIVERB, s. A proverb. A Latinism found chiefly, if not exclusively, in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. See *Todd*.

To DIVEST. To undress. *Devestio*, Lat.; *devêtir*, Fr. This is the primitive sense of the word, but is not now used.

— Friends all but now, ev'n now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed. *Oth. ii. 3.*

DIVIDABLE. Used for divided, distant. Accented on the first.

Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores.
Tr. et Cr. i. 3.

DIVIDANT. Licentiously, as it seems, used for divisible; and apparently accented on the middle syllable.

— Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, — touch them with several fortunes,
The greater scorns the lesser.
Tim. of A. iv. 3.

To DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation.

And all the while sweet music did *divide*
Her looser notes to Lydian harmony.
Spens. F. Q. III. i. 40.

And all the while most heav'nly melody
About the bed sweet music did *divide*.
Ib. I. v. 7.

In both these passages, however, there seems to be an allusion to the "*carmina divides*" of Horace. Mr. Warton, who has quoted them in his notes on Milton's *Ode on the Passion*, must have meant to assign the same sense to the word in that passage; but in this he was mistaken: it means there only to share, or bear a part:

My muse with angels did *divide* to sing.

DIVISION is used by Shakespeare in the musical sense:

Some say the lark makes sweet *division*.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 5.

And in the same manner it is still used technically.

A DIZARD, DIZZARD, or DISARD. A block-head, or fool. Probably from the same Saxon etymology as dizzy, dyzi. Some have said, from *disard*, Fr. for a prater, or babbling fellow; but no such word was ever used in French. Their word is *diseur*; nor does the English word mean so much a prater, as a downright dunce, or fool. Thus Cotgrave renders it, not by *diseur*, or any such word, but by *lourdaut*.

He that cannot personate the wise man well amongst wisards, let him learn to play the fool well amongst *dizzards*.

G. Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple,
C 1.

What a revengeful *dizard* is this!

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 165.

Whereat the sergeant wroth, said, *Dizzard*,
calfe,

Thou would'st if thou hadst wit or sense to
see.
Harringt. Ep. 2. 9.

DIZZARDLY. The writer of the following passage, however, seems to have preferred the French derivation:

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly*
foole? *Wilson's Cocker's Prophecy, A 4.*

To Do ONE RIGHT, or REASON. *Faire raison*, Fr. To pledge a person in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.

Part of an old catch, sung by Silence in 2 *Hen. IV. v. 3.* alluded to, probably, in this also:

Fill's a fresh bottle, by this light, Sir
knight,

You shall *do right*.

All Pools, O. Pl. iv. 189.

'Tis freely spoken, noble burgomaster

I'll do you right.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 3.

See also the note on the *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 199.

Your master's health, Sir.

— *I'll do you reason*, Sir.

Adv. of Five Hours, O. Pl. xii. 26.

See to **DUB**.

To Do out. To extinguish, or obliterate. Contracted to *dout* in common speech.

— The dram of base

Doth all the noble substance of worth out
his own scandal. *Hamlet. i. 4.*

This passage, which, with twenty lines preceding, is omitted in the folio, stands in the quarto of 1611, thus:

— The dram of eale,

Doth all the noble substance of a *doubt*
To his own scandal.

Many conjectural attempts have been made to restore the true reading, of which the above is one. But of *worth* there is no trace in the original. *Eale*, has been made *ease*, and that changed into *base*. But Capell conjectured, with probability, that *ill* was the word intended. The slightest change would be

— The dram of ill

Doth all the noble substance often *out*.

But *dout*, the contraction of *do out*, has been preferred by the latest commentators. *Do out* might perhaps be confirmed, as Mr. Steevens has produced *out-done* for put out; but there is little pretence for introducing *worth*. See *Todd* in *dout*. *Dout* is perfectly analogous to *doff* and *don*.

To Do TO DEATH, and to Do TO DIE. Phrases still current in Shakespeare's time, for to kill.

O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,
Is by the stern Lord Clifford *done to death*.
3 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

For when I die shall envie die with mee,
And lye deep smother'd with my marble-stone,
Which while I live cannot be *done to die*.

Hall, Prol. to Satires, B. IV.

Only let her abstain from cruelty,
And *do me not* before my time *to die*.

Spens. Sonnet, 42.

Betwixt them both they have me *doen to die*
Through wounds, and strokes, and stubborn
handeling. *Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 33.*

DODGE, s. To have the dodge, to be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath to have the *dodge*.

Wily beguiled, Orig. of Dr. iii. 319.

DODIPOLL. A stupid person, a thick head. From poll.

But some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll*, a lack-latin.

Latimer's Serm. 98. b.

There was an old anonymous comedy, printed in 1600, called, *The Wisdome*

of *Dr. Dodypole*. See *Warton*, vol. iii. p. 475.

DODKIN, s. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. From *duytkin*, Dutch; that is, *doit-kin*, a little doit.

There was at that time [i. e. under Henry V.] forbidden certaine other coynes called *seskaris* and *dodkins*.

Stowe's Lond. p. 97.

Well, without halspenie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii. 2,

— Just foure in all,

Which, with the other three and quarter, make

Seven and a *dodkin*.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 101.

To DOFF. Contracted from *to do off*, or put off. Usually applied to something worn on the body. Thus *to don* was made from *to do on*, and even to *dup* for *to do up*. See **DUP**.

He that unbuckles this, 'till we do please
To *doff*'t for our repose, shall hear a storm.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 4.

Come, you must *doff* this black; dye that
pale cheek

Into his own colour.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 340.

In the following it is used for to remove, or get rid of:

— Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, make our women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Macb.* iv. 3.

Here for to subject to delay, to put off:

Every day thou *doff*'st me with some device, Iago. *Oth.* iv. 2.

See **DARF**.

DOG-BOLT. Evidently a term of reproach, and, I suspect, nearly synonymous with *dog*, only perhaps more contemptuous. At least, *dogbolts* are said to snarl, in the following passage:

I'll not be made a prey unto the marshall,
For ne'er a snarling *dog-bolt* of you both.

B. Jons. Alc. i. 1.

In another place it seems to imply treachery, or what is called a dog-trick:
To have your own turn serv'd, and to your friend

To be a *dog-bolt*.

B. et Fl. Wit w. Money, iii. 1.

— Oh ye *dog-bolts*!

That fear no hell but Dunkirk.

Id. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

Johnson says, on what authority I know not, that the coarser part of meal

is called *dog-bolt*, or flour for dogs; but this, as Mr. Todd hints, will not explain its use. Butler uses it as an adjective, in the sense of *base*, or degraded:

His only solace was that now
His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again and mend.

Hudib. II. i. 39.

No compound of *dog* and *bolt*, in any sense, appears to afford an interpretation of it.

A DOG-KILLER seems to have been an allowed office in the hot months, when those animals are apt to run mad.

Would take you now the habit of a porter,
now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer*, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair, ii. 1.

This practice, Mr. Gifford says, is common on the Continent.

DOG-LEACH. Dog-doctor. From *dog* and *leach*. Used also as a general term of contempt.

Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. *Dog-leeches*!

Ford, Lov. Mel. iv. 2.

— Out, you *dogleach*!

The vomit of all prisons! *B. Jon. Alc.* i. 1.

DOLE. A share or lot in any thing distributed; distribution. From *to deal*.

— It was your presurmise,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 1.

He all in all, and all in ev'ry part,
Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart. *Fletch. Purple Isl.* vi. 32.

Hence the phrase, so very common in ancient writers, of *Happy man be his dole*, i. e. Let his share or lot be the title, *happy man*. It was, however, used as a general wish for good success in a manner which makes it difficult to give it any literal construction: particularly as an exclamation before a doubtful contest, where it seems equivalent to "Happy be he who succeeds best."

— Mine honest friend,

Will you take eggs for money?

Mam. No, my Lord, I'll fight.

Leo. You will! why, *happy man be his dole*.

Win. Tale, i. 2.

Now, my masters, *happy man be his dole*, say I; every man to his business.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I
Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly.
Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 177.

So in *Hudibras*:

Let us that are unhurt and whole
Fall on, and *happy man be's dole*.
Part I. Cant. 3. v. 637.

We find an equivalent phrase in Beaumont and Fletcher, which throws considerable light upon this:

What news? what news?

1st Cit. It holds, he dies this morning.

2d Cit. 'Then *happy man be his fortune*,
I'm resolv'd.

Cupid's Revenge, Act iv. p. 485.

Dole also was used for grief, or lamentation, as derived from dolor:

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*.
Hamlet. i. 1.

Not thee that doost thy heaven's joy inherit,
But our own selves that here in *dole* are
drent. *Spens. Astrophel*, v. 309.

Milton also has used the word in this sense.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor.

— I know you were one could keep
The butt'ry hatch still lock'd, and save the
chippings,
Sell the *dole-beer* to aqua-vitae men, etc.
B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.

DOLOUR. Grief, pain, or lamentation.

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Rich. II. i. 3.

So all lamenting muses would me wailings
lend,
The *dolours* of the heart in sight again to
show. *Mirror for Magist. p. 485.*

DOLPHIN. This word was long in current use for the Dauphin of France. In the old edition of *The troublesome Raigne of King John*, it is so throughout:

Lewis the *dolphin* and the heire of
France, etc.

The turning tide bears back, with flowing
chaunce,

Unto the *dolphin* all we had attain'd,
And fills the late low-running hopes of
Fraunce. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, v. 44.

Against his oath from us had made departure
To Charles the *dolphin*, our chief enemy.

Mirror for Mag. pag. 313.

The title of *dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonne of the king of France, by Philip of Valoys, who began his raigne in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last

count of the province of *Dolphinie* and Viennois, who was called the *dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, etc. *Coryat*, vol. i. p. 45.

Yet I think that usage perfectly misapplied in explaining the following passage:

Why your *dolphin* is not lustier: 'fore me I
speak in respect. *All's W. ii. 3.*

On this Mr. Steevens says, "By *dolphin* is meant the dauphin," etc.; whereas it means only that the king is made as lusty as a dolphin, which is a sportive, lively fish; a similar idea probably suggested the following singular passage:

— His delights

Were *dolphin-like*, and shew'd his back
above

The element they liv'd in. *Ant. et Cl. v. 2.*

The apparently incoherent stuff of "*Dolphin* my boy, boy, Sessy, let him trot by," is said to be part of an old song, in which the King of France thus addressed the Dauphin:

Dolphin, my boy, my boy,
Cessez, let him trot by.

So at least I conjecture it should be, not *cease*, as it is printed in Mr. Steevens's note. *Lear*, iii. 4. *Hey non nonny* was the burden of this ballad, as of some others now extant. Cokes, in Jonson's *Barth. Fair*, alludes to the same ballad, when he says, "He shall be *Dauphin my boy*." Act v. sc. 4.

DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, according to the established arrangement of the schools. In Heywood's *Hierarchie of blessed Angels*, (1635), they form the titles of seven books; Michael the archangel presides over the eighth, and the angel Gabriel over the ninth. They are thus specified:—1. Cherubim; 2. Seraphim; 3. Thrones; 4. *Dominations*; 5. Virtues; 6. Powers; 7. Principats. All but the two first are comprised by Milton in one fine-sounding line of address to them:

Thrones, *Dominations*, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers.

Titles supposed by some readers to have been invented by him; but Heywood had before introduced them into verse:

The seraphins, the cherubins, and thrones,
Potéstates, vertues, *dominations*,
The principats, archangels, angels, all
Resound his praise in accents musicall.

B. IX. p. 582.

Ben Jonson also had introduced them
into an elegy:

Saints, martyrs, prophets; with those hie-
rarchies,

Angels, archangels, principalities,
The *dominations*, virtues, and the powers,
The thrones, the cherub, and seraphic bowers,
That planted round there sing before the
Lamb.

On Lady Venetia Digby Underw. ix.

It must be admitted, however, that
these names were derived from a book,
long esteemed as of the highest autho-
rity, *The Apostolical Constitutions*,
where we read

ἑτέρα τῶν τάγματων πλήθη, ἄγγελοι, ἀρ-
χάγγελοι, θρόνοι, κυριότητες, ἀρχαὶ, ἐξου-
σίαι, δυνάμεις. Lib. VIII. § 35.

And elsewhere to the same effect.

DOMMERAR, or **DUMMERER**, in the old cant
of beggars, meant one who pretended
to be dumb.

Higgen, your orator, in this interregnum,
That whilom was your *dommerar*, doth
beseech you.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

These *dommerars* are leud and most subtyll
people, the most of these are watchmen, and
wyll never speake, unless they have extreame
punishment, etc. *Caveat ag. Com. Cursitors*.

Every village will yeeld abundant testimo-
nies amongst us; we have *dummerers*, Abra-
ham-men, etc. *Burton's Anat. of Mel.* p. 159.

To DON. To do on, or put on. See to
DOFF.

— Menas, I did not think

This amorous surfeiter would have *don'd*
his helm

For such a petty war. *Ant. et Cl.* ii. 1.

What! should I *don* this robe and trouble
you? *Tit. And.* i. 2.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some *donn'd* a cuirass, some a corslet bright.

Fairf. Tass. i. 72.

And, when he did his rich apparel *don*,
Put he no widow, nor an orphan on.

Bp. Corbet's Poems, p. 39.

To DONE. An old form of to do.

— He lives not in despair,

As *done* his servants.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 209.

Again:

Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve.

Ib. 210.

But sped him thence to *done* his lord's behest.
Fairf. Tass. i. 70. early editions.

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. A celebrated hero of
romance, in the *Mirror of Knighthood*,
etc. *Donzel* is from the Italian, *don-
zello*, and means a squire, or young
man; or, as Florio says, "A damosell,
a bachelor," etc. He seems always united
with Rosiclear.

Defend thee powerfully, marry thee sump-
tuously, and keep thee in despite of Rosiclear
or *Donzel del Phebo*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 92.

Donzel del Phebo and Rosicleer! are you
there?

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 248.

So the Captain in *Philaster* calls the
citizens in insurrection with him, "My
dear *Donsels*:" and presently after,
when *Philaster* appears, salutes him by
the title of

— My royal Rosiclear!

We are thy myrmidons, thy guards, thy
roarers. *Philaster*, v. pag. 166-7.

DOOMSDAY. To take doomsday seems to
mean to fix doomsday as the time for
payment.

And sometimes he may do me more good
here in the city by a free word of his mouth,
than if he had paid me half in hand, and *took*
doomsday for the other.

The Puritan, Suppl. to Shaks. ii. 621.

DOP, s. for dip, or a very low bow.
The Venetian *dop*, this.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. v. 1.

A DOPER, or **DOPPER**. An anabaptist;
that is, a dipper. Of the first customer
in the *Staple of News*, the margin says,
"1st Cust. A she-baptist." The Re-
gister afterwards says of her,

This is a *doper*, a she-anabaptist!

Seal and deliver her her news; dispatch.

B. Jon. Staple of News, iii. 2.

A world of *doppers*! but they are there as
lunatick persons, walkers only; that have leave
only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy,
or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.

Id. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi. p. 62. Wh.

Thus a dab-chick or didapper was
also called a *dob-chick*, or *dopper-bird*.
Minshew. Even Ray has called it a
didopper. *Dict. Tril.* ch. 9.

DOR. A drone, or beetle. Lye, *Minshew*,
and others.

What should I care what ev'ry *dor* doth buz
In credulous ears?

B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

To give the *dor*, a cant phrase for to make a fool of a person, or pass a joke upon him, or outwit him.

There oft to rivals lends the gentle *dor*,
Oft takes (his mistress by) the bitter bob.

Fletch. Purp. Isl. vii. 25.

You will see, I shall now give him the gentle *dor* presently, he forgetting to shift the colours which are now changed with alteration of the mistress. *Ib.* v. 4.

Falsely interpreted, in some editions, as giving them leave to sleep. The changes of his mistress's colours are here also mentioned directly after. The whole progress of that curious design follows, and the joke turning against the person who made the attack, it ends with an exclamation of the *Dor!* the *Dor!* the palpable *Dor!* by which is meant, that he is palpably defeated.

— I would not

Receive the *dor*, but as a bosom friend
You shall direct me.

B. et Fl. Lover's Progr. i. 1.

And then at the time would she have appeared (as his friend) to have given you the *dor*. *B. Jon. Epicoene*, iii. 3.

The *dor* is used also as a mock imprecation:

The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it:
they are my own imaginations, by this light. *Ib.* ii. 3.

To *DOR*. The same as to give the *dor*; to outwit, impose upon, etc. Skinner notices this word.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport
called *dorring* the dott'el.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair. iv. 2.

Is this the finest tale you can devise?

What, hop'd you that with this I could be
dor'd? *Harringt. Ariost.* v. 39.

To obtain a *dor* was once also a school term for getting leave to sleep; from dormire.

DORNICK. The Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, etc. See **DARNIX**. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the *Atlas Geographicus*, which is now decayed, (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable

trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick*." *Atl. Geogr.* vol. i. p. 948.

DORP. A village. The same as *thorp*. Saxon, *corp*.

The captains of this rascal cow'rdly rout
Were Isambert of Agincourt, at hand;
Riflant of Clunass, as *dorp* thereabout, etc.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc. vol. i. p. 75.
And *dorps* and bridges quite away should
bear. *Drayt. Moonc.* p. 492.

And so it fell out with that ruin'd *dorpe*, or
hamlet [Old Yarmouth].

Nash's Lenten Stuff; Harl. Misc. vi. 150.

Amsterdam, a town, I beleeve, that there
are few her fellows, being from a mean fishing
dorp come — to be one of the greatest marts
in Europe. *Howell's Letters*, § i. 6. 1st ed.

DORRER. Sleeper, or lazy person. From *dor*.

There is a great number of gentlemen which
cannot be content to live idle themselves like
dorrsers. *R. Robinson's Transl. of the*

Utopia, Dibd. ed. i. p. 51.

DORTOUR. A sleeping place, or dormitory. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,
And searched all their cels and secrets near.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 24.

DOSNELL, or DASNEL. A word which I have found only in the following proverb, and cannot exactly interpret.

The *dosnell* dawcock comes dropping in
among the doctors.

Withall's Dict. p. 558.

It is given as the translation of "Graculus inter musas, anser strepit inter olores." Also, in Howell's *English Proverbs*, p. 15. b. Ray has it

The *dasnel* dawcock sits among the doctors.
Prov. p. 55.

And illustrates it by "Corchorus inter olera."

DOSSERS. Panniers, or something of that kind. *Dossier*, Fr. from *dos*, a back. Cotgrave translates it by *hotte*, which is exactly a *pannier*.

The milkmaids' cuts shall turn the wenches
off,

And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.
Merry Dev. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 265.

See **CUT**.

Chaucer has the word, and makes a difference between *dossers* and *panniers*:

Or makin of these paniers,
Or ellis hutchis or *dossers*.

House of Fame, iii. 849.

You ha' some market here — some *dosser*
of fish

Or fowl to fetch off.

B. Jons. Staple of N. ii. 4.

Written also *dorsers*, as from the old
French, *dorsier*:

By this some farmer's dairy-maid I may
meet her,

Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dor-*
sers. *B. et Fl. Night-walker*, i. 1.

DOTES. Qualification, endowments; Lat.
Used by Ben Jonson, and it was thought
by him only; but this his best editor,
Mr. Gifford, denies, and says he has
found it in earlier authors.

I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dotes*
of such a servant. *Epicoene*, ii. 3.

I durst not aim at that, the *dotes* were such
Thereof, no notion can express how much
Their caract was.

Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet, vol. vi. p. 18.

It has not hitherto been found or re-
ferred to in any other passages.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly
fond of imitation, as to suffer itself to
be caught, while intent upon mimicking
the actions of the fowler.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the
foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.

Bacon; quoted by Johnson.

Drayton describes the action of the
bird very minutely:

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty
dish

Whose taking makes such sport, as no man
more can wish.

For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop,
or go,

So, marking you with care, the apish bird
doth do;

And acting every thing, doth never mark
the net,

Till he be in the snare which men for him
have set. *Polyolb. Song* 25. p. 1164.

Hence currently used for a silly fel-
low, a dupe:

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.

B. He is, and just

As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first

Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her
wing, and he

Met her with all expressions.

Old Couple, O. Pl. x. 483.

Dotterel is there the name of one of
the persons, and evidently given to
mark his character. Thus the cheating

of Cokes in *Barth. Fair*, is called
"dorryng the *dott'rel*." See to *Dor*,
above. The character of *Fitz-dottrel*
is named with the same intention, in
Jonson's *The Devil's an Ass*; and the
folly of the bird in stretching out a leg
if the fowler does so, is alluded to in
the following line:

We have another leg strain'd for this *dottrel*.
Act iv. sc. 6.

That is, we have another project to
insnare him. Thus in this passage also:

See, they stretch out their legs like *dot-*
terels. *B. et Fl. Sea Voyage*, Act iii.

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. *Bierre*
double, Fr.

Had he been master of good *double beer*,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here.

Corbet on the Death of J. Dawson.

i. e. had been still alive.

DOUBLE-RUFF. A sort of game at cards.
There were also games called *English*
Ruff and *Honours*, *French Ruff*, and
Wide Ruff.

I can play at nothing so well as *double ruff*.
Woman k. with Kindn. O. Pl. vii. 295.

DOUCET. A custard. In this and other
senses variously spelt; as *douset*, *dow-*
set, *doulcet*; but in all equally derived
from *dulcet*, sweet.

Fresh cheese and *dowsets*, curds, and
clouted cream. *Drayt. Ecl.* 9. pag. 1431.

Also used as a hunting term; the
testes of a hart or stag:

I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day: although I gave
them

All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears,
and *doucets*. *B. Jon. Sad Sheph.* i. 6.

To love a keeper your fortune will be,
But the *doucets* better than him or his fee.

Id. Masque of Gipsies, 6. p. 96.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to
Chaucer, (v. *douced*) cites a passage
from Lydgate, in which *doucete* evi-
dently signifies some musical instrument:

There were trumpes and trumpettes,
Lowde shallys and *doucetes*.

Bailey has *dowset*, a kind of apple.

DOVER-COURT, or, corruptly, **DOVERCOT.**
A parish in Essex, near and leading to
Harwich; where was once a miraculous
cross which spoke, if the legends may
be credited.

And how the rood of *Dovercot* did speak,
Confirming his opinions to be true.

Collier of Croyd. O. Pl. xi. 195.

Whether this place was alluded to in the following proverb, or some court, conjectured by the editor of those proverbs to have been kept at Dover, and which was rendered tumultuous by the numerous resort of seamen, may be doubted:

Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers.

Ray, p. 246.

Possibly the church which contained that rood was the scene of confusion alluded to in the proverb; for we are told by Fox, that a rumour was spread that no man could shut the door, which therefore stood open night and day; and that the resort of people to it was much and very great. *Martyrs*, vol. ii. p. 302. However this be, the proverb was long current.

It is alluded to in an old copy of verses inscribed on the wall of St. Peter's Belfry at Shaftesbury, and quoted above, at the word CLAMOUR:

But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils
the sport,

And 'tis like women keeping *Dover-court*.

So in Stephenson's *Norfolk Drollery*, 1673:

I'm not a man ordain'd for *Dover-court*,
For I'm a hearer still where I resort.

And even as late as Queen Anne's time, in Mr. Bramston's *Art of Politics*.

Church, nor church-matters ever turn to
sport,

Nor make St. Stephen's chapel *Dover-court*.

Dodsley, *Coll. of Poems*, vol. i.

DOVER'S GAMES. Annual sports, held on Cotswold, in Gloucestershire, instituted by Capt. Robert Dover, early in the reign of James I., and sometimes called *Dover's Olympics*. They were celebrated in a tract, now scarce, entitled "*Annalia Dubrensis*. Upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold Hills," etc.; where they are recommended by verses from Ben Jonson, Randolph, Drayton, etc., which appear in their respective works. The games included wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, handling the pike, dancing by women, and various kinds of hunting.

To DOUT. To do out, to extinguish.

First, in the intellect it *douts* the light,
Darkens the house, dims th' understanding's
sight. *Sylvest. Tobacco batter'd*, p. 106.

Mr. Todd says, that *dout* the candle, and *dout* the fire, are phrases still common in several counties. Grose, in his Glossary, specifies Gloucestershire as using it; but gives *douters* as a northern word. I believe it is a general name for the instruments he describes, which extinguish a candle by pressing the wick.

DOWLE. The fibres of down in a feather, or any similar substance; perhaps only a corruption of down.

— May as well

Wound the loud winds, or with be-mockt-
at stabs

Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish
One *dowle* that's in my plume.

Temp. iii. 3.

Such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them, as the small cotton.

History of Manual Arts, 1661. p. 93.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool.

Ibid.

E. Coles, after *dower*, inserts *young dowl*, which he translates lanugo. See Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in the *Tempest*. See also *Todd*.

DOXY. A mistress. Originally taken from the canting language. See Decker's *Belman*, sign. E.

When daffodils begin to peer —

With heigh the *doxy* over the dale.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

— She has studied

A way to beggar us both, and, by this hand,
She shall be, if I live, a *doxy*.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iii. 2.

M. Sirrah, where's your *doxy*? halt not
with me.

O. *Doxy*! Moll; what's that?

M. His wench.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 109.

It may be observed, that Autolycus, who sings the song above cited, has a spice of the cant language in his dialect; for he says soon after, "I purchas'd this caparison, and my revenue is the *silly cheat*; Gallows and knock are too powerful on the highway." It should seem, by the passage quoted from the *Roaring Girl*, that *doxy* was not yet

adopted into common language. Coles has it, *adory*, *meretrix*. Cotgrave has it, but not Minshew.

For the use of it among the beggars, see Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Beggar's Bush*, Act ii. 1.

To DRAB, from *drab*, which is still used.
To follow loose women.

— Ay, or drinking, fencing, swearing,
Quarrelling, *drabbing*: — you may go thus far.
Hamlet. ii. 1.

Nor am I so precise but I can *drab* too.
We'll not sit out for our parts.

Massing. Reneg. i. 3.
The miserable rogue must steal no more,
Nor drink, nor *drab*. *Ib.* iii. 2.

DRADD. Dreaded. Spenser. See *Todd*.
Saw hys people governed with such justice
and good order, that he was both *dradde*,
and greatly beloved. *Holinsh.* vol. i. d 2.
Also for affrighted.

DRAFF. Hog-wash, or any such coarse
liquor. Milton used this word, (see
Johnson's Dict.) and it can hardly be
reckoned obsolete.

You would think I had an hundred and fifty
tatter'd prodigals, lately come from swine-feed-
ing, from eating *draff* and husks.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 2.
And holds up snout, like pig that comes
from *draff*. *Mirror for Magist.* p. 516.

Spelt also draugh:

When as the cullian, and the viler clown,
That like the swine on *draugh* sets his desire,
Drayt. Ecl. 8 p. 1424.

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From sediment
of liquor.

— Of a lover,
The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and
jealousy.
B. et Fl. Island Princess, iii. last sc.

Qu. Whether for *disgrace* we should
not read *distrust*?

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS'S, SHIP. The ship
in which he sailed round the world was,
by order of Queen Elizabeth, laid up
at Deptford, where it long continued
an object of admiration. For some
time, it appears to have been usual to
make parties to dine or sup on board.
When it was so far decayed as to be
necessarily broken up, a chair was made
of one of the planks, and presented to
the University of Oxford.

We'll have our provided supper brought on

board *Sir Francis Drake's ship*, that hath
compassed the world, where with full cups
and banquets we will do sacrifice for a pros-
perous voyage. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl. iv. 254.

Cowley has the following epigram
on the chair:

*Upon the Chair made out of Sir Francis
Drake's Ship, presented to the University
Library of Oxford, by John Davis,
of Deptford, Esquire.*

To this great ship, which round the globe
has run,

And match'd in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship, (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserv'd a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape, this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wish'd
from fate

A more blest station, or more blest estate;
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heav'n.

DRALLERY. See DROLLERY.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. From *drap*, Fr.,
or *drappo*, Ital.

Thence she them brought into 'a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viands should be ministerd.

F. Q. II. ix. 27.

DRAUGHT. A jakes, or cloaca.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in
a draught,
Confound them by some course.

Tim. of A. v. 2.

Sweet draught! sweet, quoth a! sweet
sink, sweet sewer! *Tr. et Cr.* v. 1.

Capell, for what reason I know not,
has changed the reading to *draff* in his
edition, and does not notice this, which
is the reading of the old quarto, and
required by the sense.

The word is used in the translation
of the Bible, Matth. v. 17. where the
original is *αφεδρων*, literally a jakes.

To DRAW. A hunting term, for to trace
the steps of the game.

A hound that runs counter, and yet *draws*
dry-foot well. *Com. of E.* iv. 2.

To *draw dry-foot* was, according to
Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the
dry foot, without the scent. Dr. Grey
would have it to follow by the scent;
but a dry foot can have no scent. Who
shall decide when doctors disagree?
In this case, perhaps, sportsmen, to
whom I refer it. A *drawn fox* is a

hunted fox: "When we beat the bushes, etc. after the fox we call it *drawing*."

Gent. Recr. Hunting, p. 17. 8vo.

The tricks and artifices of a hunted fox were supposed to be very extraordinary; hence this expression:

No more truth in thee, than in a *drawn fox*.
1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 3.

And Morose, a cunning avaricious old man, is called "That *drawn fox*." Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

DRAW-GLOVES. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

Draw-Gloves.

At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And prethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss.

Hesperides, p. 111.

In another poem:

We'll venter (if we can) at wit;
If not at *draw-gloves* we will play.

Ib. p. 252

Again:

Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves*
play.

Ib. p. 306.

It is alluded to here:

In pretty riddles to bewray our loves,
In questions, purpose, or in *drawing gloves*.

Drayt. Heroical Ep. p. 370.

In all the instances it seems to be a game between lovers.

DRAY. A squirrel's nest. Kersey's Dict.

While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray,

Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *dray*. *Brown, Br. Past.* i. 5. p. 134.

In the summer time they (the squirrels) build them nests (which by some are called *drays*) in the tops of trees, artificially with sticks and moss.

Gentleman's Recr. p. 109. 8vo.

The nimble squirrel noting here,

Her mossy *dray* that makes.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 626.

Cowper has used it:

Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*.

Poems, I. 303.

So that probably it is not yet obsolete in the country.

DRAZEL. A slut, a vagabond wench. The same as **DROSSEL**, which see.

'That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.

Hudibr. III. i. 947.

DREAD, as a substantive. A sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration. Thus Spenser to Queen Elizabeth:

The which to hear vouchsafe, O *dearest dread*, awhile.

Fairy Qu. Induction to B 1.

DREADFUL, for fearful, or apprehensive. *Dreadful* of daunger that might him betide,
She oft' and oft' adviz'd him to refraine
From chase of greater beasts.

Sp. F. Q. III. i. 37.

DREARING, SORROW. See **DRERE**.

— And lightly him uprearing,
Revoked life, that would have fled away.

— All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*. *Spens. Daphnaide*, v. 187.

DRENT. Drowned, overwhelmed.

But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*.

Spens. Astroph. 310.

With them all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded, and in dolour *drent*.

Spens. Tears of the Muses, 210.

DRERE, OR **DREARE**. SORROW.

A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly *drere*.

Sp. F. Q. I. viii. 40.

DRERIMENT. SORROW.

Full of sad feare, and ghastly *dreriment*.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 44.

And teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreriment*.

Sp. Epithalamion, v. 10.

The cloudy isle with no small *dreriment*
Would soon be fill'd.

Fl. Purple Isl. iii. 18.

DRERYHEAD. The same as the foregoing. One of the antiquated forms which Spenser, and they who copied him, delighted to employ.

Ah wretched boy! the shape of *dreryhead*,
And sad example of man's sudden end.

Astroph. 133.

DRESSER. The signal for the servants to take the dinner from the kitchen, was the cook's knocking on the *dresser*, thence called the cook's drum.

— And 'tis less danger,

I'll undertake, to stand at push of pike
With an enemy on a breach, that's undermin'd too

And the cannon playing on it, than to stop
One harpy, your perpetual guest, from entrance

When the *dresser*, the cook's drum, thunders. *Mass. Unnat. Comb.* iii. 1. Giff. ed.

Then, Sir, as in the field the drum, so to the feast the *dresser* gives the alarm. Rantan-tara, etc. *Chapm. May-day*, iv. p. 91. repr. Hark, they knock to the *dresser*.

Jov. Crew, O. Pl. x. 407.

Then must he warn to the *dresser*. Gentlemen, and yeomen, to *dresser*.

Northumb. Housh. B. p. 423.

DRILL. A kind of baboon. The word, though used by the writers of Queen Anne's time, is now totally left off. It certainly was once common, but how derived, I know not, for it occurs in no old dictionary that I have seen. Smith, in his *Voyage to Guinea* (1744), speaking of the *mandrill*, (which name Buffon has adopted,) says he knows not why it is so called, "except it be for the near resemblance of a human creature, though not at all like an ape." p. 51. Evidently forming it from *man* and *drill*.

A diurnal-maker is the antimark [antimask] of an historian, he differs from him as a *dril* from a man.

Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? Yes, fool, (said he) why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal? *Mem. of Scriblerus*, chap. 2.

The comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference.

Sir W. Temple on Pop. Disc. sub initio.

Bp. Wilkins also has the word. Buffon has applied the name of *mandrill* to the *simia maimon* of Linnaeus, though that baboon has a deep blue face; whereas Smith (whom he quotes for it) expressly says, that his *mandrill* had a white face; and tells a jest of a negro, which illustrates it. It was probably the *simia sphinx* of Linnaeus, and Shaw, (*Gen. Zool.* i. p. 16.) who describes the face as of "a tawny flesh colour."

DRINKING HEALTHS. The following rules for drinking healths are extracted from an old book, entitled, *The Irish Hub-bub, or the English Hue and Crie*, by Barnaby Rich, 1623:

He that beginnes the health hath his prescribed orders: first, uncovering his head, he takes a full cup in his hand, and setting his

countenance with a grave aspect, he craves for audience: silence being once obtained, hee beginnes to breath out the name peradventure of some honourable personage, that is worthy of a better regard than to have his name polluted at so unfitting a time, amongst a company of drunkards: but his health is drunk to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cap, kisse his fingers, and bowing himself in signe of a reverent acceptance: When the leader sees his follower thus prepared, hee sups up his broath, turnes the bottom of the cup upward, and in ostentation of his dexteritie, gives the cup a phillip to make it cry *twango*. And thus the first scene is acted.

The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of an haire, he that is the pledger must now beginne his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company, provided alwayes, by a canon set down by the founder, there must be three at least still uncovered, 'till the health hath had the full passage: which is no sooner ended but another begins againe, and he drinks an health to his *lady of little worth*, or peradventure to his light heled mistress.

This the author calls "The Ruffingly Order of drinking Healths, used by the Spendalls of this age."

This curious account was discovered by Mr. Reed, who gave it in his Notes on Decker's *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. ii. 274.

TO DRINK TOBACCO. To smoke. Formerly a common phrase.

I did not as your barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking tobacco*.
All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 143.

That is, by smoking at intervals.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou canst not live on this side of the world, feed well, *drink tobacco*, and be honoured into the presence, but thou must be acquainted with all sorts of men. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.* O. Pl. v. 6.

In the *Roaring Girl*, one of the personages says of some tobacco, "This will serve to *drink* at my chamber." O. Pl. vi. 29.

See the note on the *Honest Whore*, O. Pl. iii. 455.

He droop'd, we went; 'till one (which did excel
Th' Indians in *drinking his tobacco* well)
Met us. *Donne, Sat.* i. 87.

I find it said, by an anonymous writer, that the Turks use this phrase. *Lit. Gazette*, Sept. 11, 1819. p. 588. I do not vouch for the fact.

A DROIL. A drudge. Some derive it from *drevel*, Dutch; but that seems too remote. Mr. Lemon deduces it from *τροίβω*, *tero*, but his etymologies are often made as if for sport, to try the patience of his readers. It may possibly be formed from to *draw*, but I have no great confidence in the conjecture. Junius puts *drivel* and *droile* as different forms of the same word; if so, the Dutch derivation is excellent.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how [qu. so?] many muckhills

Peasants, and *droyls*, caroches full of
dunghills,

Whose very birth stinks in a generous nostril.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii. 1.

She hates to live where she must call her
mother that was thy *droile*. — That *droile* is
now your brother's wife.

R. Brome, New Acad. ii. p. 40.

Droil is used also for labour:

Would you would speak to him though, to
take a little

More paines, 'tis I do all the *droile*, the
durtwork.

Shirl. Gent. of Ven. i. p. 10.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show.

Alonz. Give us kind keepers, Heavens!
what were these?

Sebast. A living *drollery*. Now I will believe
That there are unicorns, etc. *Temp.* iii. 3.

Also for a puppet:

Our women the best linguists! they are
parrots;

O' this side the Alps they're nothing but
mere *drolleries*.

B. et Fl. Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

Now Heav'n have mercy on me and young
men,

I'd rather make a *drollery* till thirty.

B. et Fl. Valentinian, ii. 2.

That is, "I'd rather keep a puppet-
show."

This, being misprinted *drallery*,
much puzzled some modern editors.

Also a lively sketch in drawing, or
something of that kind:

And for thy walls, — a pretty slight *drol-
lery*, or the German hunting in waterworks.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

DROP-MEAL. By portions of drops; from
mael, Saxon, a portion. Many more
compounds of this form were formerly
used than are now retained.

Makes water with great paines, and by *drop-
meale*. *Dugre's Dialogues*, p. 26.

See **INCH-MEAL** and **LIMB-MEAL**.

DROSSELL. A slut, a hussey.

Now dwells each *drossell* in her glasse.

Warn. Alb. Eng. ch. 47. p. 201.

See **DRAZELL**.

DROWSYHED. Drowsiness.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*,
And rising forth out of her baser bowre,
Lookt for her knight.

Spen. F. Q. I. ii. 7.

DROYL. See **DROIL**.

**DRUM, TOM OR JOHN DRUM'S ENTERTAIN-
MENT.** A kind of proverbial expression
for ill-treatment, probably alluding
originally to some particular anecdote.
Most of the allusions seem to point to
the dismissing of some unwelcome guest,
with more or less of ignominy and insult.

Not like the entertainment of *Jacke Drum*,
Who was best welcome when he went away.

Extracts relating to Thomas Coryate, edit.
of 1776. vol. iii. C c 3.

In the following passage it is used
with a secondary allusion to the drum
which Parolles undertook to fetch:

O, for the love of laughter, let him fetch
his drum; he says he has a stratagem for 't:
when your lordship sees the bottom of his suc-
cess in 't, and to what metal this counterfeit
lump of ore will be melted, if you give him
not *John Drum's entertainment*, your inclin-
ing cannot be removed. *All's Well*, iii. 6.

In the last scene of this play, Shake-
speare has made Lafeu call Parolles
Tom Drum:

Good *Tom Drum*, lend me a handkerchief.
v. 3. — 305. b.

Holinshed thus defines it; speaking
of the hospitality of a mayor of Dublin,
he says, that

His porter or other officer durst not for
both his ears give the simplest man that re-
sorted to his house, *Tom Drum's entertain-
ment*, which is, to hale a man in by the head,
and thrust him out by both the shoulders.

Hist. of Ireland, B 2. col. 1. cit. cap.

Another speaks of it differently:

It shall have *Tom Drum's entertainment*,
a flap with a fox-tail.

Apollo shroving, 1626.

Packe hence, away, *Jacke Drum's enter-
tainment*, she will none of thee.

Comedy of Three Ladies of London, 1584.
Sign. D 2. b.

There is an old interlude extant, en-
titled, *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, in
which that personage appears as an in-

triguing servant, whose projects are usually foiled.

To DRUMBLE. To be confused, to go about any thing confusedly or awkwardly. A provincial term, according to some, for to be dronish or sluggish.

What John, Robert, John! Go take up these clothes here quickly; where's the cowl-staff? look, how you *drumble*!

Merry W. W. iii. 2.

It is good fishing in *drumbling* waters.

Scottish Prov. Ray, p. 296.

Also to mumble unintelligibly in speaking:

Gray-beard *drumbling* over a discourse.

Have with you to S. Wald.

See *Todd*.

DRY FOOT, to draw. See **DRAW.** *Dry foot* hunting is often mentioned.

Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils.

Dumb Knight. O. Pl. iv. 464.

A hunting, Sir Oliver, and *dry-foot* too!

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 451.

DRY MEAT was thought to make persons choleric.

I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away;
And I expressly am forbid to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are *choleric*,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Tam. Shr. iv. 1.

S. Dr. No, Sir, I think the meat wants that I have. *Ant.* In good time, Sir, what's that?

S. Dro. Basting. *Ant.* Well, Sir, then 'twill be *dry*. *S. Dro.* If it be, Sir, pray you eat none of it. *Ant.* Your reason. *S. Dro.* Lest it make you *choleric*, and purchase me another *dry-basting*.

Com. of E. ii. 2.—107. b.

To DUB A KNIGHT. He who drank a large potation of wine, or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubb'd a knight*, and retained his title for the evening.

I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in: I learn'd it at London last week. *Both.* P' faith! let's hear it, let's hear it. *Sam.* The bravest humour! 'twould do a man good to be drunk in it: they call it *knighting* in London, when they drink upon their knees.

Yorksh. Trag. Sc. 1.

To this custom alludes the scrap of a song which Silence sings in the Second Part of *Hen. IV.*

Do me right,

And *dub me knight*.

v. 3.

The whole song or catch was perhaps that which is extant in Nash's *Summer's last Will and Testament*, and is as follows:

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass;
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub me knight*

Domingo.

This Domingo, Silence corrupts to *Sammingo*.

DU CAT A WHEE, or DU GAT A WHEE. A scrap of corrupt Welch, of which the proper form is *Duw cadw chwi*, signifying, "God bless or preserve you." It is given once or twice by Beaumont and Fletcher to characters who were not likely to know any thing of that language, as *Mons. Thom.* i. 2. and *Custom of the Country*, i. 3. We owe the interpretation to Mr. Colman, the last editor of those dramas. It occurs, as Welch, in the *Night-Walker*, iii. 6.

DUCK, s. A bow.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*. *Discov. of New World.* p. 128.

Be ready with your napkin, a lower *douke*, maid. *R. Brome, New Ac.* i. p. 19.

Used also by Milton, in *Comus*, 960.

To DUCK. To bow. To *duck* down the head is still in use, but not as applied to bowing.

Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,

Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Rich. III.* i. 3.

— The learned pate

Ducks to the golden fool.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

— Still more *ducking*,

Be there any saints that understand by signs only? *B. et Fl. Pilgrim*, i. 2.

DUDGEON. A peculiar kind of handle to a dagger. Kersey and Bailey say that a *dudgeon-dagger* was "a small dagger." So, perhaps, it was generally, but it was not thence called *dudgeon*. E. Coles renders "a *dudgeon-haft dagger*," by "*Pugio cum apiato manubrio*;" [*aptato* in one edition, but wrongly]. Abr. Fleming, in his *Nomenclator*, from Junius, says, "*Manubrium apiatum, a dudgeon-haft*." P. 275. Which

the Cambridge Dictionary of 1693 explains, by saying, "A *dudgeon-haft*, manubrium appiatum, [r. apiatum] or *buxeum*." Here we have the key to the whole secret. It was a *box handle*; which Bishop Wilkins completely confirms, in the alphabetical dictionary subjoined to his *Real Character*, where he has, "*Dudgeon*, root of box," and "*Dudgeon-dagger*, a small sword, whose handle is of the *root of box*." This is likewise confirmed by Gerrard, in Johnson's edition, who writes thus, under the article *Box-tree*:

The root is likewise yellow, and harder than the timber, but of greater beauty, and more fit for *dagger-hafsts*, boxes, and such like uses, whereto the trunk and body serveth. — Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon-hafted* daggers.

P. 1410.

Hence we need no longer wonder why Shakespeare uses it for a handle:

— I see thee still,

And on thy blade and *dudgeon*, gouts of blood,

Which was not so before. *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Lyly also:

The *dudgin hafte* that is at the *dudgin dagger*. *Mother Bombie*, S. C.

Also the proverbial saying:

When all is gone, and nothing left,

Well fare the dagger with the *dudgeon hafte*.

R. Greene's Ghost of Coneyc.

Pronounced *heft*.

An his justice be as short as his memory, a *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withal. *B. et Fl. Coxcomb*, v. 1.

Fleming (above-cit.) refers to "*Mensa apiata*," in another part of his book; which is an expression of Pliny, and perhaps meant a box table: though usually explained as marked with spots, like *bees*. The explanations and etymologies of *dudgeon*, by Skinner and Junius, are perfectly unsatisfactory.

To "take in *dudgeon*," seems but obscurely allied to this, though a forced connection may be made out.

Dudgeon seems afterwards to have been used, for brevity's sake, instead of *dudgeon-dagger*. Butler says of his hero's dagger, that

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,

Either for fighting or for drudging.

Hudibr. I. i. v. 379.

And Aubrey, in his *Biographical Memorandums*, speaking of the fashion of wearing daggers, says,

I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at seventy, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife, and bodkin.

Letters from the Bodl. vol. ii. p. 382.

DUELLO, s. Duelling. The laws and maxims of this science were much refined upon in the time of Shakespeare, and were formed into so ridiculous a system, as to afford a constant subject for humorous satire to him and his contemporary dramatists. The most celebrated authors who wrote treatises upon the subject, were Jerome Caranza, and Vincentio Saviola. Certain forms and ceremonies were laid down as necessary for the reparation of wounded honour, which were considered as indispensable.

Zanch. It seems thou hast not read Caranza, fellow,

I must have reparation of honour

As well as this; I find that wounded.

Gov. Sir,

I did not know your quality; if I had,

'Tis like I should have done you more respects.

Zanch. It is sufficient by Caranza's rule.

B. et Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4.

So in *Twelfth Night*:

The gentleman will for his honour's sake have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it: but he has promised me, as he is a gentleman and a soldier, he will not hurt you. iii. 4.

The causes and dependencies were much mentioned, particularly *the first and second cause*, which were quite cant terms:

Cupid's butt-shaft is too hard for Hercules' club, and therefore too much odds for a Spaniard's rapier. *The first and second causes* will not serve my turn, the passado he respects not, the *duello* he regards not.

Love's L. L. i. 2.

A duellist, a duellist! a gentleman of the very first house, of *the first and second cause*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Even the *seventh cause*, or a lie seven times removed, is spoken of by the Clown, in that most admirable ridicule of these affectations, in *As you like it*, v. 4. etc. An equality in all circumstances was insisted upon among the terms of the *duello*: thus, as one com-

batant is lame, in *Love's Pilgrimage*, above cited, both are to be tied into chairs. This punctilio is successfully ridiculed in *Albumazar*:

Stay; understand'st thou well nice points
of duel?

Art born of gentle blood, and pure descent?
Was none of all thy lineage hang'd, or
cuckold?

Bastard, or bastinado'd? Is thy pedigree
As long and wide as mine? for otherwise
Thou wert most unworthy; and 'twere loss
of honour

In me to fight. More, I have drawn five
teeth,

If thine stand sound, the terms are much
unequal,

And by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd
To fight on disadvantage.

Act iv. sc. 7. O. Pl. vii. 218.

This doctrine is strictly laid down in *Ferne's Blazon of Gentry*, publ. in 1586:

The inequallitye of person is, whereas the defender is labouring or stricken with any grevous malady or disease, as the gowte, apoplexia, fallinge sicknesse, etc. or els if he bee maymed, lame, or benommed of his members.
P. 321.

See CARANZA, SAVIOLA, DEPENDANCE, TAKING UP, etc.

DUKE. Used as a literal translation of *dux*, a general, or commander. Thus, in the 15th chapter of Genesis, and elsewhere, those who are called ἡγεμονες, leaders, in the Septuagint, and in the Hebrew, אֲדָרָפִי, which is equivalent, are in our translation styled *dukes*. In the play of *Fuimus Troes*, Nennius, one of the sons of Lud, is called *Duke Nennius*. O. Pl. vii. 448. And in another drama of that period, Aeneas is alluded to by the title of *Trojan Duke*.

O to recount, Sir, will breed more ruth
Than did the tale of *that high Trojan duke*
To the sad-fated Carthaginian queen.

The Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Pl. vi. 446.

Also, a name for the piece at chess now called rook, or castle, of which the origin is here given:

E. There's the full number of the game,
Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops,
knights, and *dukes*.

J. Dukes? they're called rooks by some.

E. Corruptively.

Le roch, the word, custodié de *la roch*.

The keeper of the forts.

Middleton's Game of Chess, Induction.

— Here's a *duke*

Will strike a sure stroke for the game anon,
Your pawn cannot come back to relieve itself.

Id. Wom. bew. Women, ii. 2.

DUKE HUMPHREY. The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. In this, as the church was then a place of the most public resort, they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments. This point is thus distinctly explained by Stowe, where he describes the monuments in St. Paul's:

Sir John Bewcamp, constable of Dover, warden of the portes, knight of the garter, sonne of Gwyne Bewcamp, Earle of Warwicke, and brother to Thomas, Earle of Warwicke, in the body of the church, on the south side, 1358, where a faire monument remaineth of him: *he is by ignorant people misnamed to be Humphrey, Duke of Gloster*, who was honourably buried at Saint Albon's, twentie miles from London: and therefore such as merrily profess themselves to serve *Duke Humphrey* in Powles, are to be punished here, and sent to Saint Albon's, there to be punished againe, for theyr absence from theyr maister, as they call him. *Survey of London*, p. 262.

It is said of some hungry looking gallants,

Are they none of *Duke Humphrey's* furies?
do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's
to get a dinner.

Match. at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 369.

Plotw. You'd not do

Like your penurious father, who was wont
To *walk his dinner out in Paul's*, whilst

you
Kept Lent at home, and had, like folks in
sieges,

Your meals weigh'd to you.

Newc. Indeed they say he was

A monument of Paul's.

Tim. Yes, he was there

As constant as *Duke Humphrey*. I can show
The prints where he sate, holes i' the logs.

Plotw. He wore

More pavement out with walking, than would
make

A row of new stone saints, and yet refus'd

To give to th' reparation.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 335.

To seek his dinner in Poules with *Duke Humphrey*.

Gabr. Harvey's Four Letters, 1592.

See also Decker's *Gul's Hornbook*, and other authorities cited by Mr. Steevens in a note on *Rich. III.* Act iv. sc. 4.

Bishop Hall describes the Duke's hospitality with much humour:

'Tis Ruffio: trow'st thou where he din'd to day?

In sooth I saw him sit with *Duke Humfray*.
Many good welcomes, and much gratis cheere,
Keeps he for everie straggling cavaliere:

An open house, haunted with great resort,
Long service mix'd with musicall disport.

Many faire younker with a feather'd crest
Chooses much rather be his shot-free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,

Than stake his tweldepence to a meaner host.

Satires, B. iii. S. 7.

See PAULS.

DULCET. Sweet, harmonious. Still used occasionally in poetry. Applied to every kind of sweetness.

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Mids. ii. 2.

— Such it is

As are those *dulcet* sounds at break of day
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage.

Mer. Ven. iii. 2.

For surely such fables are not onely *doulcet*
to pass the tyme withall, but gainfull also to
their practisers.

Choloner's Moriae Encomium, H 3.

DULLARD, s. One stupidly unconcerned and dull, in the midst of any interesting proceeding; a stupid person.

— How now, my flesh, my child,
What mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me? *Cym.* v. 5.

And thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought, — etc. *Lear*, ii. 1.

What, *dullard*! would'st thou doat in rusty
art? *Histriomastix*, 1610.

Used also as an adjective. See *Todd*.

To DUMB. To silence, to make dumb.

Who neigh'd so high, that what I would
have spoke

Was beastly *dumb'd* by him.

Ant. et Cl. i. 5.

She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admired lays.

Great clerks she *dumbs*. *Pericles*, v. 1.

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. They were very common in the earliest of our dramas. Of the former kind is that in the *Prophetess* of Beaumont and Fletcher, Act iv. Sc. 1. where the Chorus assigns the reason, telling the audience that he hopes they will admit it,

— And be pleased,

Out of your wonted goodness, to behold,
As in a silent mirror, what we cannot
With fit conveniency of time, allow'd
For such presentments, cloath in vocal sounds.

Thus also in *Herod and Antipater*:

— What words

Cannot have time to utter, let your eyes,
Out of this *dumb-show*, tell your memories.

Herod et Antipater.

Subjoined to the play of *Tancred and Gismunda*, are dumb-shows intended to precede each act as introductions. See O. Pl. ii. 230.

The emblematical dumb-shows may be seen prefixed to each act of *Ferrex and Porrex*, O. Pl. i. 109. and elsewhere. These exhibitions gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the *groundlings*, as he calls them,

Who for the most part are capable of nothing
but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

In his dramas there are few instances of them; that in *Cymb.* Act v. Sc. 4. and in the players' tragedy in *Hamlet*, are the chief. It was certainly a gross way of preserving the unity of time, yet not more so perhaps than that which Shakespeare preferred, as newer, the narrative chorus; which, though made elegant by his pen, is not very dramatic. In the following passage, the *dumb-show* forms the basis of a very curious sentiment: after a battle it is said,

To him who did this victory bestow,
Are render'd thanks and praises infinite.

For in so great and so apparent odds
The part man acts is the *dumb-shew* to
God's. *Fansh. Lusiad*, iii. 82.

DUMP. Formerly the received term for a melancholy strain in music, vocal or instrumental.

After your dire lamenting elegies,
Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert: to their instru-
ments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead
silence
Will best become such sweet complaining
grievance. *Two Gent. of V.* iii. 2.

We read of a *merry dump* in *Romeo and Juliet*, but that is evidently a purposed absurdity suited to the character of the speaker:

O play me some *merry dump*, to comfort me. *Mus.* Not a *dump* we; 'tis no time to play now. iv. 5.

Relish your nimble notes to pleasing ears;
Distress likes *dumps*, when time is kept
with tears.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 538.

Mr. Stafford Smith gave to Mr. Steevens the music of a *dump* of the sixteenth century, which he had discovered in an old MS.; and it is given in the notes on the above passage of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, in the last edition of Johnson and Steevens. It is without words. Mr. S. Smith was a man of very curious research into old music, and published a valuable set of old songs, collected from MSS. with the music, which were dedicated to the late King, in 1779.

A *dump* appears to have been also a kind of dance:

He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,
Or a French brawl.

Humour Out of Breath, 1607.

But whether *Devil's dumps*, in the following passage, be interpreted devil's tunes or devil's dances, depends upon whether it be thought to refer to the music preceding, or the dance following; I think the latter.

— More of these *Devil's dumps*!
Must I be ever haunted with these witch-
crafts? *B. et Fl. Women pleased*, v. 3.

Dumps, for sorrow, was not always considered as a burlesque expression:

— This, this, aunt, is the cause,
When I advise me sadly on this thing,
That makes my heart in pensive *dumps*
dismay'd.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 177.

So also in the singular:

The fall of noble Monodante's son
Strake them into a *dumpe*, and made them
sad. *Harr. Ariost.* xliii. 147.

It was even applied in the sense of elegy to poetical composition. Davies, of Hereford, has a singular poem of that species, entitled, "A *Dump* upon the Death of the most noble Henrie, Earle of Pembroke," printed in *Witte's Pilgrimage*.

DUN. To draw *Dun* out of the mire, was a rural pastime, in which *Dun* meant a dun horse, supposed to be stuck in the mire, and sometimes represented by one of the persons who played. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.* ii. p. 289. 4to. Mr. Gifford, who remembers having played at the game, (doubtless in his native county, Devonshire,) thus describes it, for the relief of future commentators:

A log of wood is brought into the midst of the room: this is *Dun* (the cart-horse), and a cry is raised that he is stuck in the mire. Two of the company advance, either with or without ropes, to draw him out. After repeated attempts, they find themselves unable to do it, and call for more assistance. The game continues till all the company take part in it, when *Dun* is extricated of course; and the merriment arises from the awkward and affected efforts of the rustics to lift the log, and sundry arch contrivances to let the ends of it fall on one another's toes.

Ben Jons. vol. vii. p. 283.

It is to this that allusion is made in *Hudibras*, Part III. Canto iii. l. 110. where Ralpho says,

But Ralpho's self, your trusty squire,
Who has dragg'd your *dunship* out o' th'
mire.

Which none of the editors appear to have understood, and therefore silently changed it to *donship*, according to which reading Dr. Nash explains the passage. But it was *dunship* in all the editions till 1710.

In an old collection of epigrams, it is proposed to play

At shove-groat, venter-point, or crosse and
pile,
At leaping o'er a Midsummer bone fier,
Or at the drawing *Dun* out of the myer.

So Shirley:

Then draw *Dun* out of the mire,
And throw the clog into the fire.

St. Patrick for Ireland.

Which marks what *Dun* was.

It is alluded to in *Romeo and Juliet*:
If thou art *Dun*, we'll draw thee from
the mire,
Or, (save your reverence) love, wherein
thou stick'st
Up to the ears. i. 4.
Dun's in the mire, get out again how he
can. B. et Fl. Woman H. iv. 3.

DUN IS THE MOUSE. A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. Why it is attributed to a constable, I know not.

The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.
Mer. Tut, *dun's the mouse*, the constable's
 own word. *Rom. et Jul. i. 4.*

Why then 'tis done, and *dun's the mouse*,
and undone all the courtiers.

Two Merry Milkmaids, 1620.

In a passage of the play of *Sir John Oldcastle*, it seems to mean no more than, all is done, or settled. After arranging his followers, Murley exclaims, without any connexion prior or subsequent, "*Dun is the mouse.*" *First Part of Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 2. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 311.

"As dun as a mouse," is among Ray's *Proverbial Similes*, p. 221.

DUNG. Under this word, bread, and the other productions of the earth, are contemptuously alluded to in the following obscure passage:

Which sleeps, and never palates more the
The beggar's nurse, and Caesar's. *dung,*

Warburton, not understanding it, would have changed the word to *dug*, but more attentive critics afterwards perceived the true meaning. The passage which pointed out the intrepertation was doubtless this :

Kingdoms are clay, our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast and man. Act. i. Sc. 1.

The idea is, that the productions of the earth are so much indebted to *dung* for their perfection, that they may fairly be called so. The critics have happily illustrated this by other quotations, as this from *Timon of Athens*:

— The earth's a thief,

That feeds, and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement. iv. 3.

And this from the *Winter's Tale*:

— The face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth.

And yet more elegantly by the observation of the Aethiopian King in *Herodotus*, B. iii. who, hearing of the culture of corn, said, he "was not surprised if men who fed upon *dung*, did not attain a longer life."

This word is not inserted here as being used in an obsolete sense, but in a singular one.

DUNKIRKERS. The privateers of Dunkirk were long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, and sold again by Charles II.; and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

— This was a rail,

Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *Dunkirkers*.

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 267.
If he were put to it, would fight more desperately than sixteen *Dunkers*.

Honest Whore, Part 2d. O. Pl. iii. 375.

Hence it is said to certain sailors,
that they

Fear no hell but *Dunkirk*.

B. et Fl. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

DUNSTABLE. Any thing particularly unornamented, particularly language, was often called *plain Dunstable*, in allusion to a proverb given both by Ray (p. 233) and Fuller. The latter, in his *Worthies*, under the Proverbs of Bedfordshire, gives this account of it:

As plain as *Dunstable* road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction.

I find the phrase *plain Dunstable* noted, as occurring in the old translation of Stephens's *Apology for Herodotus*; but I had neglected to transcribe the passage.

To *DUP.* To do up, to raise; analogous to don, doff, etc.

Then up he rose, and don'd his cloaths,
And *dup* the chamber door.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Capell changes it to *d'op'd*, for opened, without the least notice of the true reading; but *dup* is found elsewhere, as in *Damon and Pithias*:

What develliche weene the porters are drunk,
will they not *dup* the gate to day.

O. Pl. i. 217.

Some gates and doors were opened by lifting up, as port-cullises, and that kind of half door swinging upon two hinges at the top, which still is seen in some shops. Hence the phrase of *to do up*, for to open, was not uncommon: other instances are given in the notes on the above passage of Shakespeare.

DURANCE. Duration. *A robe of durance*, a lasting dress.

And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet *robe of durance*? *1 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

It appears that the leathern dresses worn by some of the lower orders of people, were first called *of durance*, or everlasting, from their great durability. Thus the Catchpole in the *Comedy of Errors* is described,

A devil in an *everlasting garment* has him,
One whose hard hand is button'd up with steel;

A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*.

iv. 2.

Hence a stuff of that colour made in imitation of it, and very strong, was called *durance*:

Where did'st thou buy this *buff*? let me not live but I will give thee a good *suit of durance*.

This is the address of a debtor to the officer who had arrested him, in *Westward Hoe*: whence it seems that the stuff *durance* was a new improvement, as a substitute for the buffleather. The following passages put out of doubt that there was a stuff so called:

Varlet of *velvet*, my *moccado* villain, old heart of *durance*, my strip'd *canvas* shoulders.

Devil's Charter, 1607.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.

Three Ladies of London, cited by Mr. Steevens.

Durance is still familiarly used for

confinement, especially in the phrase *durance vile*, for imprisonment.

DURE. Hard, or severe; perhaps from our common law, wherein the punishment of pressing was called *peine forte et dure*.

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe I sustaine for none offence at all.

Palace of Pleas. vol. i. Q 4.

To DURE. To continue, or endure.

Whoso hath felt the force of greedie fates,
And *dur'de* the last decree of griesly death,
Shall never yeeld his captive arms to chaines,
Nor drawn in triumph deck the victor's pompe.

Hughes's Arthur, 1587. Sign. D.

Whilst the sunshine of my greatness *dur'd*.

Rob. E. of Huntington, B 3.

To abide, or resist:

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a straws
strong push. *Marston's Satires*, Sat. 1.

DUREFUL. Lasting.

For neither pretious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldring clay it was.

Sp. F. Q. IV. x. 39.

Spenser uses it in other places.

DURESSE. Hardship, constraint, or imprisonment. A term of our old law French, which crept also into common language.

— Right feeble from the evill rate
Of food, which in her *duresse* she had found.

Sp. F. Q. IV. viii. 19.

See also IV. xii. 10.

DURET. A kind of dance.

The knights take their ladies, to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, etc.

Beaumont, Masq. at Gray's Inn.

DUST-POINT. A rural game. See BLOW-POINT. Played also by boys.

Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to
nine holes fall,

At *dust-point*, or at quoits, else we are at
it hard,

All false and cheating games we shepherds
are debarr'd.

Drayt. Nymphal. 6. p. 1496.

— He looks

Like a great school-boy, that had been blown
up

Last - night at *dust-point*.

B. et Fl. Captain, iii. 3.

I suspect that both this and *blow-point* much resembled the illustrious game of *push-pin*. Mr. Weber, on the passage last cited, has a conjecture

about blowing dust out of a hole, but it wants confirmation.

DUTCH GLEEK. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of *gleek*; as if tippling were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

Nor could he partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he played his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 96.

DWALE, or DWALL. The deadly nightshade; now called *Atropa Belladonna*. It is narcotic in a high degree, and was therefore called also "sleeping nightshade."

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, etc. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.

Johnson's Gerard, lib. ii. cap. 56.

Hence used to express a lethargic disease:

A sleepe sicknesse, nam'd the lethargye,
Opprest me sore, and feavers fearce withall,
This was the guerdon of my glottonie,
Jehova sent my sleepe life this *dwall*.

Mirr. for Mag. King Jago. edit. 1587.

DYED BEARDS. Bulwer is very severe upon superannuated coxcombs in his time, for dyeing their beards to conceal their age. After citing Strabo for the practice in Cathea of dyeing them of many colours, he adds:

Nor is the art of falsifying the natural hue of the beard wholly unkown in this more civilized part of the world; especially to old, etc.

He then expatiates at large upon the folly of it, and says,

In every haire of these old coxcombs you shall meet with three divers and sundry colours; white at the roots, yellow in the middle, and black at the point, like unto one of your parrot's feathers.

Artificial Changeling, Ch. xii.

See **BEARDS**.

DYE THE DEATH. See **DEATH**.

DYLDE; GOD DYLDE YOU. Corruptly for God 'ild you, or yield you a reward.

God dylde you, master mine.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 64.

See **GOD ILD YOU**.

E.

EACH, AT. An expression which, if it be right, can only mean, "Each joined to the other." It is the reading of the old editions in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen.

Iear, iv. 6.

All that can be said for the phrase is, that, though it be singular, it is perhaps as probable as that it should have been substituted by mistake for any of the readings since proposed: such as, *attach'd, at least, on end, at reach*.

EAGER. Sour. From *aigre*, Fr.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk
The thin and wholesome blood.

Hamlet, i. 5.

Hence metaphorically:

If thou think'st so, vex him with *eager*
words.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.

So also in the first scene of *Hamlet*:

It is an nipping and a *eager* air.

EAME. See **EME**.

To EAN, usually written to *yeane*. To bring forth young. Applied particularly to ewes. The Saxon etymology demands *ean* rather than *yeane*; the former is therefore restored in the following passage:

Who then conceiving did in *eaning* time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were
Jacob's.

Mer. Ven. i. 3.

See **Todd**.

EANLINGS. Young lambs just dropped or *ean'd*. The spelling should certainly be analogous to the other.

That all the *eanlings* which were streak'd
and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Mer. Ven. i. 3.

To EAR. To plough, or till. From the Saxon, *erian*.

That power I have, discharge; and let
 To *ear* the land, that hath some hope to ^{them go}
 For I have none. *Rich. II. iii. 2.*

Here it is used metaphorically, as to
 plough the sea:

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
 Make the sea serve them; which they *ear*
 With keels of every kind. *Ant. et Cl. i. 4.*

Whose crazed ribs the furrowing plough doth
ear. *Drayt. Rob. D. of Normandy.*

It is used several times in our trans-
 lation of the Bible:

And will set them to *ear* his ground, and
 to reap his harvest. *I Sam. viii. 12.*

The oxen likewise, and the young asses that
ear the ground, shall eat clean provender.
Isai. xxx. 24.

I find it in the following passage used
 for *to hear*, or *give ear to*, as *to eye*
 is to look at:

— But if

Thou knew'st my mistress breath'd on me,
 and that

I *ear'd* her language, liv'd in her eyes.
Fletch. Two Noble K. iii. 1.

EARABLE, from to **EAR**. Fit for cultiva-
 tion with corn. The word is now
 changed to *arable*. In Heresbachius's
Husbandry, translated by Barnabe
 Googe, the first book, out of four,
 treats "Of *earable* ground, tillage,
 and pasturage."

Hee [the steward] is further to see what
 demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be
 taken into his handes, so well for meddowe,
 pasture, as *earable*, etc.

Order of a Nobleman's House, Archaeol.
 xiii. p. 315.

A plow land shall containe cc and lv acres
 of *earable* ground. Then can there not lie,
 in any country almost—so much *earable* land
 together, but there will lie also entermingled
 therewith sloppes, slips, and bottomes, fitte
 for pasture and meading. *Letter sent by J.*
B. (1572) in Censura Literaria, vol. vii. p. 237.

EARING, *s.* Tilling, or cultivation.

For these two years hath the famine been in
 the land; and there are yet five years in the
 which there shall be neither *earing* nor
 harvest. *Genesis, xlv. 6.*

—O then we bring forth weeds,

When our quick winds lie still; and our
 ills told us,
 Is as our *earing*. *Ant. et Cl. i. 2.*

It has been suggested to read *minds*
 here, instead of *winds*; which certainly

much improves the sense, and seems
 almost necessary. "We bring forth
 weeds, when our quick [i. e. pregnant,
 or fertile] *minds* lie still, but telling
 us of our ills [i. e. faults] is like plough-
 ing them," which leads to a good pro-
 duce. How it can be made sense with
winds, it is not easy to say. The in-
 version of an *m* makes the whole dif-
 ference.

To **EARNE**, for to **Yearn**. So Spenser
 writes the word; but *yearn* is consi-
 dered as more proper, the *y* represent-
 ing the Saxon initial in *yernan*, to
 desire.

And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
 To prove his puissance in battell brave.

Sp. F. Q. I. i. 3.

Besides being thus improper, it forms
 an unnecessary confusion with the verb
 to *earn*, to obtain by labour.

To **EARNEST**, for to use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
 That when we come to *earnest* them with
 men,

We may them better use.

Pastor Fido, 1602. E 1.

EAR-RINGS. The coxcombs in Shake-
 speare's time wore rings in their ears;
 to which Dogberry perhaps alludes,
 when he says of "one deformed, they
 say he wears *a key in his ear*," etc.
Much Ado ab. N. v. 1. Or it is a
 mere blunder, instead of wearing a *lock*.
 It is also alluded to here:

For if I could endure *an ear with a hole in't*,
 Or a pleated lock, or a bare headed coachman,
 That sits like a sign where great ladies are
 To be sold with, agreement betwixt us
 Were not to be despair'd of.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 2.

He means, "Could I bear to see la-
 dies' men, or any thing that marked
 their being near, then," etc.

EARTH. Perhaps made from to *ear*, (or
 plow) as *tilth*, from to *till*. It is sin-
 gularly used for land in the following
 phrase, "Lady of my *earth*," for
 heiress or mistress of my land. It is
 used by Capulet, who, speaking of his
 daughter Juliet, says she is his only
 remaining child, and

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 2.

Mr. Steevens says it is a Gallicism, *fille de terre* meaning an heiress. Dr. Johnson proposed an alteration of the text, which he called bold, and indeed with the greatest reason:

She is the hope and stay of my full years.

EASTER, or ESTER, for Eastern. Hence the name of Easter from its falling frequently in April, which, on account of the usual prevalence of easterly winds at that time, was called the Easter month. So says Verstegan, Chap. iii.

'Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.

Harringt. Ariost. xxiii. 6.

Both borne farre hence, about the *Ester* parts.

Id. xviii. 75.

Some say, however, that it is rather derived from Eastre, a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated in the month of April; and other derivations have been suggested. See Brady's *Clavis Cal.* under *Easter Sunday*.

The goddess is called *Eostre* by Mr. Turner, in his valuable *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, and he confirms the naming of April *Eostre-monath*, from her. Vol. ii. p. 15. 4to. ed.

EASTER-EGGS. See **PASCH-EGGS.**

EATH. A Saxon word, eath, easy. See **UNEATH.**

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 40.

For much more *eath* to tell the stars on hy.

Ib. IV. xii. 1.

For why, by prooffe the field is *eath* to win.

Gascoigne's Works, a 8.

All hard assays esteem I *eath* and light.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 46.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.

Id. x. 42.

EATHS, adv. Easily, commonly.

These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews
That wont to haunt and trace by cloister'd
tombs;

Which *eaths* appear in sad and strange
disguises

To pensive minds, deceived with their shadows.
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 262.

To ECHE. The same as to eke, or lengthen out.

And time that is so briefly spent,

With your fine fancies quaintly *eche*,

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.

Pericles, Act iii. Chorus.

Here the rhyme fixes it. In other

passages it has been silently changed to *eke*. In the chorus to the 2d Act of *Henry V.* the same thought and expression occur, but in the first folio is spelt *eech*:

— Still be kind,

And *eech* out our performance with your
mind.

It occurs again in the 4to. edition of the *Merchant of Venice*, 1600. Malone.

ECSTASY. Madness. In this sense it is now obsolete, nor does it seem much less so in the kindred signification of reverie, or temporary wandering of fancy, which Mr. Locke calls "dreaming with our eyes open." B. II. c. xix. §. 1. It is now wholly confined to the sense of transport, or rapture. In the usage of Shakespeare, and some others, it stands for every species of alienation of mind, whether temporary or permanent, proceeding from joy, sorrow, wonder, or any other exciting cause: and this certainly suits with the etymology, *ἐκστασις*.

From sorrow:

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that
rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd: where violent sor-
row seems

A modern [i. e. common] *ecstasy*.

Macb. iv. 3.

From wonder and terror, mixed with
anger:

— Follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Temp. iii. 3.*

Madness, a particular fit or paroxysm
of it:

C. How say you now, is not your husband
mad?

A. His incivility confirms no less. —

* * * *

C. Mark how he trembles in his *ecstasy*.
Com. E. iv. 4.

Fixed insanity:

— That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Hamlet. iii. 1.*

Again:

— *Ecstasy!*

My pulse as yours doth temperately keep time,
And makes as healthful music: It is not
madness

That I have utter'd: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reword, which *madness*
Would gambol from. *Ib.* iii. 4.

Most of these instances, and some others, are noticed by Johnson; but it is not mentioned that these senses are no longer given to the word.

EDDER, for a viper, is found in some old authors, and is evidently the same as *adder*, which is still in common use. Both from the Saxon, *aetter*. It is the only poisonous serpent of this country.

To EDIFY. To build. The primitive sense of the word, from its etymology; and long the only sense in use.

There was an holy chapel *edifyde*,
Wherein the hermite dewly wont to say
His holy things, each morne and eventyde.
Sp. F. Q. I. i. 34.

For see what workes, what infinite expence,
What monuments of zeale they *edifie*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi. 33.

EDWARD SHOVELBOARDS, for Edward's Shovelboard shillings; a coin of Edward the Sixth. They were broad shillings, particularly used in playing the game of shovel-board. See **SHOVELBOARD**.

And two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and two pence a-piece of Yead Miller.
Mer. W. W. i. 1.

The expression was probably low and ludicrous at the time, by its being given to Master Slender.

EFT. Soon, quickly. Saxon. Frequently so used by Spenser, and occasionally by his contemporaries. See *Todd*.

But properly, afterwards, as here:
— *Eft*, when yeares
More ripe as reason lent to choose our peares,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt.
Sp. F. Q. II. iv. 18.

EFTTEST. Certainly put as a corruption of *deftest*.

Yea, marry, that's the *efttest* way.
Much Ado, iv. 2.
See **DEFT**.

EFT-SITHES. Ofttimes.

Which way *eft-sithes*, while that our kingdom dured,
Th' unfortunate Andromache alone
Resorted to the parents of her make.
Ld. Surrey, Aeneid. 2.

EFTSOONS. Immediately, soon after; the Saxon *eft* properly meaning after. It

was beginning to be obsolete in the time of Spenser, who, however, very frequently uses it. It occurs but rarely in the dramatic writers of that time.

Eftsoones I thought her such as she me told,
And would have kill'd her.

Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 39.
But seeing me *eftsoons*, he took his heels,
And threw his garment from him in all haste.
Lingua, O. Pl. v. 137.

EGAL. Equal. French.

Troubled, confounded thus; and for the extent
Of *egal* justice, us'd in such contempt.

Tit. And. iv. 4.
So these, whose *egall* state bred envy pale
of hue.

Romeus et Juliet, Supp. to Sh. i. 279.
Wherefore, O king, I speake as one for all,
Sith all as one do beare you *egall* faith.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 113.
All men being yet for the most part rude,
and in a maner popularly *egall*.

Puttenham, Art. of Engl. Poesie, B. II. chap. xv.

EGALLY. Equally.

In every degree and sort of men vertue is commendable, but not *egally*: not onely because men's estates are *unegall*, but for that also vertue itself is not in every respect of *egall* value and estimation.

Puttenham, Art. of E. Poesy, B. I. ch. xx.

The same author uses *equal* also in the same page.

EGALNESS. Equality.

And such an *egalnesse* hath nature made
Betweene the brethren of one father's seede.
Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 117.

EGG-SATURDAY. Festum ovorum, in the old calendars. A moveable feast, being the Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday.

On the sixt of February, beeing *egge Saturday*, it pleased some gentlemen schollers to make a dauncing night of it.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Christmas Pr. p. 68.
See **PASCH-EGGS**.

EGGS AND BUTTER were commonly eaten at breakfast, before the introduction of tea; but meat was more usual.

They are up already, and call for *eggs and butter*; they will away presently.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

Buttered eggs were the breakfast of the fifth Earl of Northumberland and his Lady in Lent. See his *Household Book*, published by Dr. Percy.

EGGS FOR MONEY. Apparently a proverbial expression, when a person was either awed by threats, or overreached by subtlety, to give money upon a trifling or fictitious consideration.

— Mine honest friend,
Will you take *eggs for money*?

Wint. T. i. 2.

That is, Will you suffer yourself to be bullied, or cheated? The answer is suitable to this interpretation:

No, my lord, I'll fight.

An insult of this kind seems to be shown in the following passage:

And for the rest of your money, I sent it to one Captain Carvegut; he swore to me his father was my lord mayor's cook, and that by Easter next you should have the principal, and eggs for the use, indeed, Sir.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 432.

This seems the purposed insult of a bully, who thought any answer sufficient for the fool he took the money from; and the reply of him to whom this answer is reported, seems to show that it was a matter of notorious ignominy to be so put off:

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for my money*; I must hang myself. *Ibid.*

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the king's power, is yet content to take *egges for his money*, and to bring him in at leisure. *Stow's Annals, M m m 6.*

In the character of Coriat, prefixed to his *Travels*, where it is said in the text, "He will buy his eggs, his puddings, etc. in the Atticke dialect," it is added, in a note, "I meane when he travelled. A thing I know he scorned to do since he came home." Sign. [b 5.]

EGLANTINE. The sweet briar. *Aiglantine*, or *aiglantier*, Fr. which Menage derives from *acanthus*. In modern French it is written *eglantine*, as in English. Bomare, in his *Dictionary of Natural History*, describes it as the *cynorrhodon*, or wild rose. The sweetness of the leaf is noticed by Shakespeare:

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Out sweeten'd not thy breath. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

Herrick has an epigram upon it, which has merit:

From this bleeding hand of mine
Take this sprig of *eglantine*,

Which, tho' sweet unto your smell,
Yet the fretful bryar will tell,
He who plucks the sweets shall prove
Many thorns to be in love. *Works, p. 99.*

Milton has distinguished the sweet briar and the *eglantine*:

Through the sweet-briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *Allegro, v. 47.*

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it *twisted*. If not, he must have meant the wild rose. It is still a common word in poetry.

EGMA. A purposed corruption of *enigma*, which it immediately follows.

A. Some *enigma*, some riddle; come, —
thy *l'envoy*, begin.

C. No *egma*, no riddle, no *l'envoy*; no
salve in the male, Sir.
Love's L. L. iii. 1.

"In the male," certainly means in the packet or budget. Costard mistakes these words for the names of plasters for his broken shin, and prefers a *plantaïn-leaf*. See **MALE**.

EILD. See **ELD**.

EIRIE. The same as **AIERY**, q. v. In the following passage it means a hawk, or falcon; or, perhaps, brood of them:

— Kings

Strove for that *eirie*, on whose scaling wings
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay
As might a month an army royal pay.

Browne, Brit. Past. vol. ii. p. 23.

And again:

Nor any other lording of the air
Durst with this *eirie* for their wing prepare.
Ibid.

EISEL. Vinegar. A Saxon word, used by Chaucer:

She was like thing for hungir ded,
That lad her life only by bred
Knedin with *eisel* strong and egre.

Rom. of the Rose, v. 215.

And Skelton:

He paid a bitter pencion
For man's redemption,
He dranke *eisel* and gall
To redeme us withal. *Poems, Sign. P 5.*

It occurs also in an old ballad:

God that dyed for us all,
And drank both *eysell* and gall,
Bring us out of bale.

Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poetry, p. 35.

Dr. Johnson quotes a similar passage from *Sir Thomas More*.

There is indeed no doubt that *eisel* meant vinegar, nor even that Shakespeare has used it in that sense:

Whilst, like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysell*, 'gainst my strong infection.
Sonnet 111.

But in the following passage it seems that it must be put for the name of a Danish river:

— Show me what thou'lt do!
Wou't weep? wou't fight? wou't fast?
wou't tear thyself?
Wou't drink up *Eisel*? eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

There is said to be a river *Oesil* in Denmark, or if not, Shakespeare might think there was. *Yssel* has been mentioned, but that is in Holland; and even Nile, but that is as remote from the reading as from the place. The question was much disputed between Messrs. Steevens and Malone, the former being for the river, the latter for the vinegar; and he endeavoured even to get over the *drink up*, which stood much in his way. But after all, the challenge to drink *vinegar*, in such a rant, is so inconsistent, and even ridiculous, that we must decide for the river, whether its name can be exactly found or not. To drink up a river, and eat a crocodile, with his impenetrable scales, are two things equally impossible. There is no kind of comparison between the others. In the folios it is printed *Esile*.

EKE. Also. Saxon.

And I to Page shall *eke* unfold,
How Falstaff, varlet vile,
His dove will prove, his gold will hold,
And his soft couch defile.

Mer. W. W. i. 3.

Most brisky juvenal, and *eke* most lovely Jew.
Mids. N. D. iii. 1.

This word occurs almost in every page of Spenser, and in the *Mirror for Magistrates*.

Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate,
And *eke* blaspheming Heaven bitterly.
F. Q. II. vii. 40.

Eke lustfull life, that sleepes in sinks of sin,
Procures a plague.

Mirr. for Mag. Legend of Mempricius.
I lusted *eke*, as lasie lechers use. *Ibid.*

But it was then growing obsolete, and is therefore admitted by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages.

ELD. Old age, old people; eald, Sax.

— For all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld*. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1.

— And well you know,
The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
This tale of Hearne the hunter for a truth.
Mer. W. W. iv. 4.

Seems that through many years thy wits
thee faile,

And that weak *eld* hath left thee nothing
wise. *Spens. F. Q.* II. iii. 16.

It is sometimes written *eild*:

Whose graver years would for no labour
yield;

His age was full of puissance and might;
Two sons he had to guard his noble *eild*.
Fairf. Tasso, iii. 35.

For age, or time of life in general,
even infancy:

The angel good appointed for the guard
Of noble Raimond from his tender *eild*.

Fairf. T. vii. 80.

ELDER. To be crowned with elder was a disgrace.

You may make doves or vultures, roses or
nettles, laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a
disgrace. *Epil. to Alex. et Camp.* O. Pl.
ii. 150.

Probably this was owing to the anecdote which Shakespeare has noticed, that Judas was hanged on a tree of that kind:

Well follow'd; Judas was hang'd on an *elder*.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

This legend of Judas, however it originated, was generally received.

He shall be your Judas, and you shall be
his *elder-tree* to hang on.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. iv. 4.

Our gardens will prosper the better, when
they have in them not one of these *elders*,
whereupon so many covetous Judases hang
themselves. *Nixon's Strange Foot-post.*

Shakespeare also makes it an emblem
of grief:

— Grow patience,
And let the *stinking elder*, grief, untwine
His perishing root, with the increasing vine.
Cymb. iv. 2.

That is, let grief, the elder, cease to
entwine its root with patience, the vine.
It is obscurely expressed, but does not

seem to require the alterations which have been proposed.

The ELEMENT was often used formerly, for the air, or visible compass of the heavens; and I believe still is so in very low colloquial language.

The *element* itself, 'till seven years hence,
Shall not behold her face at ample view.
Twel. N. i. 1.

And the complexion of the *element*,
It favours like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.
Jul. Caes. i. 3.

That is, the look of the sky.
These watergalls in her dim *element*,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 562.

Milton has used it, *Comus*, 299.

There was a notion, that all the elements were combined in the atmosphere, which therefore was the element of elements. When Caesar says to Octavia, "The *elements* be kind to thee," he probably means only, "May you have fair and favourable weather in your voyage." *Ant. et Cleop. iii. 2.* This seems to be the simple meaning, which some would obscure by refinement.

Coriolanus swears by the *elements*, which I fancy is equivalent to by the heavens:

— By the *elements*,
If e'er again I meet him beard to beard,
He's mine, or I am his. *Cor. i. 10.*

ELEMENTS. Man was supposed to be composed of the four elements, the due proportion and commixture of which, in his composition, was what produced in him every kind of perfection, mental and bodily. The four temperaments, or complexions, which were supposed immediately to arise from the four humours (see HUMOURS), were also more remotely referred to the four elements. Thus, in *Microcosmus*, the four complexions enter, and, being asked by whom they are sent, reply, "Our parents, the four *elements*;" and each afterwards refers himself to his proper element: *Choler*, to fire; *Blood*, to air; *Phlegm*, to water; and *Melancholy*, to earth. O. Pl. ix. 122. No idea was ever more

current, or more highly in favour, than this, particularly with the poets. Hence Sir Toby Belch inquires, "Does not our life consist of the *four elements*?" *Twel. N. ii. 3.*

It is said, as the highest possible commendation of Brutus,
His life was gentle; and the *elements*
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.
Jul. Caes. v. 5.

The following passage of Drayton's *Baron's Wars* has been remarked for its striking similarity:

In whom so mix'd the *elements* all lay,
That none to one could sovereignty impute;
As all did govern, so did all obey;
He of a temper was so absolute
As that it seem'd, when Nature him began,
She meant to shew all that might be
in man. *iii. 40.*

It has been doubted which author copied the other; but the thought was so much public property at that time, as to be obvious to every writer.

So Browne says of a lady, that such a jewel

— Was never sent
To be possess'd by one sole element:
But such a work Nature dispos'd and gave,
Where all the *elements* concordance have.
Brit. Past. i. 1. p. 8.

The thought of Shakespeare's 44th and 45th Sonnets, which form but one poem, turns chiefly upon this supposed combination; among other things he says,

My life being made of *four*, with two alone
Sinks down to death oppress'd with melancholy.
Suppl. to Sh. i. 618.

So Higgins, in the *Mirror for Magistrates*:

If we behold the substance of a man,
How he is made of *elements* by kind,
Of earth, of water, aire, and fire, than
We would full often call unto our mind,
That all our earthly joys we leave behind.
King Forrex, pag. 76.

Massinger has further pursued the thought:

— I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the *four elements*; and, as in league together
They nourish life, so each of them affords
Liberty to the soul, when it grows weary
Of this fleshy prison, etc.
Renegado, iii. 2.

And as the above passage composes the body thus, the following declares that some thought the soul had the same origin:

One thinks the soul 'is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the *elements* conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a
part.

Sir John Davies, Im. of Soul, Exordium.

Cleopatra, about to die, says,
I'm fire and air; my other *elements*
I give to baser life. *Ant. et Cl. v. 2.*

On the contrary, when the mental qualities were in any way deranged, the *elements* were supposed to be ill mixed. Thus a madman is addressed in these terms:

I prithee, thou *four elements* ill brew'd,
Torment none but thyself: Away, I say,
Thou beast of passion, etc.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, Act i. p. 312.

ELIZABETH, SAINT. An Hungarian princess, daughter of Alexander II. King of Hungary, a long account of whose life and miracles is given by Alban Butler, on the day dedicated to her memory, which is the 19th of November, from sources considered by him as authentic. She is called, in the French Service Books, *Saint Elizabeth, veuve*. By a species of adulation very absurd, as addressed to Queen Elizabeth, (the bulwark of the Protestant cause,) this Saint's day was kept as a festival in her reign.

Thene the 19th day, *beying Saynt Elizabeth's day*, th' Erle of Comerland, th' Erle of Essex, and my L. Burge, dyd chaleng all comers, sex courses apeace, whiche was very honorablye performed.

Lodge's Illustrations, vol. iii. p. 13.

The honour of a festival day seems not to have been granted to *Elizabeth*, mother of John the Baptist. Relics of the Hungarian saint are preserved at Brussels, and in the electoral treasury at Hanover! So says Butler.

TO ELF. To entangle in knots, such as *elf-locks*. It was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of Queen Mab, and her subjects, twist the hair of human creatures, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it was not fortunate to untangle.

— My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Lear, ii. 3.

ELF-LOCKS. Locks clotted together in the manner above mentioned. It is not probable that the terrible disease called *plica polonica* could have been alluded to, as some have supposed.

— This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangled much misfortune bodes.
Rom. et Jul. i. 4.

She tore her *elvish knots* of haire, as blacke,
And full of dust, as any collyer's sacke.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 13.

His black haire hung dangling about his eares
like *elfe-locks*, that I cannot be persuaded
but some succubus begot him on a witch.

*Fennor's Compter's Common-wealth, in
Cens. Lit. x. p. 301.*

ELSE. Rather licentiously used for others.
— Bastards and *else*. *K. John, ii. 1.*

ELTHAM MOTION. A contrivance shown at Eltham, and pretended to be a perpetual motion.

I dwell in a windmill! the *perpetual motion*
is here, and not at *Eltham*.

B. Jon. Epicoene, v. 3.

It is alluded to in one of Jonson's epigrams, under the name of *The Eltham Thing*:

See you yond' motion? — not the old fa-ding,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the *Eltham thing*.

Epigr. xcvi.

And think them happy, when may be shew'd
for a penny

The Fleet street mandrakes, that heavn'ly
motion of Eltham.

Verses prefixed to Coriat, [13].

EMBALLING. The ceremony of carrying the ball, as Queen, at a coronation. The word was probably coined by Shakespeare for the occasion. Mr. Tollet objects to that interpretation, because, he says, a Queen consort has not that ensign of royalty. But the sense of the passage enforces this meaning upon us, and Shakespeare might not think of that distinction. He would know that Queen Elizabeth carried the ball, and might naturally conclude the same of other queens.

— In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*: I myself
Would for Carnarvonshire, although there
'longed
No more to the crown but that. *Hen. VIII. ii. 5.*

This is Dr. Johnson's explanation, and is it clearly the best, among many. One of them is offensive, without being at all probable.

To EMBASE. To make base. Debase is now used instead of this.

But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*.

Spens. Sonnet, 82.

Thou art *embas'd*; and at this instant yield'st
Thy proud neck to a miserable yoke.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 263.

It was used by later writers, as South, and others, as may be seen in Johnson's Dictionary.

To EMBAY, for embathe. To bathe. Metaphorically, to delight.

Whiles every sence the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And slumbring soft my heart did steal away.

Sp. F. Q. I. ix. 13.

In the warm sun he doth himself *embay*.

Id. Muiopotmos, v. 206.

Their swords both points and edges sharp *embay*
In purple blood, where'er they hit or light.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 62.

To EMBAYLE, or EMBALE. To enclose, or pack up as in a bale.

And her straight legs most bravely were
embayl'd

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne.

Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 27.

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks. See *Todd*.

EMBOSSSED. Blown and fatigued with being chased, so as not to be able to hold out much longer; or, according to some, swelled in the joints. From *bosse*, a humour, Fr. Mr. Malone deduces it from *emboçar*, Spanish; but it is not likely that we should have a hunting term from Spain. France was most probably our mistress in this, as well as many other sports, and we must have it from *emboucher*, or *embosser*; the former most probably, if Turberville's definition be right: "having the mouth full of foam." See *IMBOST*. A term of hunting.

When the hart is foamy at the mouth, we say, that he is *emboss'd*.

Turberville on Hunt. p. 242.

It seems in the following passage to mean "foaming with rage," and not any thing of fatigue:

— O he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield: the boar of
Thessaly
Was never so *embossed*. *Ant. et Cl. iv. 11.*

In the next, it appears rather more likely to mean swelling with protuberances, which is the common and still current sense of the word;

Which once a day with his *embossed* froth
The sea shall cover. *Tim. of A. v. 3.*

So we have "*emboss'd* carbuncle," in *Lear*, ii. 4.

Here it means worn out with fatigue:

— I am *embost*

With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 235.

In the passage of Spenser which Upton thought so difficult, I have little doubt that to *emboss* means simply to fatigue:

But by ensample of the last dayes losse,
None of them rashly durst to her approch,
Ne in so glorious spoile themselves *embosse*.

F. Q. III. i. 64.

That is, "Nor fatigue themselves by attempting so glorious spoil."

EMBRASURES, for embraces.

— Forcibly prevents

Our lock'd *embrasures*, strangles our dear
vows. *Tr. et Cr. iv. 4.*

To EMBRUE, in the sense of to strain, or distil.

Some bathed kisses, and did soft *embrew*
The sugred liquor through his melting lips.
Spens. F. Q. II. v. 33.

EME, or EAM. An uncle. *Eame*, Sax. *Eam* is more proper, on account of the etymology, but *eme* is perhaps more common.

While they were young, Cossibelan their
eme

Was by the people chosen in their sted.
Spens. F. Q. II. x. 47.

— Henry Hotspur, and his *came*
The earl of Worster.

Drayt. Polyolb. 22. p. 1070.

See the First Part of *Henry IV*.

Daughter, she says, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreshews the treasons of thy wretched *eam*.

Fairf. Tasso, iv. 49.

The nephues straight depos'd were by the
eam.

Mirror for Mag. p. 438.

Mr. Todd says it is still used in some parts of Staffordshire. Grose's, and other Glossaries, mark it is a northern word.

EMERALD. To look through one, appa-

rently to look with pleasure and ease; perhaps from the pleasant green hue of the stone, or some supposed occult quality in it.

But alwaies, though not laughing, yet *looking through an emeraud* at others jarres.

Euph. Engl. li. 1.

This is said of England, on account of her security in foreign contests.

EMMANUEL. Formerly prefixed, probably from pious motives, to letters missive, and other public deeds.

C. What is thy name?

Cl. *Emmanuel.*

D. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'twill go hard with you.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

In the old play of *The famous Victories of Henry V., etc.* the broad seal of the King is called by this name:

I beseech your grace to deliver me your safe Conduct, under your broad seal, *Emanuel.* Which the King does, and issues the order almost in the same words. See the note on the above passage.

To EMMEW. To restrain, to keep in a *mew*, or cage, either by force or terror.

— This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage, and deliberate word
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*
As falcon doth the fowl.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

EMMOVE. A compound of move, used by Spenser, and in imitation of him by Thomson, when writing in his stanza, in the *Castle of Indolence*. See Todd.

EMONY, for Aemonia, or Haemonia. Part of Thessaly, where was Pharsalia.

War that hath sought th' Ausonian fame to rear

In warlike *Emony.* *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 244.*

EMPEACH, *v.* To hinder; from *empescher*, Fr. It has been thought that this should be used, as a distinct word from *impeach*, for to accuse; but the similarity is perhaps too great for confusion to be avoided. Mr. Todd exemplifies this sense from Elyot and Spenser.

EMPERY. A kingdom; from *empere*, old Fr.

— A lady

So fair, and fasten'd to an *emperry*,
Would make the greatest king double.

Cymb. i. 7.

More commonly, sovereign authority, dominion:

— Or there we'll sit

Ruling, in large and ample *emperry*
O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms.
Hen. V. i. 2.

Do exercise your mirthless *empory.*

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 246.

Bring all the nymphes within her *emperie*
To be assistant in her sorrowing.

Brown, Brit. Past. i. 5. p. 120.

Proud Mersey is so great in entering of the main,

As he would make a shew for *emperry* to stand.

Drayt. Polyolb. 11. p. 861.

EMPIRICUTICK, for empirical. Whether a license of the author, or an intended error of the speaker, or a real error of the press, is not quite clear.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick.* *Coricl. ii. 1.*

The first folios have it *emperickquique*. The speaker is Menenius, who coins words at pleasure. Alluding to Aufidius, he says, "I would not have been so *fidiused* for all the chests in Corioli." *Ibid.*

EMPLOYMENT. Apparently used for implement.

See, sweet, here are the engines that must do 't.

(Namely, an iron crow and a halter.)

— My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments.*

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 220.

So Malvolio, taking up the feigned letter of Olivia, says,

What *employment* have we here?

Twel. N. ii. 5.

Which however might bear its usual sense, without much violence. Warburton says it is equivalent to "What have we to do here?"

EMPRESA, the same as *impresa*. Device or motto on a shield, etc.

Thy name is my *empresa* will I beare.

Drayton's Matilda.

See IMPRESA.

EMPRISE. Enterprise. *Emprise*, Fr. Very commonly used by Spenser.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first *emprise*,
And turning to that woman fast her hent.

Sp. P. Q. II. iv. 12.

Not hope of praise, nor thirst of worldly good,

Inticed us to follow this *emprise.*

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 83.

It is still a poetical word, having been used by Milton and Pope.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves
destroy. *Ham.* iii. 2.

ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest. A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out.

Anger would let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled be.
Spens. Sh. Kal. Feb. 199.

With them it fits to care for their heir,
Enaunter their heritage do impair.
Id. May, 77.

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

— Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and no-
table scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face.
Oth. iv. 1.

Compounds with *en* were almost made at pleasure, while our language was forming, and hardly require explanation.

ENCHEASON. Occasion. *Enchaison*, old Fr. See *Roquesfort*.

Thou railest on right without reason,
And blamesthem much for small *enchaison*.
Spens. Shep. K. May, 146.
Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *enchaison* that me hether led.
Spens. F. Q. II. i. 30.

An antiquated word in Spenser's time.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated, diversified in colour. See DIAPER.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Cl. Tib. Nero, Tragedy, sign. G 2.

ENDOSS, *v.* To put on, or mark upon. *Endosser*, Fr. This and *endorse* are of the same origin; only *endorser* is older French than *endosser*. Both mean originally to put on the back, from *dorsum*.

Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.
Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 53.

Both here, and in his *Colin Clout*, 1. 632, it is used for to put on by painting or engraving.

TO ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, fief, or estate; to give up.

Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

ENFOULDRED. A word peculiar to Spenser, and conjectured to be made from *fouldroyer*, the antiquated form of *foudroyer*, in French. If so, it must mean "thundered out with it."

With fowle *enfoldred* smoake and flashing
fire. *Spens. F. Q. I. xi.* 40.

ENGHLE, or ENGLE. I fear nothing better can be made of this word than a different spelling of *ingle*, which is often used as a favourite, and sometimes of the worst kind.

What between his mistress abroad, and his
engle at home, high fare, etc. — he thinks
the hours have no wings.

B. Jon. Silent W. i. 1.

Possibly it was a cant term among the players, for the boys belonging to the theatre:

What, shall I have my son a stager now?
for the players to make *enghles* of.

Id. Poetaster, i. 1.

No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part
from 'em. You'll sell them for *enghles*, you.
Id. ib. iii. 4.

The children who speak the prologue to *Cynthia's Revels*, call themselves *enghles*:

And sweat for every venial trespass we com-
mit, as some author would if he had such
fine *enghles* as we. *Prol.*

Shakespeare, to his credit, has not the word at all, unless we turn the "ancient angel," in the *Taming of the Shrew*, into an *engle*, which I should much scruple to do. See INGLE.

TO ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole, as a favourite might do. To *ingle* is used exactly in the same manner.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for
a poet's gown, and bespeak a garland.

B. Jon. Poetaster, ii. 2. at the end.

ENGIN, for ingin; from *ingenium*, wit.

These quaynt questions (wene I) the apostles
woulde never have soluted with like quick-
nesse of *engin*, as our Dunsmen do.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. M 1.

See ENGINE.

An ENGINE sometimes meant the rack.

Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame
of nature

From the fixt place. *Lear*, i. 4.

Shall murderers be there for ever dying,
Their souls shot through with adders, torn
on *engines*?

B. et Fl. Night-walker, Act iv.

In *Temp.* ii. 1. it may mean a rack, or other instrument of torture. It signified also a warlike engine, or military machine, used for throwing arrows, and other missiles:

When he walks he moves like an *engine*,
and the ground shrinks before his treading.

Coriol. v. 4.

So also in *Tr. et Cr.* ii. 3.

Arcite is gently visag'd, yet his eye
Is like an *engine* bent.

Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.

Though he, as *engines* arrows, shot forth wit,
Yet aim'd with all the proper marks to hit,
His ink ne'er stain'd the surplice.

West's Poem, prefixed to Randolph's Poems,
B 5.

ENGLAND'S JOY. The name of an old play, now lost; written perhaps by Nich. Breton.

Let me see — the author of the Bold Beau-
champs,

And *England's Joy*.

P. The last was a well writ piece, I as-
sure you;

A Breton, I take it, and Shakespeare's very
way.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 172.

And poore old Vennor, that plain dealing
man,

Who' acted *England's Joy* first at the Swan.

Taylor, Water P. pag. 162.

TO ENGRAVE. To put into a grave, to bury.

The sixt had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corsos to engrave.

Spens. F. Q. l. x. 42.

See also II. i. 60.

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd,

'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd.

Epitaph on John a Coombe, attributed to
Shaksp. Prolog. to Sh. p. 180.

The quicke with face to face engraved he,
Each other's death that each might living see.

Mirror for Mag. p. 441.

TO ENGROSS. To fatten, or make gross.

Not sleeping to engross his idle body,

But praying to enrich his watchful soul.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

Also to make large, or heap together:

For this they have engrossed, and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strange-atchieved gold.

2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 4.

ENGROSSMENTS. Accumulations, heaps of wealth.

— This bitter taste

Yield his engrossments to the ending father.

2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 4.

That is, "Such is the unpleasant con-

sequence of his gains, to a father at the close of life."

TO ENHALSE. To clasp round the neck; from *halse*, a neck. See HALSE.

First to mine Inne cometh my brother false;
Embraceth me; well met, good brother
Scales,

And weeps withall; the other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of
Wales. *Mirror for Magist.* p. 406.

ENMESH, *v.* To enclose in the meshes of a net. Found only in the following passage:

And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all.

Othello, ii. 3.

ENOW. Though Dr. Johnson considers this as the plural of *enough*, and gives examples accordingly, there is no doubt that it is now obsolete, except in some provincial dialects. We now say men enough, horses enough, etc. Probably it never was more than a different pronunciation of enough, there being no etymological reason for the two senses. The last syllable was sounded like the adverb *now*.

Am. When wilt thou think my torments are
enow?

Echo. Now.

Rand. Amyntas, Act v. sc. 8.

In some counties they say *enew*.

TO ENRACE. To implant. *Enraciner*, Fr. Spenser says of the human soul, Which powre retaining still, or more or lesse When she in fleshly seede is eft *enraced*, Through every part she doth the same impresse, According as the heavens have her graced.

Hymn on Beauty, l. 113.

TO ENSCONCE. To fortify, to protect as with a fort; a *SCONCE* signifying a kind of petty fortification. Written also *INSCONCE*.

And yet you, rogue, will *ensconce* your
rags, your eat-a-mountain looks, your red-
lattice phrases, and your bold, beating oaths,
under the shelter of your honour.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Mer. W. W. iii. 3.

So in *All's W.* ii. 3.

Against that time do I *ensconce* me here,
Within the knowledge of mine own desert.

Sh. Sonnet, 49.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where onr proud brother has

Ensconc'd himself. *B. et Fl. or Shirley, Coronat.* v. 1.

And therein so *ensconc'd* his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 558.

TO ENSEAM. To fatten, or grease; from seam, grease.

In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Hamlet, ii

Also, as from *seam*, a juncture made by sewing, to unite or enclose. "Come, I'll *enseam* you," are the words of Monsieur, to Bussy d'Ambois, introducing him to the ladies; meaning, "Come, I'll unite you to their party," or, as the French call it, *faufiler*. Hence surely it ought to be interpreted *encloses*, or contains, in the following passage of Spenser:

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry
streams. *F. Q.* IV. xi. 35.

The commentators, who here explain it *fattens*, do not seem to have observed that the word is applied not only to the fishes, which might be *fattened*, but also to the streams. See **SEAM** and **INSEAME**.

ENSEAR, or perhaps **ENSERE**. Dr. Johnson explains it *sear up*, or cauterize; but I suspect that no more is meant than *dry up*, from *sere*, dry.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptionous womb,
Let it no more bring out ungrateful man.
Timon, iv. 3.

ENSHIELD, for enshielded. Covered as with a shield. Some have conjectured *inshelled*, which word occurs in *Coriolanus*. The difference is not important.

— As these black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd.
Meas. for M. ii. 4.

TO ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle. Spenser uses the word *snarl* in the sense of twisted or knotted, applied to hair:

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recoyle.
F. Q. V. ix. 9.

ENTAYLD, *part.* Engraved, cut in like a seal. *Intagliato*, Ital.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were
entayl'd

With curious antickes.

Sp. F. Q. II. ii. 27.

Over the doore whereof yee shall find the
armes of my husband *entayl'd* in marble.

Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. H h 7.

Spenser uses *entail* also for carving.
F. Q. II. vii. 4.

ENTER-DEALE, *s.* Meditation, design; or perhaps rather intercourse, dealing together. See **INTERDEAL**.

For he is practiz'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;
To learn the *enterdeale* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, etc.
Sp. Moth. Hubb. T. 783.

ENTHRONISED, *part.* Enthroned.

Should be there openly *enthronised* as the
very elected king.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, 922.

Accented *enthronised*. See **INTHRONIZED**.

TO ENTRAIL, *v.* To entwine, or twist together.

And each one had a little wicker basket
Made of fine twigs, *entrail'd* curiously.
Spenser's Prothalamion, v. 25.
Before they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayl'd*
The ends of all the knots.

Id. F. Q. II. iii. 27.

ENTRAILE. Fold, or twist. *Intralasciare*, Ital., or *entraille*, Fr.

— Whose folds displaid,
Where stretch'd now forth at length without
entraile. *Spens. F. Q.* I. i. 16.

The bowels might be called *entrails* from being so curiously twisted as they are, unless the word was borrowed from the French.

TO ENTREAT. To treat or use well or ill. The second sense of the word in Johnson.

Uncle, you say the queen is at your house,
For Heav'n's sake fairly let her be *entreated*.
Rich. II. iii. 1.

Who for the same him foully did *entreate*.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 922.

Hence, to entertain or to receive, metaphorically:

In which she often us'd from open heat
Herselfe to shroud and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 53.

ENTREATMENT. Entertainment, conversation.

— From this time
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;

Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Hamlet*. i. 3.

So also *entreaty*, in Jonson.

ENVIRON, *adv.* All around. Exactly the French adverb *environ*. The original French word was *viron*, of which this is a compound. See Menage, *Origines*.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes,
To view what count'nance ev'ry warrior bears.

Fairfax. *Tasso*. ii. 80.

The verb and substantive from this origin are still in use.

ENVOY. See L'ENVOY.

ENVY, for hatred, or ill-will. Not now used in that sense; but envy too frequently produces hatred.

— I forgive all.

There cannot be those numberless offences
'Gainst me, I can't take peace with; no
black *envy*
Shall make my grave. *Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

And here I cannot but applaud the ingenuity of Dr. Johnson's conjecture, who, for the clearing up of the passage, supposes *take* and *make* to have changed places:

— I can't *make* peace with; no black *envy*
Shall *take* my grave.

To *take* would then mean to blast, as it does not unusually. In the same sense *envy* occurs again in that play:

— Madam, this is a mere distraction,
You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
iii. 1.

Many such instances are given in the notes, and at *Merchant of Venice*. iv. 1. and *Othello*. Pl. ii. 319. Hence *enviously* is used by Shakespeare for angrily, indignantly:

— And hems, and beats her heart,
Spurns *enviously* at straws. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

EPHESIAN. Evidently a cant term, probably signifying a toper, or jovial companion, as Dr. Johnson conjectured.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine
Ephesian, calls. *Merchant of Venice*. W. W. iv. 5.

On the above passage Mr. Steevens says, that this word is like Anthropophaginan, which precedes it, merely a sounding word, to astonish Simple. This is refuted by the recurrence of it in 2 *Henry IV.*, where the context suf-

ficiently explains it. Inquiring who are with Falstaff, the Prince says,

P. H. What company?

Page. *Ephesians*, my lord, of the old church.
2 *Henry IV.* ii. 2.

He means "Jolly companions of the old sort." Why they were termed *Ephesians*, is not clear; and it would be in vain to conjecture the origin of so idle and familiar an expression.

EPICED, or EPICEDE. A funeral song. *Epicedium*, Lat.

And on the banks each cypresse bow'd his head,

To heare the swan sing his own *epiced*.

Brown, *British Past*. l. v. pag. 112.

Mr. Todd gives instances of *epicede*. The Latin form, *epicedium*, has been more commonly used.

EQUIPAGE appears to have been a cant term, which Warburton conjectured to mean stolen goods. Dr. Farmer proves that it was a cant word, but does not quite ascertain its meaning.

Why then the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open. I will retort the sum in *equipage*.
Merchant of Venice. W. W. ii. 2.

Mr. Steevens thinks it means attendance; that is, "If you will lend me the money, I will pay the sum by waiting on you;" and quotes a passage in support of it, where it means rather state.

ERRA PATER. This was formerly very current as the name of an old astrologer, but who was meant by it, cannot so easily be determined. In Sion College Library there is a tract, entitled *Erra Pater's Predictions*; (see Reading's *Catalogue*). But this, on examination, proves to be nothing more than a companion to the English Almanack, dated 1694. The title is, "A Prognostication for ever, made by *Erra Pater*, a Jew born in Jewry, Doctor in Astronomy and Physic, very profitable to keep the body in health." Black letter. But the contents are only the usual idle rules for health, with an account of the fairs and highways subjoined. Almanacks also borrowed this name, with equal reason. Mr. Warton says of Borde's *Astronomical Tracts*, that he

thinks they were "epitomized and bound up with *Erra Pater's* almanacs." *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, iii. 77.

Then walks a turn or two in *Via Lactea*,
And after six hours' conference with the stars,
Sleeps with old *Erra Pater*.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. i. 2.

This was a hidden blessing, whose effects are not yet to be seene. 'Tis one of *Erra Pater's* predictions, 'tis intailed upon his issue.

T. Taylor's Cast over the Water, Dedication to the Reader, p. 156.

Butler mentions him with Tycho Brahe:

In mathematics he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe, or *Erra Pater*.

Hudib. i. 1. l. 119.

But he had given that nick-name to William Lilly, the astrologer. He says, "O the infallibility of *Erra Pater*, Lilly!" *Mem. of 1649 and 50.* p. 97. In the above passage, however, it is most probable that he alluded to the original *Erra Pater*, for it does not appear that the other was more than an occasional sarcasm.

An *Erra-Pater* sometimes meant an almanack:

Yea, lest I erre in rules of husbandrie,
An *Erra Pater* keeps me companie,
To tell me which are good days, which are
ill. *Honest Ghost*, p. 105.

ERST. Formerly; the superlative of the Saxon *ere*, which means before: therefore properly *erest*, first. It occurs so perpetually in all early authors, that instances seem hardly necessary:

Thy company, which *erst* was irksome to me,
I will endure. *As you l. it*, iii. 5.
That *erst* did follow thy proud chariot wheels.
2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

Shakespeare has not used it very frequently; it was beginning in his time to be antiquated. Yet it is still retained in poetry.

ESCAPE. An irregularity, or transgression; an escape from the strict ties of duty. Often written 'scape.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Tit. And. iv. 2.
O thou great thunderer! dost thou behold
With watchfull eyes the subtle 'scapes of men.
Tancred et Gismunda, O. Pl. ii. 197.

To ESCHEW. To avoid, or shun. From *eschever*, old French, which meant the same. Dr. Johnson has preferred

the false etymology, *escheoir*, though Skinner, his usual guide, pronounces *eschever* the better. It is indeed undoubted: the word, and all its derivatives, may be seen in Cotgrave. The French word is itself deduced by Menage from *excavere*, to take care; whence also *echevin*. See him in *echever*.

What cannot be *eschew'd* must be embrac'd.
Mer. W. W. v. 5.

The word occurs often in the translation of the Bible. See Job, i. 1. and 8., and ii. 3., and in 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Those dangers great you say to be foreshowne,
etc.

— Cannot be knowne, or cannot be *eschewed*.
Harr. Ariost. iv. 26.

ESCOTED. Paid. From *scot*, a contribution, which is formed, as Du Cange says, from the Anglo-Saxon, *sceat*, money. See his Glossary, in *Escotum* and *Scot*: hence *scot* and *lot*.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*?
Hamlet. ii. 2.

ESILE, or OISEL. Probably a Danish river. See EISEL.

ESLOYNE, *v.* To remove. *Esloygner*, old Fr.

From worldly cares he did himself *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 20.

Donne has used it in the form of the more modern French, without the *s*, *eloigner*.

How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

Mr. Todd has found *eloignement* even in Shenstone.

ESPERANCE. Hope. French. Shakespeare uses it as if perfectly adopted into our language. In the Scottish dialect it was, as Dr. Jamieson shows.

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.
Tro. et Cress. v. 2.

— To be worst;
The lowest, and most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.
Lear, iv. 1.

Where it is used as a word of battle by Percy, it has the final *e* pronounced, as a French word. *1 Hen. IV.* v. 2.

ESPI'AL. A spy. From the French, *espier*.

— By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops than that the dauphin
led. *1 Hen. VI. iv. 3.*

Her father and myself, lawful *espials*,
Will so bestow ourselves, that, etc.
Hamlet. iii. 1.

They hurt no man that is unarmed, onles
he be an *espiall*.

More's Utopia, by Robinson, P 7.

The Frenche king, advertised by *espials* of
their determination, prepareth also for the
warres. *Holinsh. vol. ii. M 1.*

Also for observation, or discovery.
See SPIAL.

ESPRYSED. Taken. *Esprise*, old Fr.

But she that was so mutch or more *esprysed*
with the raging and intollerable fire of love.

Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. S s 8.

ESSAY. To take the *essay* of a dish, or
to try it, was the office of the *maître*
d'hôtel, or, in very great houses, of
the master carver, *écuyer tranchant*.
It appears to have been done by dip-
ping in a square piece of bread, and
tasting it. When the company is seated,
he is to

Come and uncover the meat, which was
served in covered dishes, then taking the *es-*
say with a square slice of bread which was
prepared for that use and purpose.

G. Rose's Instruct. for Officers of the
Mouth, 1682. p. 20.

Often contracted to 'say. See SAY.

ESSES. The turnings of a river are oddly
and quaintly compared by Browne to
the collar of SS, or esses, worn by
the Knights of the Garter:

Or to a mead a wanton river dresses,
With richest collers of her turning *esses*.
Brit. Past. l. iv. p. 94.

Minsheu tells us that they were worn
by "great counsellors of estate, judges
of this land," etc. but he does not say
why they were formed like SS.

ESSOINE, or ESSOIGN. Excuse, indulgence
for not appearing. From the French,
essoine, or *exoine*. This has been va-
riously derived, from *ἐξομνύσθαι*, from
exonerare, or *exideonare*, barbarous
Latin; but the best etymologists, as
Du Cange, Menage, Vossius, Spelman,
agree to deduce it from the barbarous
Latin, *sunnis*, *sumnis*, or *somnis*,
which meant an impediment. *Sunnis*
itself is derived from *saumnis*, delay,

Germ., or, as Hickes says with less
probability, from *sunia*, truth, Moeso-
Goth.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoigne*,
For contemplation sake.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 20.

Essoign is still a term in the com-
mon law; the *essoign-days* being those
days on which the court sits to take
essoigns or excuses for such as do not
appear according to the summons of the
writ. The topics of *essoign* are classed
into five kinds:—1. *De ultra mare*;
2. *De terra sancta*; 3. *De malo veni-*
endi; 4. *De malo lecti*; 5. *De servitio*
regis. For being beyond sea, in the
holy land, infirm, sick in bed, or on
the king's service. There is an officer
called clerk of the *essoigns*, by whom
these pleas are registered. *Law Dict.*

ESTIMATE. Used for estimation, value.
And in it are the Lords York, Berkeley, and
Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Rich. II. ii. 3. — 424. b.

ESTRADIOTS. A kind of dragoons used by
the French. Menage derives it from
the Italian, *stradiotti*, which, accord-
ing to Guiccardini, were Greek sol-
diers in the service of Venice, who re-
tained the appellation proper to them
in their own language, *stratiotae*, *στρα-*
τιώται. Otherwise, it seems more ob-
vious to derive them from *estrade*, or
strada, as being light troops employed
battre l'estrade, to scour the ways,
for intelligence, and other purposes.

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on
horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen.

Comines, by Danet, F f 3.

Ph. de Commines describes the par-
ticular manner in which they were
armed.

ESTRIDGE. The ostrich.

All plum'd like *estridges*, that with the
wind

Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.
1 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

— To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that
mood

The dove will peck the *estridge*.

Ant. et Cl. iii. 11.

Let them both remember that the *estridge*
disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health.

Euphues, N 4. b.

Should the *estridge* snatch off the gallant's feather, the beaver his hat, the goat his gloves, the sheep his sute, the silkworm his stockings, the neate his shoes — he would be left in a cold condition.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 154.

ESTRO, *s.* for Oestrum. Literally the gadfly; metaphorically, any violent and irresistible impulse.

— But come, with this free heat,
Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme,
(For these are phrases both poetical)

Will we go rate the prince.

Marston's Parasitaster, ii. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 537.

ETERNE. Eternal.

But in them Nature's copy's not *eterne*.

Macb. iii. 2.

On Mars's armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

O thou *Eterne*! by whom all beings move.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. iv. p. 89.

For which we ought in all our haps rejoice,
Because the eye *eterne* all things foreseeth.

Mirror for Mag. p. 384.

ETTICKE, or **ETHIKE**, *adj.* Hectic. *Etique*, *Fr.* Here evidently ague fits.

A sicknesse, like the fever *etticke* fittes,
Which shakes with cold when we do burne
like fire.

Promos. et Cassand. iii. 1.

What saide I? lyke to *etticke* fittes? no-
thing neare.

Id. ibid.

Quhil sic thyngis war done in Scotland,
Ambrose kyng of Britonis fell in ane dwynand
seiknes namyt the *ethic* fevir.

Bellenden, cited by Dr. Jamieson.

This *ethic*, or *ettick* fever was, in fact, the consumption, but was also called an ague. An old medical book says, "Of the Consumption or Ethic Hectica. This is one of the most perilous agues that may light upon a man." *Moson's General Practice of Physick*, Part VI. cap. xi. p. 679.

I have the fever *ethike* right,

I burne within, consume without,

And having melted all my might,

Then followes death, without all doubt.

Willobie's Avisa, Cant. 43.

ETTIN. A giant. From eten, Sax. id. So derived by Dr. Leyden, in his Glossary to the *Complaynt of Scotland*. Dr. Jamieson rather inconsiderately objected to this etymology; but both Lye and Benson give eten, *gigas*, which they derive from etan, to eat. The origin is therefore undeniable.

For they say the king of Portugal cannot sit

at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.

B. et Fl. Knight of B. P. i. 1.

And, whether thou with doughty knight,
Arm'd or unarm'd, shalt enter fight;

Nay, with a gyant or an *ettin*,

Thou shalt be ever sure to beat him.

Cotton, Scoffer Scoft.

Eyttin is also preserved in the Scottish dialect, of which many examples are given by Jamieson, quarto Dict. As *ettin*, from its etymology, implies cannibalism, every giant might not deserve the name.

See also Chalmers's *Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay*.

EUBIDES. A collective name for some of the western islands of Scotland. A corruption of *Ebudæ*, which is the name given to them by Pliny. They are now called *Hebrides*, which is perhaps only a further corruption.

— As in th' Albanian seas,

The Arrans, and by them the scatter'd *Eubides*.

Drayt. Polyolb. B. IX. p. 837.

The Orcades, and all those *Eubides*, imbrac'd
In Neptune's aged arms.

Id. B. X. p. 844.

EUPHUISM. An affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, from the fame of Lyly's two performances, entitled, *Euphues*, or the *Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*. This we learn only on the authority of Mr. Blount, who published six of his plays in 1632: he says, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues and his England* began first that language. All our ladies were then his scollers, and that beautie in court who could not *parley Euphuesme*, was as little regarded as shee which now there speaks not French."

The work which had this extraordinary effect, is well characterized by R. Dodsley, in his preface to the old plays, who says, "It is an unnatural, affected jargon, in which the perpetual use of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, is to pass for wit; and stiff bombast for language." It may be added, that the author perpetually takes the liberty to allude to things that never

had existence but in his own brain, as acknowledged and known, of which the following is a curious specimen:

The peacock is a bird for none but Juno, the dove for none but Vesta: none must wear Venus in a table but Alexander; none Pallas in a ring but Ulysses: for as there is but one phoenix in the world, so there is but one tree in Arabia where she buildeth.

Here the circumstances in Italic were, I believe, never thought of but by this author; which affectation of learning, without any sound foundation, has the coldest effect imaginable. The same he does with respect to the names and properties of natural productions. I have remarked above, in CAMOMILE, that Shakespeare meant to ridicule Lyly in what he introduces about it in 1 *Hen. IV.* And in the character of Osrick, and Hamlet's burlesque of his affected language, we have a complete specimen of *Euphuism*. *Hamlet*. v. 2. Very fine people were sometimes said to be *Euphuis'd*:

When the *Arcadian* and *Euphuis'd* gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.* ch. vi.

By *Arcadian* it should appear that a fashion was taken from the *Arcadia* of Sidney, as well as the *Euphues*. In Beaumont and Fletcher, *Euphues* is said in ridicule to be part of the furniture of an affected courtier:

Has nothing in him, but a piece of *Euphues*,
And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Honest Man's Fortune, v. p. 451.

Drayton gives Sir Philip Sidney the credit of putting an end to *Euphuism*; but, alas! without discarding affectation, for the *Arcadia* is almost as absurdly affected as *Euphues*.

The noble Sidney, with this last arose,
That *heroë* for numbers and for prose,
That throughly pac'd our language, as to show
The plenteous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin; and did first reduce
Our tongue from Lilly's [Lyly's] writing then
in use:

*Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words, and idle similies.*

As th' English apes, and very zanies be,
Of ev'ry think, that they do hear and see,
So imitating his [Lyly's] ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write all like mere lunaticks.

Drayton, Of Poets and Poesy, p. 1256.

Ben Jonson strongly lashes this affectation of his times, in his *Discoveries*:

I do hear them say often, some men are not witty because they are not every where witty, than which nothing is more foolish. If an eye or a nose be an excellent part in the face, therefore be all eye or nose? I think the eyebrow, the forehead, the cheek, chin, lip, or any part else, are as necessary and natural in the place. But now nothing is good that is natural; right and natural language seem to have the least of the wit in it; that which is writhed and tortured is accounted the more exquisite. Vol. vii. p. 88.

EVARGY. An affected expression, supposed to be used for facility; from *εὐεργος*, easy. I rather suspect the passage to have been corrupted at the press.

In plainer *evargy*, what are they? speak.

Miser. of Inf. Mar. O. Pl. v. 96.

To EVEN. To equal, or make equal.

Madam, the care I have to *even* your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours. *All's W.* i. 3.

There's more to be consider'd; but we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.

Cymb. iii. 4.

In *Othello*, ii. 1. the folios read,
Till I am *eaven'd* with him, wife for wife;
instead of "*even* with him," as in the quarto and the modern editions.

But now the walls be *even'd* with the plain.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 212.

The stately walls he rear'd, levell'd, and *even'd*.

Heywood, Iron Age, Part II.

EVEN, *adj.* Equal. Singularly used in the phrase *even Christian*, for fellow Christian; a customary expression.

And the more pity; that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even* Christian. *Hamlet*. v. 1.

Proudly judging the lives of their *even* *Christen*, disdaining other men's virtue, envying other men's praise.

Sir Thos. More's Works, fol. p. 83.

And where thei maie not fighte against the Turke, arise in greate plumpes to fighte against their *even* *Christen*. *Ibid.* p. 277.

Were no trustie frende to you, nor charitable man to mine *even* *Christian*.

Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII. p. 261.

It is in fact a remnant of older language; for Mr. Todd shows that Wickliff used *even servant*, for fellow-servant.

EVIL EYED. Envious, malicious. Envy is denoted by an evil eye in the New

Testament, and is warranted by the original. "Is thine eye evil because I am good." Matth. xx. 15. See also Mark, vii. 22. and other passages.

— You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Cymb. i. 2.*

EWES. The price of ewes in the time of Shakespeare is preserved in the following passage:

A score of good *ewes* may be worth ten pounds. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

EXCALIBOUR, OR ESCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's sword, whose spear and shield had also their proper names; the one being called *Rone*, the other *Pridwin*.

The richness of the arms their well-made
worthy wore,
The temper of his sword, the try'd *Esca-*
libour;
The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his
noble spear,
With *Pridwin*, his great shield, and what
the proof could bear.
Drayton, Polyolb. iv. p. 733.

This sword was given to Arthur by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it; the account is given in B. I. ch. 23. of the "Historie of Prince Arthur." *Lond. 1634.* Other adventures relating to this sword are told in B. IV. ch. 69, 70.

The swords of the heroes of romance usually had names; thus, *Morglay* was the sword of Sir Bevis, and *Durindana* of Orlando.

You talk of *Morglay*, *Excalibur*, *Durindana*, or so; tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled of 'em: I know the virtue of mine own.

B. Jons. Every M. in H. iii. 1.

As all heroes were made to resemble the knights of romance, by the writers of the middle ages, Geoffry of Monmouth gave the name of *Crocea Mors* to the sword of Julius Caesar. Hence in *Fuimus Troes*:

Where is false Caesar's sword, call'd *Crocea*
Mors,
Which never hurt, but kill'd?
O. Pl. vii. p. 487.

So also in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, Nennius says,

I had his sword, was named *Crocea Mors*.
Leg. of Nennius, p. 128.

EXCLAIM. Exclamation.

Alas, the part I had in Gloster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*.

Rich. II. i. 2.

— I, their *exclaims*

Move me as much, as thy breath moves a
mountain.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. i. 3.

EXCREMENT, from *excreasco*. Every thing that appears to vegetate or grow upon the human body; as the hair, the beard, the nails.

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being as it is so plentiful an *excrement*.

Com. of E. ii. 2.

Dally with my *excrement*, my mustachio.

Love L. L. v. 1.

Whose chin bears no impression of manhood,
Not a hair, not an *excrement*.

Soliman et Perseida.

But above all things wear no beard; long
beards

Are signs the brains are full; because the
excrements

Come out so plentifully.

Randolph's Amyntas, i. 3.

Which passages explain the following, where the usage is more obscure:

Let me pocket up my pedlar's *excrement*.

W. Tale, iv. 3.

that is, my pedlar's beard; and in *Hamlet*,

Your bedded hair, like life in *excrements*,
Starts up and stands on end. *Hamlet, iii. 4.*
that is, as if there was life in these
excrements.

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town.

— Or in *execution*

Old bed-rid beldames, without teeth or tongues,
That would not fly his fury.

Beaum. et Fl. Mad Lover, i. 1.

It is said to be so used by Ben Jonson, but I have not met with the passage. It was probably a military term.

EXERCISE. The puritans had week-day sermons, which they made a great point of frequenting, and termed exercises. In ridicule of them a profligate character says,

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Wits, O. Pl. viii. 509.*

— In sincerity

I was never better pleas'd at an *exercise*.

Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. 169.

These *exercises* are noticed in the Canons of the Church. See *Todd*.

It probably means sermon in the following passage:

I thank thee, good Sir John, with all my heart.

I am in debt for your last *exercise*:

Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you.

Rich. III. iii. 2.

EXHIBITION. Stipend or allowance of money. Still used in the universities, where the salaries bestowed by some foundations are called *exhibitions*.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.

Two Gent. i. 3.

Go to, behave yourself distinctly, and with good morality, or I protest I'll take away your *exhibition*.

B. Jon. Epicoene, iii. 1.

— Nay, take all,

Though 'twere my *exhibition*, to a ryal,
For one whole year.

B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Thus,

— Hir'd with that self *exhibition*

Which your own coffers yield,

Cymb. i. 7.

"Hired with that very same allowance of money." And when Lear complains of being "confin'd to *exhibition*," he means, put upon a stated allowance. *Lear, i. 2.* The same is the intent of Othello when he requires for his wife, Due reference of place, and *exhibition*.

Oth. i. 3.

EXIGENT; frequently used for exigence. Situation of difficulty; as in the following:

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*?

Jul. Caes. v. 1.

But Shakespeare, or some one of his time, has used it for extremity, in the sense of end or termination;

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,

Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.

1 Hen. VI. ii. 5.

The following passage is cited as parallel, and probably is so:

Hath driv'n her to some desperate *exigent*.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodypole, 1600.

The next is so without doubt, as the speaker alludes to his own immediate death:

And now arrived upon the armed coast,
In expectation of the victorie
Whose honour lies beyond this *exigent*,
Through mortall danger, with an active spirit,
Thus I aspire to undergoe my death.

C. Tourneur, Atheist's Tragedy, I 4.

EXPECT, s. Expectation.

— Be't of less *expect*,

That matter needless, etc. *Tro. et Cr. i. 3.*

I have not seen another instance of it. It has been thought that Shakespeare considered it as an allowable license to make substantives from verbs, and *vice versa*. He generally followed the practice of his time.

EXPEDIENCE. Expedition, celerity.

— Three thousand men of war

Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

The French are bravely in their battles set,
And will with all *expedience* set on us.

Hen. V. iv. 3.

Also in the sense of enterprise, undertaking:

In forwarding this dear *expedience*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 1.

That is, the expedition to the Holy Land.

— I shall break

The cause of our *expedience* to the queen.

Ant. et Cl. i. 2.

EXPEDIENT, adj. Expeditious, quick; like the preceding substantive.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.

Rich. II. i. 4.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.

John, ii. 1.

EXPEDIENTLY. Expeditiously; still with the same analogy.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.

As you l. it, iii. 1.

To EXPIRE, v. a. To exhaust, or wear out.

Now when as time flying with winges swift
Expired had the term that these two *Javels*
Should, etc.

Spens, Moth. Hubb. Tale, 308.

So also Shakespeare in *Romeo and Juliet*, and Selden. See *Todd*.

To EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold, for *expleat* or *unpleat*: a word supposed to be peculiar to Jonson. Mr. Gifford says that *explation* is in Coles's Dictionary; but it is not in some editions which I have seen.

Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws

With endless labours.

Epigr. 65. On Sir Ed. Coke:

EXPOSTURE. Exposure; the being exposed.

— Determine on some course
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' the way before thee.

Coriol. iv. 1.

As this word is found only here, it has been supposed to be an error of the press, for *exposure*, but it is the reading of the first folios.

To EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out.
Expulsus, Lat.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from
France. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 3.

For he was *expulsed* the senate.

North's Plut. p. 499.

If he, *expulsing* king Richard, as a man not meet for the office he bare, would take upon him the scepter. *Holinshed*, vol. ii. V v 8.

EXSUFFLICATION, *adj.* Contemptible, abominable. From *exsufflare*, low Lat. which Du Cange explains "contemnere, despuere, rejicere." It is derived, he says, from the old ecclesiastical form of renouncing the devil, in the ancient baptism of catechumens; when the candidate was commanded by the priest to turn to the west, and thrice *exsufflate* Satan, (*exsufflare*, or *insufflare*). He refers to Cyril, and others of the fathers, for authority. The English word is found only in this passage of Shakespeare:

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown abuses.

Othello, iii. 3.

This not being understood, *exsufflate* was proposed by Hammer, and adopted by Johnson and others; but the other, (or rather *exufflicate*) is the reading of the old copies, and is probably right. Rider and Thomasius both acknowledge *exufflo* as equivalent to *efflo*, but as a word then disused. Sulpicius Severus has *exsufflo*, in his third Dialogue, but confesses that it is not pure Latin. It was, however, a regular ecclesiastical term.

In Schmidius's *Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus*, *exsufflare* is thus explained: "Mos erat antiquorum, in signum detestationis, in expulsiōne malignorum spirituum, quemadmodum etiam in baptismi ritibus ecclesiae Romanae solet adhiberi à sacerdote, olim quoque à catechumeno." He also quotes Cyril,

Augustin, and others; and adds, that it is still done by the priest in the Roman Church.

To EXTEND. To seize. A law term.

— Labienus (this is stiff news)

Hath with his Parthian force *extended* Asia.

Ant. et Cl. i. 2.

— But when

This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.

Mass. New Way to p. O. D. v. 1.

Also to praise, probably from the idea of extending or augmenting the commendation or qualities of a person. The following passage contains a singular contradiction of expressions:

I do *extend* him, Sir, *within* himself.

Cymb. i. 1.

Wonderfully to *extend* him, be it but to
fortify her judgement. *Id.* i. 5.

EXTENT. A seizure. This is also a legal expression.

Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.

As you l. it, iii. 1.

And the sheriff with them is come to serve
an *extent* upon your land.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 96.

Used also to signify a violent attack, such as is made in serving an *extent*:

In this uncivil and unjust *extent*

Against thy peace. *Twel. N.* iv. 1.

EXTERN. An abbreviation of external, outward.

The native act and figure of my heart

In compliment *extern*. *Othel.* i. 1.

It is exemplified in the new edition of Johnson, from Bacon, Bishop Taylor, and Howell.

To EXTIRP. To extirpate. Lat.

But it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, Friar,
'till eating and drinking be put down.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

But be *extirped* from our provinces.

1 Hen. VI. iii. 3.

Began to hate the benefit, and in place

Of thanks devise t' *extirp* the memory

Of such an act. *B. Jon. Fox*, iv. 5.

Which to *extirpe*, he laid him privily

Down in a darksome lonely place far in.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 25.

EXTRAVAGANT, in the literal sense of its etymology, wandering about, going beyond bounds. *Extra vagans*.

Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies

To his confine.

Hamlet, i. 1.

To an *extravagant* and wheeling stranger.

Othel. i. 1.

EXTREAT. Extraction. *Extrait*, Fr.

Some clarkes doe doubt, in their devicefull art,
Whether this heavenly thing, whereof I treat,
To weeten mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*.
Sp. F. Q. V. x. 1.

EXUFFLICATION. See EXSUFFLICATION.

EYAS. A young hawk. From *ey*, Sax. an egg, as being newly hatched. Such is the derivation given by Church and others. It is certain also that Latham and other writers on falconry use *eyas*; yet it is more likely that *an eyas* is only an erroneous pronunciation of *anias*, the latter having a direct derivation from the French, whence other terms of falconry are deduced. The former is more remote and fanciful. See *Ney*, in Ritson's Glossary to his *Metrical Romances*. Mr. Malone testifies that it is sometimes written *nyas*. See his note on the following passage. He adds, "Some etymologists think *nyas* a legitimate word." The above account was written long ago, and I see with pleasure that Mr. Todd adopts the same opinion. See his *Johnson*, in EYAS.

But there is, Sir, an aïery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of the question.
Hamlet. ii. 3.

Like *eyas* hawk up mounts into the skies,
His newly budded pinions to assay.
Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 34.

The French word is thus defined: "On appelle *oiseau niais*, un oiseau de fauconnerie qu'on prend au nid, et qui n'en est encore sortie. Ce mot paroît formé du *nid* même, où le *d* ne se prononce pas." *Prevôt, Manuel Lexique.*

EYAS-MUSKET. A young hawk. From *eyas* and *musket*, a young sparrowhawk; which is derived from *mouschet*, Fr. of the same meaning. See *Minshew*. *Muscetus* in low Latin means the same. See *Du Cange*. Musquet, a gun, comes from the same *mouschet*; and *muschetta* meant a missile weapon of war before the invention of artillery; all in allusion to falconry. *Du Cange* and *Menage*. Metaphorically, this word *eyas-musket* is used as a jocular term for a small child.

How now, my *eyas-musket*! what news with you?
Mer. W. W. iii. 3.

See NIAS and MUSKET.

AN EYE. A small tint of colour; probably as much as is just sufficient for the eye to discern.

Ant. The ground indeed is tawney.

Seb. With an *eye* of green in't.

Temp. ii. 1.

— None of these beards will serve;

There's not an *eye* of white in them.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 146.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple.

Boyle, quoted by Steevens.

EYE-BRIGHT. An unknown personage, coupled with another of the name of *Pimlico*, and both mentioned as of great celebrity at Hogsden.

— Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here

In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden

In days of Pimlico and *Eyebright*.

B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.

What illustrious personages bore these names, has not yet been discovered; but the former has given his appellation to more than one suburban district. One is near Hogsden, as here mentioned, another in the way from Westminster to Chelsea.

Eyebright was also the name of an herb, called in the Linnaean system, *euphrasia officinalis*, and alluded to by Milton, for its virtue in clearing the sight:

— Then purg'd with *euphrasy* and rue

The visual nerve, for he had much to see.

Par. Lost, xi. 415.

EYERIE. See AIERY. A nest, or a young brood of eagles or hawks. This form of the word is more correct, though the other is more prevalent, the origin being *ey*, an egg.

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o're the plains, and taught to get their food

By seeing how their breeder takes his prey,
Now from an orchard doe they scare the jey,
Then, etc.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 4. p. 115.

Dryden uses it as a nest:

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,

Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Hind et Pantier, Part III.

EYES, KISSING OF. The commentators on Shakespeare have very sagaciously told us that, "It was formerly *the fashion to kiss the eyes*, as a mark of extraordinary tenderness." See the note on the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3. Say rather, that it was the natural impulse of affection in all ages, without any regard to fashion. Greek and Latin authors might be quoted in proof of it.

EYLIADS. Ogles, wanton looks of the eyes; a word which, being uncommon,

is corruptly spelt in all the old copies of Shakespeare: as *iliads*, *aliads*, etc. The best guide for the orthography is the French original *oeillade*; which Cotgrave translates "a sheep's-eye."

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.
Mer. W. W. i. 3.

It occurs again in *Lear*, iv. 5. where the folios spell it *eliads*, and *iliads*; the quarto *aliads*. See **OEILIAD**.

EYSELL. See **EISEL**.

F.

FABELL, PETER. The name of a celebrated scholar, and reputed magician of Edmonton, of whom it was reported that he outwitted the devil. He is the hero of the old comedy entitled the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*; and by the manner in which he is mentioned in that play, one should conceive him to have lived at a more distant period than his history notes.

'Tis *Peter Fabell*, a renowned scholar,
Whose fame hath still been hitherto forgot
By all the writers of this latter age.

It then states that he was called "the merry fiend of Edmonton," and adds,

If any here make doubt of such a name,
In Edmonton, yet fresh unto this day,
Fix'd in the wall of that old ancient church,
His monument remaineth to be seen:
His memory yet in the mouths of men.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 249.

By the prologue to Jonson's *Devil is an Ass*, the comedy appears to have been extremely popular; as is known also by other proofs:

And shew this but the same face you have
done

Your dear delight, *The Devil of Edmonton*.

The comedy was anonymous, and the author is still unknown. It has been falsely ascribed to Shakespeare and to Drayton.

A monument, reputed to be his, was shown in Edmonton Church, in the time of Weaver and of Norden; but it was without inscription, and therefore could throw no light on his history.

The fullest account of him is given in a very scarce old tract, entitled, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devill of Edmonton, etc. by T. B." This tract was reprinted in 1819, by Mr. Nichols, with an exact copy of the original woodcut. T. B. signs himself at the end Thomas Brewer. He says of Fabell, "In Edmonton he was borne, lived, and died, in the reigne of king H. VII." This is the only date relating to him. But Warton mentions a thin folio of two sheets, black letter, entitled, "Fabyll's Ghoste, printed by John Rastal in 1553." Brewer says,

He was a man of good discent: and a man, either for his gifts externall or internall, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had neuer showne the fulnesse of her skill more in any then in him. For the other, I meane his great learning (including many misteries), hee was as amply blest as any.

See also Robinson's *History of Edmonton*, 1819. p. 111.

Short as the period was between his death and the publication of Brewer's Tract, a sufficient number of fabulous tales had been invented of him, as may be seen there.

TO FACE IT WITH A CARD OF TEN. A common phrase, which we may suppose to have been derived from some game, (possibly *primero*), wherein the standing boldly upon a *ten* was often successful. A **CARD OF TEN** meant a tenth card, a ten. See that word. War-

burton was wrong in saying a ten was the highest, for *coat cards* are of equal antiquity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide,
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten*.

Tam. Shr. ii.

Some may be *coats*, as in the cards; but then

Some must be knaves, some varlets, bawds
and ostlers,

As aces, duces, *cards o' ten to face it*
Out, i' the game which all the world is.

B. Jon. New Inn, i. 3.

Skelton is also quoted for the expression:

First pycke a quarrel and fall out with him
then,

And so *out face him with a card of ten*.

I conceive the force of the phrase to have expressed originally, the confidence or impudence of one who with a ten, as at brag, *faced*, or *out-faced* one who had really a faced card against him. To face meant, as it still does, to bully, to attack by impudence of face.

Face not me: thou hast brav'd many men;
brave not me; I will neither be *fac'd* nor
brav'd.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

FACES ABOUT. A military word of command, equivalent to *wheel*.

— Or when my muster-master
Talks of his tacticks, and his ranks and files,
His bringers-up, his leaders-on; and cries,
"*Faces about*, to the right hand," "the left,"
Now, "as you were."

B. Jon. Staple of News, iv. 4.

Ralph, exercising his men in the
Knight of the Burning Pestle, uses
both this phrase and the curious one of
"as you were."

"Double your files;" "as you were;" "*faces*
about."

Act v.

Good captain, *faces about*, — to some other
discourse. *Every man in his H.* iii. 1.

Cutting Morecraft, *faces about*, — I must pre-
sent another.

B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, *Act v.*

— Sweet virgin,

Faces about, to some other discourse.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 50.

Thou know'st nothing but the earthly part,
and can'st cry to that, *Faces about*.

Parson's Wedd. O. Pl. xi. 376.

Said to a captain.

Mr. Pye has noticed this phrase in
the 19th of his *Sketches*, p. 95.

In the *Soldier's Accidence*, the offi-
cers are directed to give the word of

command in these terms, used, says
the author, both here and in the Ne-
therlands.

Faces to the right.

Faces to the left.

Faces about, or

Faces to the reare. } which is all one.

Gifford's note on *Every Man in his*
H. *Act i. sc. 1.*

FACT. Unusually put for guilt.

— As you were past all shame

(Those of your *fact* are so) so past all truth.
Wint. Tale, iii. 2.

If the reading be right, it means
"those who commit such facts as you
have;" but the expression is singular.
Some have conjectured *sect*, but *sect*
is only used as an ignorant corruption
of sex. *Fact* might possibly be used
for *faction*, party, or set, but I do not
recollect an authority. *Pack* is certainly
wrong.

TO FADGE. To suit, to fit. This was
perhaps never any better than a low
word, and as such is hardly obsolete
yet. Etymologists derive it from the
Saxon.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her
dearly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him.
Twel. N. ii. 2.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antick.
I beseech you follow. *Love's L. L.* v. 1.

In good sooth, Sir, this match *fadged* him.
Promos et Cass. Part I. v. 5.

With flattery my muse could never *fadge*.
Drayt. Eclog. 3. p. 1393.

I am one of those, whose opinion is, that
divine poesie doth never *fadge* so well — as
in a youthful, wanton, and unbridled subject.
Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, B. i. ch. 28.

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and
a common burden for a song. In the
Irish Masque performed before James I.
at court, an Irishman says,

But tish marriage bring over a doshen of our
besht mayshters to be merry, perht tee shweet
faish, ant be; and daunsh a *fading* a tewed-
ding. *B. Jons. Works*, vol. v. p. 421.

George, I will have him dance *fading*;
fading is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.

B. et Fl. Knight of B. Pestle, iv. 1.

So Jonson:

See you yond motion? not the old *fading*,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing,
But one more rare.

Epigr. 97.

It is used as the burden of a song, in the following passage:

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 262.

And is so mentioned in the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3. Mr. Gifford thinks that both the song and the dance werenaught.

FAGIOLI. French beans. The Italian name for that vegetable. The old English name was kidney beans, (see Gerrard); but when they came as an Italian dish, they were called *fagioli*, when among French cookery, French beans.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, bovoli, *fagioli*, caviare. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1.

Bovoli, in the same place, means periwinkles, or snails.

FAIL, s. Failure.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd
From thy great *fail*. *Cymb.* iii. 4.

Mark, and perform it, (see'st thou?) for the
Of any point in 't shall, etc. *Wint. T.* ii. 3.

And again:

What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon his kingdom. *Id.* v. 1.

We still say *without fail*, but in the other senses it is not used.

FAIN, adj. Glad. This word is still used in some phrases, but not simply, as in the following:

Yea, man and birds are *fain* of climbing high.
2 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I.
Id. iii. 1.

And in her hand she held a mirrhour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 10.

For the other senses of *fain*, see Todd's *Johnson*.

FAIR, s. Fairness, beauty. Very common with Elizabethan authors.

— My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Com. E. ii. 1.

Thus:

But when Adonis liv'd, sun and sharp air
Lurk'd like two thieves to rob him of his *fair*.
Sh. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 456.

See also his 18th Sonnet.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair*?
George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 15.

The lovely lillie, that faire flower for beantie
past compare,
Whom winter's cold keene breath hath kill'd
and blasted all her *faire*.
Mirror for Mag. Ind. to Winter's N. p. 556.

Some well I wot, and of that some full many,
Wisht or my *faire*, or their desire were lesse.
Lodge's Glaucus et Silla.

These, and many other instances which might be produced, prove that *fair*, which was the reading of the old copies in the following passages, ought not to be changed.

Demetrius loves your *fair*, O happy *fair*.
Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.

And,

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind.
As you l. it, iii. 2.

Some modern editors in the former place substituted "you *fair*," and in the latter, "the *face*."

To FAIR. To make fair, or beautiful.
For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the soul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour.
Sh. Sonnet, 127.

FAIRY-CIRCLES. Certain green circles, frequently visible on short grass, and supposed to have been made by the dancing of fairies. In reality, formed by the growth of a particular fungus.

— Ye demy-puppets, that
By moonlight do the green *sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Temp.* v. 1.
Near to this wood there lay a pleasant mead
Where fairies often did their measures tread,
Which in the meadows made such circles
greene,
As if with garlands it had crowned beene.
Browne's Brit. Past, l. ii. p. 41.

To FAITH. To give credit to. Peculiar to this passage:
Thou unpossessing bastard! dost thou think
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Lear*, ii. 1.

FAITOR. A malefactor, a traitor; literally only a doer. *Faiteur*, Fr.

Down, down, dogs! down, *faitors*!
2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.
Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false *faytor*.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 47.

A false infamous *faitour* late befell
Me for to meet. *Id. F. Q. II.* i. 30.

FALCON. A species of cannon.

Having names given them, some from serpents, and ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, serpentines, basilisks, *faulcons*, *sacres*, etc. *Camden, Rem. p. 208.*

To FALL, active. To strike down, or let fall. Dr. Johnson has not noted this sense as obsolete, but it is so.

— The common executioner

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *As you l. it, iii. 5.*

— Aye, but yet

Let us be keen, and rather cut a little,
Than *fall* and bruise to death.

Meas. for M. ii. 1.

Which explains the following passage:

— Infect her beauty,

You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful

^{sun}
To *fall* and blast her pride. *Lear. ii. 4.*

That is, "Drawn by the sun in order to beat down and blast her pride."

This usage was not uncommon. See *Johnson*.

FALL, or FALLING-BAND. A part of dress, now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. It seems that at one time both were worn together. *Bellafront* says,

So, poke my ruff now. My gown, my gown! have I my *fall*, where's my *fall*, Röger?
O. Pl. iii. 281.

So also,

Nay, he doth weare an embleme 'bout his neck;
For under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a *falling-band*, forsooth!

Marston, Sat. iii. p. 148.

Why Women wear a Fall.

A question 'tis why women wear a *fall*?
The truth on't is, to pride they're given all,
And pride, the proverb says, will have a *fall*.

Wit's Recreat. Epigr. 246.

Evelyn says, "This new mode succeeded the cumbersome ruff; but neither did the bishops or judges give it over soon, the Lord Keeper Finch being, I think, the veryfirst." *Disc. on Medals, p. 108.* There is also a passage in the works of Taylor the water poet, which says that the *falling band* preceded the ruff. *P. 108.* It certainly followed too.

And, do you hear? you must wear *falling bands*, you must come into the *falling* fashion: there's such a deal of pinning these

ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all: and again, if you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your *falling band* requires no poking stick to recover its form: believe me, no fashion to the *falling band*, I say.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 99.

Yet a passage is quoted where a woman is said to have

Sat with her poking stick, stiffening a *fall*.

Laugh and lie down.

It is sometimes called "The French *fall*." *O. Pl. iv. 423.*

To FALSE. To falsify, to betray.

She *fals'd* her faith, and brake her wedlock's band. *Edw. IV. 1626. Sign. P 1.*

Whom prince's late displeasure left in bands
For *falsed* letters and suborned wyle.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 1.

It was probably intended to be used as a verb in the following passage; the adjective will make sense, but not so clearly:

— 'Tis gold

Which buys admittance; oft' it doth; 'yea,
and makes

Diana's rangers *false* themselves.

Cymb. ii. 3.

FALSE-BRAY. A term in fortification, exactly from the French *fausse-braie*, which means, say the dictionaries, a counter-breast-work, or, in fact, a mound thrown up to mask some part of the works.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,

Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such
close ways.

B. Jons. Underwoods, p. 446. Wh.

See **BRAY**.

To FABLE is a word acknowledged by most of the old dictionaries, for to stammer. *Coles* has it: "To *famble* in one's speech, *in sermone haesitare*" But I have not met with it in other authors.

FAMBLES, in the old cant language of the beggars, meant *hands*. See *Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.* and *O. Pl. vi. 110.*

FAMILY OF LOVE. A fanatical sect, founded by one David George, of Delph, in Holland. He died Aug. 2, 1556, and his tenets are supposed to have been first received into England about 1580. His followers were called *Familists*, or of the Family of Love, from the af-

fection they bore to all people, however wicked, and their obedience to all magistrates, however tyrannical. See Ross's *View of all Religions*, p. 256. ed. 6.

Almost of all religions i' the land, as papist, protestant, puritan, Brownist, anabaptist, millenary, *family o' love*, Jew, etc.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 284.

Kersey has the word *familists*.

To FAMOUS. To make famous, to celebrate.

To *famouse* that house that never hath been found without men approved in chivalry.

Euphues, Golden Legacy, B 4.

— The halcyon *famosed*

For colours rare, and for the peacefull seas Round the Sicilian coast, her brooding dayes.

Browne, Brit. Past. II. i. p. 23.

The painfull warrior *famosed* for worth.

Shakes. Sonnet, 25.

Hither did those oares and ships, so *famoused* through the whole world, and praised by the verses of all ages, bend their course.

Coryat, Oration in praise of Travell, [m 7] vol. 1.

FAN. The fan of our ancestors was not at all in the shape of the implement now used under the same name, but more like a hand-skreen. It had a roundish handle, and was frequently composed of feathers.

The feathers of their (the ostriches) wings and tails, but especially of their tails, are very soft and fine; in respect whereof they are much used in the *fannes* of gentlewomen.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 40.

The handles were often silver:

While one piece pays her idle waiting-man,
Or buys a hood or *silver handled fan*.

Hall's Satires, v. 4.

It appears that these fans were sometimes very costly, the handles being of gold, silver, or ivory inlaid: sometimes as much as 40*l.* in value. See Nichols's *Progr. of Eliz.* vol. ii. *Churchyard's Acc.* p. 53.

Hence they were an object of plunder:

And when Mrs. Bridget lost the handle of her *fan*, I took't upon mine honour thou hadst it not.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

Mrs. Bridget's handle apparently produced half a crown, for Pistol immediately asks,

Didst thou not share? hadst thou not fifteen pence?

Ibid.

Four of these fans are delineated in

the notes on this passage, from Titian, and other ancient designs, in Johnson and Steevens's edition.

The feathers of these fans are very frequently mentioned:

— For a garter

For the least *feather* in her bounteous *fan*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. iii. 4.

Ravish a *feather* from a mistress' *fan*,

And wear it as a favour.

Mass. Bondm. i. 1.

See *Harr. Epig.* i. 70.

It was a piece of state for a servant to attend, on purpose to carry the lady's fan when she walked out; this was one of the offices of her gentleman usher. The Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* affects this dignity. Act ii. sc. 4.

The mistress must have one to carry her cloake and hood, another her *fanne*.

Servingman's Comfort, 1598.

It appears that men were sometimes effeminate enough to use such a fan. Phantastes, a male character, is so equipped in the old play of *Lingua*; and Greene reproaches the men of his day for wearing plumes of feathers in their hands, which in wars their ancestors wore on their heads. *Farewell to Folly*. Looking-glasses were sometimes set in these fans, in the broad part, above the handle, near the setting on of the feathers:

In this glasse you shall see, that the *glasses* which you carry in your *fans of feathers*, shew you to be lighter than feathers.

Euph. Engl. F f 1.

Lovelace addressed a copy of verses to his mistress's fan, which he describes as made of ostrich's feathers dyed sky-blue, with a looking-glass set in it:

A crystal mirror sparkles in thy breast.

Poems, p. 34.

Coryat very awkwardly describes Italian *fans*, which, as far as can be collected from his account, seem to have been such as are now in use, but were quite new to him:

Here will I mention a thing, that although perhaps it will seem but frivolous to divers readers that have already travelled in Italy; yet because unto many that neither have been there, nor ever intend to go thither while they live, it will be a meere novelty, I will not let it passe unmentioned. The first Italian *fannes* that I saw in Italy did I observe in this space, betwixt Pizighiton and Cremona. But

afterward I observed them common in most places of Italy where I travelled. These fannes both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. Most of them are very elegant and pretty things. For whereas the fanne consisteth of a painted peece of paper and a little wooden handle; the paper which is fastened into the top is on both sides most curiously adorned with excellent pictures, either of amorous things tending to dalliance, having some witty Italian verses, or fine emblems written under them; or of some notable Italian city, with a brief description thereof added thereunto. These fannes are of a meane price. For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as countervailleth our English groate. *Crudities*, vol. i. p. 134.

He then proceeds to speak of umbrellas.

The ladies of ancient Rome used fans made of feathers, like those above described as worn by the English ladies. Propertius speaks of

— Pavonis caudae flabella superbae.
El. II. xxiv. 11.

FANCIES. A name for a sort of light ballads, or airs.

And sung those tunes to the over-scutcht huswiver, that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

One part of the collection called *Wit's Recreations*, is entitled, "*Fancies and Fantastics*." Another publication gives us, "*Wits, Fits, and Fancies*."

FANCY, s. Used for love, as depending much on fancy.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Mids. N. D. iv. 1.

In *Troilus and Cressida* we have it as a verb:

— Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul. v. 2.

We may observe, therefore, that the famous passage supposed to delineate Queen Elizabeth,

In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Mids. N. D. ii. 2.

means, "free from the attacks of love."

FAND. An irregular praeterite of *find*, for *found*. It was very common with the Elizabethan poets.

At last, (nigh tir'd,) a castle strong we *fand*,
The utmost border of my native land.
Fairf. Tasso, iv. 55.

We conquer'd all the realme my foes we *fand*,

Which were in armes stout, valiant' noble wights. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 94.

The author means, "All whom we found my foes." Spenser used it also. Dr. Jamieson shows that it is also Scotch.

To FANG. To tear or seize, with teeth or fangs.

Destruction *fang* mankind! earth yield me roots! *Timon of Ath.* iv. 3.

So Decker:

Bite any catchpole that *fangs* for you.
Match me a Lord.

FANGLE. Trifle, or toy; trifling attempt. From the Saxon. See *Johnson*.

What *fangle* now thy thronged quests to winne,

To get more roome, faith, goe to Inne and Inne.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 230.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood's Athenae*. II. col. 456.

FANGLED, part. Trifling.

— A book? O rare one!

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment Nobler than that it covers. *Sh. Cym.* v. 4.

Hence *new-fangled*, which is still in use, means properly, fond of new toys or trifles.

FANTASTICO. A fantastical, coxcombical man. Ital. This is the word of the old editions, which had been changed without reason.

The pox of such antic, lispings, affecting *fantasticoes*; these new tuners of accents.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantásticos*, convers'd with humorists. *Decker's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr.* iii. 148.

FAP seems by the context to mean drunk, but has yet not been fully traced. It was probably a cant term.

Why, Sir, for my part I say the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses—and being *fap*, Sir, was, as they say, cashier'd.

Mer. W. W. i. 1.

It has been attempted to derive it from *vappa*, but that, as Mr. Douce observes, is too learned. I have not met with it in any Glossary.

To FARCE. To stuff. *Farcer*, Fr.

The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The *farsed* title running 'fore the king.
Hen. V. iv. 1.

Farced means there pompous or swelling.

And with our broth, and bread, and bits,
Sir Friend,
Y'ave *farced* well; pray make an end.

Herrick's Works, p. 169.

What broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name of Palamon lards it, so that she *farces* every business withal, fits it to every question.

Two Noble Kinsm. iv. 3.

Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own court our most happy and shining Port, a port of refuge for the world.

Sandys' Travels, p. 47.

It is *farced* with fables, visions, legends, and relations.

Ib. p. 54.

FARDEL, or FARTHEL. A burden. *Far-dellus*, low Latin; from which, probably, the Italian *fardello*, the French *fardeau*, and the Dutch *fardeel*.

There is that in his *farthel* will make him scratch his beard.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

— Who would *fardels* bear,

To groan and sweat under a weary life?

Hamlet, iii. 1.

Other men's sins we ever beare in mind,
None sees the *fardel* of his faults behind.

Herrick's Poems, p. 298.

To FARDEL, or FARDLE. To pack up.
From the noun.

For she had got a pretty handsome pack,

Which she had *fardled* neatly at her back.

Drayton, Nymphal. 7. p. 1500.

To FARE. To proceed.

At last resolving forward still to *fare*.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 11.

One knocked at the door, and in would *fare*.

Id. I. iii. 16.

FARLIES. Strange things. From *faerlic*, strange, Saxon. *Ferly* is in Chaucer, *C. T.* 4171, and in Gavin Douglas.

Whilst thus himself to please, the mighty mountain tells

Such *farlies* of his Cluyd, and of his wondrous wells.

Drayt. Polyolb. 10. p. 847.

It occurs in the old metrical version of the Ten Commandments, by William Wisdom, as an adjective.

Attend my people and give eare,

Of *ferly* things I will thee tell.

Ps. by Sternh. et Hop.

Minshew erroneously supposes it to be made from *yorely*. See Lye's *Junius*, where it is abundantly illustrated from the Scottish dialect. *Ferly* occurs also in Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii.

FASHIONS. Corrupted from *farcins*, Fr. for the *farcey*, a disease to which horses are subject.

Troubled with the lampass; infected with the *fashions*.

Tam. Shr. iii. 2.

Fashions was then counted a disease, and horses died of it.

Decker's Gul's Horn-book.

Sh. What shall we learn by travel?

An. Fashions.

Sh. That's a beastly disease.

Old Fortunatus, 1600. *Anc. Dr.* iii. 158.

A song on the various modes of dress concludes with the same bad pun:

Thus are we become

As apes of Rome,

Of France, Spain, and all nations;

And not horses alone,

But men are grown

Diseased of the *fashions*.

Acad. of Compl. 1713. p. 218.

FAST AND LOOSE. A cheating game, whereby gipsies and other vagrants beguiled the common people of their money. It is said to be still used by low sharpers, and is called *pricking at the belt or girdle*. It is thus described:

A leathern belt is made up into a number of intricate folds, and placed edgewise upon a table. One of the folds is made to resemble the middle of the girdle, so that whoever should thrust a skewer into it would think he held it fast to the table; whereas, when he has so done, the person with whom he plays may take hold of both ends and draw it away.

Sir J. Hawkins.

The drift of it was, to encourage wagers whether it was *fast* or *loose*, which the juggler could make it at his option.

Like a right gipsey, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 11.

Charles the Aegyptian, who by juggling could Make *fast or loose*, or whatsoe'er he would.

An old Epigr. quoted by Mr. Steevens.

In *Promos and Cassandra*, Part I. the hangman says,

At *fast and loose* with my *Giptian* I mean to have a cast,
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Mary-mas fast.

Act ii. sc. 5.

He like a gypsy oftentimes would go,
All kinds of gibberish he hath learn'd to know;
And with a stick, a short string, and a noose,
Would show the people tricks at *fast and loose*.

Drayton's Moncalf, p. 500.

To this piece of the sharper's trade

Falstaff means to recommend Pistol, when he says,

Go — a short knife and a thong, — to your manor of Pickt-hatch — go.

Merr. W. W. ii. 2.

In Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, ch. xxix. p. 336. is described the manner of playing at *fast and loose* with handkerchiefs. The phrase is not yet disused, but its origin is unknown to many.

FATIGATE. Fatigued, wearied.

— Then straight his double spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Cor.* ii. 2.

To FAULT. To commit a fault.

— If shee find *fault*,
I mend that fault; and then shee saies I
That I did mend it.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. ii. 4.

He that *faulteth*, *faulteth* against God's ordinance, who hath forbidden all faults.

Holinsh. Vol. ii. K k k k 7.

So deeply *faulteth* none, the which unware
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.

Gasc. Works, F 8.

FAVELL. Favour. This corruption seems only to have existed in the one phrase to *curry favell*. Now changed to *curry favour*.

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her pick-thanke favourits, who to *curry favell*, spared not, etc.

Knowles, Hist. of Turks, p. 108.

But if such moderation of words tend to flattery or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *paradiastole*, which therefore, nothing improperly we call the *curry-favell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 154.

Yet sometimes a creeper and a *curry favell*, with his superiors.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 245.

This phrase has been traced to Chaucer, and has been fully discussed by Mr. Douce in his *Illustrations of Sh.* i. 474. *Favel* being a name for a yellow (or light bay) horse, and joined with *curry*, he supposes it derived from the stable. But it was originally *fabel*, so there is still some doubt as to its origin. To *curry favell*, as derived from the stable, could only mean to *curry* a favourite horse of that colour. But why not to *curry* a *Bayard*, or any other coloured favourite?

FAVOUR. Look, countenance.

For surely, Sir, a good *favour* you have, save that you have a hanging look.

Meas. for M. iv. 2.

But there's not goodness in thy face: if Antony Be free and healthful, — so tart a *favour* To trumpet such good tidings.

Ant. et Cleo. ii. 5.

A tart favour, is a sour countenance. See *Todd, Favour*, 9.

Appearance in general:

And she had a filly too that waited on her, Just with such a *favour*.

B. et Fl. Pilgrim, v. 6.

To FAVOUR. To resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance.

And the complexion of the element,
It *favours* like the work we have in hand.

Jul. Caes. j. 3.

Good faith, methinks that this young Lord Chamont

Favours my mother, sister, doth he not?

B. Jon. Case is alter'd, iii. 1.

The mother had been dead some time.

FAUSEN. Apparently, for coarse, clumsy, etc. It is explained by Kersey as a substantive, meaning a sort of large eel. All of which were *fausen* sluts, like Bartholomew-fair pig-dressers.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, p. 57.

Mr. Todd quotes Chapman for it, in the sense given by Kersey:

— He left the waves to wash

The wave-sprung entrails, about which
fausens and other fish

Did shole. *Transl. of Iliad.*

FAUTORS. Abettors, supporters. Lat.

Lewes the Frenche king's sonne, with all his *fautours*, and complices.

Holinsh. Vol. ii. Q 3.

Her *fautours* banish'd by her foes so high.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 482.

It is rather an unusual than an obsolete word, being used in later times.

FAY. Faith. Usually as an oath, *by my fay*.

These fifteen years! by my *fay*, a goodly nap.

Tam. Shrew, Induct. 2.

Ah sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
I'll to my rest. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 5.

Shall we to the court, for, by my *fay*, I cannot reason. *Hamlet.* ii. 2.

Spenser, however, has used it without that connexion:

From her unto the miscreant himselfe,
That neither hath religion nor *fay*.

F. Q. V. vii. 19.

FAYLES. A kind of game at tables.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him
swear. *B. Jon. Every Man in H.* iii. 3.

Mr. Douce has thus explained it from
a MS. in the British Museum:

It is a very old table game, and one of the
numerous varieties of back-gammon that were
formerly used in this country. It was played
with three dice, and the usual number of men
or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depend-
ed on the mode of first placing the men on
the points. If one of the players threw some
particular throw of the dice, he was disabled
from bearing off any of his men, and there-
fore *fayled* in winning the game; and hence
the appellation of it.

In Mr. Gifford's note on the above
passage of Jonson it is said: "It was
a kind of *tric-trac*, which was meant
by *tick-tack* in the same passage." Mr. Douce refers also to the English
translation of *Rabelais*. Strutt men-
tions it, and refers to the same MS.,
but gives no particulars. *Sports and
Pastimes*, p. 283.

FEAKE. A word of which I have met with
no example but this:

Can set his face, and with his eye can speake,
And dally with his mistres' dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kisse her eye,
And flare about her beauties deitie.

Marston, Sat. 1. repr. p. 138.

So it is also in the original edition.

The context seems to point to the hang-
ing curl called a lovelock, or some part
of the head-dress.

To FEAR, v. a. To terrify, to frighten.

We must not make a scare-crow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.

Meas. for M. ii. 1.

I tell thee, Lady, this aspect of mine
Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Merch. of V.* ii. 1.

And frame my steps to unfrequented paths,
And *fear* my heart with fierce inflamed thoughts.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 161.

Art not asham'd that any flesh should *fear* thee?

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 381.

FEARE-BABES, s. A vain terror, a bug-
bear, fit only to terrify children. From
the above sense of to *fear*.

As for their shewes and words, they are but
feare-babes, not worthy once to move a
worthy man's conceit. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 299.

FEARFUL. Dreadful, causing fear.

A mighty and a *fearful* head they are.

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

— My queen

Upon a desperate bed; and at a time
When *fearful* wars point at me. *Cymb.* iv. 3.

Now like great Phoebus in his golden carre,
And then like Mars the *fearfull* god of warre.

Drayton's Matilda.

But we must not give it this sense,
as some commentators have, in the
Tempest, where Miranda says of Fer-
dinand, "He's gentle, and not *fearful*."
i. 2. Dr. Johnson's explanation is cer-
tainly best: "As he is gentle, rough
usage is unnecessary; and as he is brave,
it may be dangerous." This connects
it with the preceding words, "make
not too rash a trial of him."

FEARLE. Perhaps wonder, from the same
origin as *farlie*.

By just descent these two my parents were,
Of which the one of knighthood bare the *fearle*,
Of womanhood the other was the *pearle*.

Mirr. of Mag. p. 273.

FEASTINGS EVEN. This obsolete term for
Shrove Tuesday evening, was perhaps
peculiar to North Britain, as we find it
only in an account of Scotland, and
there explained in the margin.

The castle of Roxburgh was taken by Sir
James Dowglas on *Feastings even*.

Holinsh. Hist. of Scotl. sign. U 5.

The feasting of that season much
scandalized the worthy Bourne. See
Popular Antiq. last octavo ed. p. 232.

FEAT. Neat, dexterous, elegant. From
the Fr. *fait*.

So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurselike. *Cymb.* v. 5.

And look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Temp.* ii. 1.

Defined by Barrett, "proper, well-
fashioned, minikin, handsome." *Al-
vearie*, in loc.

Used by Steele in the *Tatler*:

In his dress there seemed to be great care
to appear no way particular, except in a cer-
tain exact and *feat* manner of behaviour and
circumspection. No. 48. p. 428. Nich. ed.

To FEAT. To make neat, etc.

A sample to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them. *Cymb.* i. 1.

This word not being understood, the
modern editions in general read *fea-
tured*, till lately.

FEATHER-MAKERS. Feathers were much

worn by gentlemen in their hats, by ladies in their fans, etc. so that *a plume of feathers* is used as a phrase for a beau. *Love's L. L.* iv. 1. The manufacturers of these commodities for sale were chiefly puritans, and lived in Blackfriars. See BLACKFRIARS.

Now there was nothing left for me, that I could presently think of, but a *feathermaker* of *Black-friars*, and in that shape I told them surely I must come in, let it be opened unto me; but they all made as light of me as of my feather, and wondered how I could be a *puritan*, being of so vain a vocation.

B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 404.

All the new gowns i' th' parish will not please her,
If she be high-bred, (for there's the sport she aims at)

Nor all the *feathers* in the *Fryars*.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

FEATLY. Neatly, dexterously, etc.

Foot it *featly* here and there. *Temp.* i. 2.

FEATURE is said, in a note on *As you like it*, iii. 3. to be synonymous with feat, or action. I do not recollect any instances of that usage; and the passage may as well explained, by supposing only that the word *feature* is too learned for the comprehension of the simple Audrey.

Am I the man yet? doth my simple *feature* content you? *Aud.* Your *features*! Lord warrant us, what *features*? iii. 3.

Feature is sometimes used for form, or person in general:

— Bid him

Report the *feature* of Octavia.

Ant. et Cl. ii. 5.

She also doth her heavy haberjeon,
Which the fair *feature* of limbs did hide.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix.

As a magical appearance:

Stay, all our charms do nothing win

Upon the night; our labour dies!

Our magick *feature* will not rise.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

On the preceding charm Jonson's own note says,

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.

4th Charme.

FEAZE. See PHEEZE.

To FEAZE. To cause. *Faiser*, Fr.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd*
to fight amaine.
Mirror for Magist. p. 480.

FEDERARY. An accomplice, or confederate.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is

A *federary* with her. *Wint. T.* ii. 1.

See FEODARY.

FEE. A regular salary. From *feof*.

Gives him threescore thousand crowns in annual *fee*.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

Two liveries will I give thee every year,

And forty crowns shall be thy *fee*.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 47.

FEE-GRIEF. A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. Apparently an arbitrary compound.

— What, concern they

The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,

Due to some private breast? *Macb.* iv. 3.

To FEEBLE. To weaken; we now say to enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?

K. John, v. 2.

— Making parties strong,

And *feebling* such as stand not in their liking
Below their cobbled shoes.

Cor. i. 1.

An old man *feeble*d with age.

North's Plut. p. 571.

FEEBER. A servant. It was much disputed, between Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone, whether this sense should or should not be given to the word, in one or two passages of Shakespeare. Steevens maintained the affirmative; Malone doubted. I think the former was right. In the first passage, Antony says, in a rage, to Cleopatra, on her having suffered Thyrens to kiss her hand.

You were half-blasted ere I knew you: ha!
Have I my pillow left unpress'd at Rome,
Forborne the getting of a lawful race,
And by a gem of woman, to be abus'd
By one that looks on *feeders*?

Ant. et Cleop.

He means, "Have I done all this, to be abused by a woman that stoops to look on *feeders*?" The *feeder*, therefore, must be Thyrens, whom, in his anger, he represents as a menial servant of Caesar's. "This *Jack* of Caesar's," he calls him; and, afterwards, one who "ties Caesar's points." In the other passage, the Steward tells Timon that he has often retired to weep,

When all our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous *feeders*. *Timon of A.* ii. 2.

That is, he has retired from the *offices*, where the servants were rioting, when the rooms above also blazed with lights, and rang with minstrelsy, as he proceeds to say. But for the connexion of the sentence, *feeders* might here well mean eaters, gormandizers; but the context fixes the sense, which is, therefore, well illustrated by the passage of Jonson, where Morose calls his servants "eaters." We may add, that the very same seems to be the meaning in another passage, where the speaker has already been promised wages.

— If you like, upon report,
The soil, the profit, and this kind of life,
I will your very faithful *feeder* be.

As you l. it, ii. 4.

That is, your provider, your caterer.
See OFFICE.

FEEDING. Pasturage, tract of pasture land.

They call him Doricles, and he boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Wint. T.* iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd,
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 512.

— So much that do rely
Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.
Id. Polyolb. Song 6.

FEERE. See FERE.

To FEIZE, or FEEZE. See PHEEZE.

FELL. The skin; generally with hair.
Saxon.

Why, we are still handling our ewes, and
their *fells*, you know, are greasy.

As you l. it, iii. 2.

— My *fell* of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Macb.* v. 5.

So "Flesh and *fell*," *Lear*, v. 3.
They are often joined.

To feed on bones, when *flesh and fell* is gone.

Gasc. Steel Gl. Chalm. Poet. ii. 556. b.

Lest if the cat be curst, and not tam'd well,
She with her nails may claw him to the *fell*.

Mirror for Mag. pag. 283.

I thought they would have flayed me, to
search betweene the *fel* and the flesh for far-
dings. *Gasc. Works*, Sign. D 8.

And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the foxes *fell*.

Chapman's Alphonsus, Sign. B 2.

Proverbial, to eke out the lion's hide

with the fox's skin; i. e. to make up in
cunning what is wanted in force or
courage.

FELL. A hill, or mountain. Supposed
to be derived from the German, or
Icelandic. In this sense it is used in
Lancashire; but Drayton had a different
idea of it, for he explains it, "Boggy
places;" and adds, "a word frequent
in Lancashire." Note on these lines:

— Or happily be grac'd

With floods, or marshy *fells*.

Polyolb. 3. p. 707.

Again:

As over holt and heath, as thorough frith
and *fell*. *Id.* 11. p. 862.

Mr. Todd has inadvertently quoted
the following line as an instance of this
sense, which belongs clearly to the
other:

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine.

Jons. Pan's Anniv. Masque.

It means the first *skin* or *fleece*, i. e.
a part of the first fruits, and mention-
ed with others, as promised to Pan.
Jonson has it elsewhere, in the *Masque
of Gipsies*.

FELL'FFES. The felly, fellowe, or circum-
ference of a wheel. Apparently con-
tracted from *felloffe*.

— In hope to hew out of his bole

The *fell'ffs*, or out-parts of a wheele, that
compasse in the whole.

Chapm. Hom. II. 4. p. 61.

FELLON, or FELON. A boil, or whitlow.
Where others love and praise my verses still,
Thy long black thumb-nail marks them out
for ill:

A *fellon* take it, or some whit-flaw come,
For to unslate or to untile that thumb.

Herrick, Works, p. 72.

Gerrard says,

The roots of asphodill, boiled in dregs of
wine — ease the *fellon*, being put thereto as
a pultesse. *B. I.* ch. 70.

He gives several other prescriptions
for *fellons*. A learned physician says,

The imposthumation which some do call
panaricium, and we a *fellon*, or ancome, is,
etc. *Mosan's Physick*, Ch. i. P. 4. § 12.

FELLOW. Companion; even a female.

I am your wife, if you will marry me;
If not, I'll die your maid, to be your *fellow*
You may deny me. *Temp.* iii. 1.

So Jephthah's daughter desires to be

allowed to go upon the mountains, she,
 "and her *fellows*." *Judg.* xi. 37. And
 in the common translation of the Psalms,
 The virgins that be her *fellows* shall bear
 her company. *Ps.* xlv. 15.

"The *fellow* with the great belly,"
 spoken of by Falstaff, alluded probably
 to some particular object, then well
 known.

The youthful prince hath misled me: I am
 the *fellow* with the great belly, and he is my
 dog. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

The *fellow* seems sufficiently to mark
 such an allusion.

FELLOWLY. Sociable, sympathetic.

Mine eyes, ev'n sociable to the shew of thine,
 Fall *fellowly* drops. *Temp.* v. 1.

FELTER'D. The same as *feutred*. Twist-
 ed; matted close together, like felt;
 entangled. *Feutre* is felt.

His *felter'd* locks that on his bosom fell,
 On rugged mountains briers and thorns
 resemble. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv. 7.

See **FEUTRED**.

Feltre is put for *filtre*, or *filter*, by
 Ben Jonson, both as a verb and sub-
 stantive:

Let the water in glass E be *feltred*.
Alchem. ii. 3.

— Sir, please you,
 Shall I not change the *feltre*? *Ibid.*

FEMALE CHARACTERS, in our early dramas,
 were acted by boys or men. If the
 face did not exactly suit, they took
 advantage of the fashion of wearing
 masks, and then the actor had only his
 voice to modulate.

Flute. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman;
 I have a beard coming. *Quince*. That's all
 one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may
 speak as small as you will. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 2.

See **ACTRESSES**.

FENNE. Apparently a dragon; being said
 of that which watched the golden fleece.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle
 did keepe. *Turberv. Ov. Epist.* p. 34.

Topsell, who gives an elaborate ac-
 count of this not *non-descript*, but *non-*
existent animal, divides the Indian
 dragons into two kinds, "the *fenny*,
 living in the marshes," and those in
 the mountains; and tells us wherein
 the latter differ from the "dragons of
 the *fennes*." *Hist. of Serpents*, p. 158.

But this hardly accounts for a dragon
 being called a *fenne*.

FENNEL was generally considered as an
 inflammatory herb; and, therefore, to
 eat *conger and fennel*, was to eat two
 high and hot things together, which
 was esteemed an act of libertinism.

Because their legs are both of a bigness, and
 he plays at quoits well, and eats *conger and*
fennel. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

One of the herbs distributed by
 Ophelia, in her distraction, is *fennel*,
 which she either offers to the old as a
 cordial, or to the courtiers, as an emblem
 or *flattery*; joining it with *columbines*,
 to mark, that though they flattered to
 get favours, they were thankless after
 receiving them.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Fennel was certainly regarded as
 emblematical of *flattery*, several instan-
 ces of which have been produced by
 the commentators; to those, the fol-
 lowing may be added:

Flatter, I mean lie, little things catch light
 minds, and fancie is a worme that feedeth first
 upon *fennel*. *Lyly, Sappho*, ii. 4.

Fennell I meane for flatterers.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some will say that *fennill* is to flatter:

They over teache, their tongues too much do
 clatter. *Verses in praise of Fennill and*
Woodbine, Yates's Ditties, etc. 1582.

Nor *fennell*-finkle bring for flattery,
 Begot of his, and fained courtesie.

Phyala Lachrymarum, 1634.

See **COLUMBINE**.

FENOWED. Mouldy. A word regularly
 formed from the Saxon, *fennig*, or
fynig, of the same sense. It was after-
 ward corrupted into *finewed*, and
vinew'd. Junius acknowledges *fennow*,
finnow, and *vinney*, to be the same
 yet unnecessarily fetches them from
 different dialects. See **VINEW'D** and
WHINIDST. The translators of the Bible,
 in their excellent address to the readers,
 speak of Scripture, as

A panary of wholesome food, against *fenowed*
 traditions. *Preface*.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the
 foisty and *fenowed* festival.

Dr. Favour, cited by Todd.

Why H. Tooke derived it from the
 verb *fynigean*, rather than from the

Nay then his Hodge shall leave the plough and
waine,
And buy a booke and go to schoole againe.
Why mought not he as well as others done,
Rise from his *fescue* to his Littleton.

Hall's Sat. IV. 2.

The style of a sundial has been called
a *fescue*, from its analogous use in
pointing to the hour:

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-
cross of noon.

Puritan, iv. 2. Suppl. ii. 607.

i. e. like a *fescue* pointing to the al-
phabet.

A still more extraordinary applica-
tion of the word occurs in an old poet,
quoted in the first edition of Poole's
Parnassus.

And for a *fescue*, she doth use her tears,
The drops do tell her where she left the last.

p. 410.

The word occurs in Dryden.

It is rather odd, that another peda-
gogical instrument should have, in
French, a name of exactly the same
sound a *fescue*, and yet have no con-
nexion in signification or etymology.
This word is *fesse-cul*, a rod; the
component parts of which express its
use.

FESTINATE, *adj.* Hasty. Latin.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to
a most *festinate* preparation. *Lear*, iii. 7.

It is a conjectural emendation of the
old folios, which read *festivate*. But
it seems indubitable.

To Fet. To fetch; said to be still used
in some counties.

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.
Hen. V. iii. 1.

I, writing nought myself, will teach them yet
Their charge, and office, whence their wealth
to *fet*.

B. Jons. Hor. Art of Poetry, vol. vii. 189.

That looks ech houre when prouling shreevs
will *fet*

Himself to ward, and of his goods make
seasure,

If some unlookt for gaine he hap to get.

Harring. Ariost. xxv. 57.

The marble *fet* from far, and dearly bought.

Id. xlii. 70.

It still remains in some passages of
the English Bible. See *Jerem.* xxxvi.
21, etc.; and *Acts*, xxviii. 13. "From
thence we *fet* a compass." Such ob-

solete forms were not generally changed
in the editions of the Bible, till after
the beginning of the 18th century, nor
then completely.

We find also *far-fet*, for far-fetched.

Some *far-fet* trick, good for ladies, some
stale toy or other.

Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 98.

FETT. Probably only an error of the press,
for *frett*, which commonly means raised
work or protuberance, in the follow-
ing passage of Drayton:

And told me that the bottom clear,

Now layd with many a *fett*

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,

Was known as black as jet.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

So Drayton uses *frett*:

The yellow king-cup, wrought in many a
curious *frett*. *Polyolb.* 15.

Fet is nowhere so used.

FETTLE, *v.* To go intently upon any
business. Certainly an English word,
being acknowledged by our old diction-
ary-makers. Phillips has "to *fettle* to,
to go about, or enter upon a business."
Kersey, as usual, copies him. Coles
has "to *fettle*, *se accingere ad aliquid*,
aggredior." Of uncertain derivation,
though it seems like a corruption of
settle. It was, probably always a fa-
miliar, undignified word, and still ex-
ists as a provincial term. Ray speaks
of it as in common use in the north,
and defines it, "to set or go about any
thing, to dress, or prepare." Hall is
the only old writer hitherto quoted
for it:

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettleth* to the war.
Sat. iv. 6.

I can add Sylvester:

They to their long hard journey *fettling*
them,

Leaving Samaria and Jerusalem.

Maiden's Blush.

Swift also used it, in his directions
to servants. See *Todd*.

In the Glossary to *Tim Bobbin*, we
have *fettle* explained as a substantive,
by "dress, case, condition."

FETUOUS, or, more properly, **FETOUS**.
Neat; the same as *feat*, from which it
is formed. Some of the dictionaries

have it *fetise*. See also Skinner in that word. It is so spelt in Chaucer. See FEAT.

Upon this *fetuous* board doth stand
Something for shew-bread; and at hand,
etc. *Herrick's Poems*, p. 103.
Full *fetise* was hire cloke, as I was ware.
Cant. T. Prol. 157.

To FEUTRE. To set close. *Feutre*, originally *feultre*, in French, is our *felt*, or fur, worked into a close mass, as for hats. Hence *feutrer*, to set thick or close; and in Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil,

They *fewter'd* foot to foot, and man to man,
as a translation of

Haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

In Spenser, it means to fix the spear in rest, probably from setting it close, and holding it so:

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
F. Q. IV. iv. 45.

In this usage it seems to have been technical, for it is found in the prose *History of King Arthur*.

In the O. Pl. vol. i. p. 88. the word *feutred* occurs, but so obscurely used, that the context throws no light on its meaning.

FEWMETS (hunting term). The dung of a deer.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport.
B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 2.

Called also *fewmishings*:

He [the buck] makes his *fewmishings* in
divers manners and forms, as the hart doth.
Gentl. Recreation, p. 77. 8vo.

FEWNESS AND TRUTH. A quaint, affected phrase, meaning, *in few words and true*.

— *Pewness and truth*, 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embrac'd,
etc. *Meas. for M.* i. 5.

FEWTERER, a term of the chase, explained a dogkeeper, or one who lets them loose in the chase; and is a corruption of the French, *vautrier*, or *vaultier*.

Or perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *feuterer*,
as I do now.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. ii. 3.

Puntarvolo is so called there, because he stands holding his dog:

A dry nurse to his coughs, a *fewterer*,
To such a nasty fellow.

B. et Fl. Tamer T. ii. 2.

Alluding to the treatment of dogs in a kennel, it is said,

— If you will be
An honest yeoman *pheuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after.

Mass. Picture, v. 1.

In some editions it is foolishly printed *phenterer*. In the *Maid of Honour*, (ii. 2.) it is used as a mere term of contempt, for slave, or menial.

To FIANCE, for to affiance. To betroth.

To have the daughter of the earle of Leycester, his *fianced* wife, delivered to hym.
Holinsh. Vol. ii. A a 5.

John, king of Scotlande, *fianceth* his sonne, Edward Ballioll, with the daughter of Charles du Valoys.
Id. C c 4.

See *Todd*.

FICO. A fig, a term of reproach. See FIG.

Convey the wise it call. Steal! foh, a *fico*
for the phrase. *Mer. W. W.* i. 3.

Behold next I see contempt, giving me the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth.

Wit's Misery, Sign. D 4.

And yet the lye, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H. i.

See *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 458.

FIERCE. Sudden, precipitate.

— This *fierce* abridgement

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Cymb.* v. 5.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so *fierce* a cause,
Doth want example. *King John*, iii. 4.

Ben Jonson has,

And, Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears.

Poetaster, v. 3.

FIG, TO GIVE THE FIG. An expression of contempt or insult, which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers, or into the mouth; whence BITE THE THUMB. The custom is generally regarded as being originally Spanish. According to some authors, it conveyed an insulting allusion to a contemptuous punishment inflicted on the Milanese, by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in 1162, when he took their city. See Minsheu, who quotes Munster and Krantz for it, and several French books on proverbs, as *Matinées Sénonoises*, No. 85. But this has much the air of a fable, and the Spanish ex-

pression for it, *Dar una higa*, does not support it; for *higo* is a fig, not *higa*; though the similarity of the words may have caused the error or equivocal; and the same exists in Italian. The real origin, I presume, may be found in Stevens and Pinedo's dictionaries, under *Higa*: and, in fact, the same phrase and allusion pervaded all modern Europe. As, *Far le fiche*, Ital.; *Faire la figue*, Fr.; *Die feigen weisen*, Germ.; *De vyghe setten*, Dutch. See *Du Cange*, in *Ficha*. See Mr. Douce's *Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 492, etc.

A fig for you is still known as a familiar expression of contempt; and must have arisen from the other, as figs were never so common here as to be proverbially worthless.

Be this as it may, the persuasion that the *fig* was of Spanish origin, was here very prevalent. Hence Pistol says,

A figo for thy friendship! —
The *fig* of Spain. *Hen. V.* iii. 6.

And again,
When Pistol lies, do this, [i. e. make the action of reproach] and *fig* me, like the bragging Spaniard. *2 Hen. IV.* v. 3.

And so farewell, I will returne

To Lady Hope agayne.

And for a token I thee sende

A doting *fig* of Spayne.

Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery, C 4.

But there was a worse kind of *Spanish fig*, the notoriousness of which, perhaps, occasioned some confusion, so that one *fig* was mistaken for the other. This was the *poisoned fig*, employed in Spain as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. To this fatal *fig* many passages unequivocally refer.

There, there's the mischief, I must poison him,
One *fig* sends him to Erebus.

Shirley, Brothers, iii. p. 37.

I do now look for a *Spanish fig* or an Italian
sallet daily. *White Dev.* O. Pl. vi. 314.

It may fall out that thou shalt be entic'd

To sup sometimes with a magnifico,

And have a *fico* foisted in thy dish.

Gascoigne's Works.

— Is it (that is, the poison) speeding?

As all our *Spanish figs* are.

Noble Soldier, 1634.

Whether Pistol refers at all to this kind of *fig*, may be doubted. Mr.

Steevens thought he did. The Spanish *poisoned fig* was proverbial also in France. See *Les Illustres Proverbes*, tom. ii. p. 58.

FIGENT. A familiar term, not acknowledged, as far as I have found, by any of the dictionaries, or glossaries of provincial terms. If we suppose it to have been spoken *figent*, (with the *i* short), it will be evidently of the same origin as *fidget*; and will then mean *fidgetty*, *restless*, etc., which well enough suits the comic passages where it occurs.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,

A little *figent* thing.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. L. iii. 2.

A girl, who is asked what courting is, describes her lover as being rather *figent*:

Faith, nothing, but he was somewhat *figent*
with me. *Id. Coxcomb*, iv. 3.

In the comedy of *Eastward Hoe* it is applied to memory and wit:

Q. Slight, God forgive me, what a kind of *figent* memory have you! Sir P. Nay, then, what kind of *figent* wit hast thou?

O. Pl. iv. 246.

Here *unsteady* will suit both speeches.

If you call it *figent*, which is more regular, the derivation will not be so easy.

FIGGUM. Conjectured by Mr. Gifford to be a popular term for the jugglers' trick of spitting fire. One character says of Fitzdottrel,

See! he spits fire;

another answers,

— O no, he plays at *figgum*.

The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, v. 8.

The marginal direction, in the original, subjoins, "Sir Poule interprets *figgum* to be a juggler's game." The interpretation, therefore, is very plausible. The same sound critic considers the whole scene as a burlesque of the tricks played by Darrel and Somers, and exposed by Bishop Harsnet. Fitzdottrel represents the boy Somers. This is also highly probable. *Figgum*, as a game, is not known.

FIGHTS. In navigation;

Are the wast-cloaths, which hang round about the ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight; or any place wherein men may cover themselves, and yet use their arms.

Phillips's World of Words.

So also Florio, in *Pavesata*:

A pavesado. Also *the fights* in a ship, or the arming of a ship with cloth and canvase, to hide the mariners from sight of the enemy.

Their upper deckes, all trim'd and garnish't out

With sterne designs for bloodie warre at hand,

With crimson *fights* were armed all about.
England's Eliza, 1588, in *Mirr. for Magist.* 816.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers:

Clap on more sails; pursue; up with your *fights*,

Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean overwhelm them all.

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

While I were able to endure a tempest,

And bear my *fights* out bravely, 'till my tackle

Whistled i' th' wind, and held against all weathers.

B. et Fl. Valent. ii. 2.

— May I — suffer —

This pinck, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her *fights* out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.

Id. Woman's Prize, ii. 6.

It has been quoted from Dryden also.

FILE. List, catalogue, number.

The greater *file* of the subject held the duke to be wise.

Meas. for M. iii. 2.

Their names are not recorded on the *file* Of life, that fall so.

B. Jon. Underw. vol. vii. p. 6.

Armes and the men, above the vulgar *file*.

Fanshaw's Lus. i. i. 1.

— As we meant to lose,

Our character and distinction, and stoop To th' *common file* of subjects.

Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, A. iv. p. 54.

In *Macbeth*, iii. 1. "the valued *file*," means the list, with accounts of the value of each in it. So afterwards, "I have a *file* of all the gentry." v. 2.

To **FILE**, was used for to polish, and was very often applied to the tongue of a delicate speaker.

And when thou com'st thy tale to tell,
Smooth not thy tongue with *filed* talk.

Sh. Pass. Pilgr. Suppl. i. 726.

The sly deceiver, Cupid, thus beguil'd
The simple damsel with his *filed* tongue.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 73.

Thereto his subtil engines he does bend,
His practick wit, and his fayre-*fyled* tongue.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 3.

Ben Jonson, therefore, prays that the king may be delivered

From a tongue without a *file*,

Heaps of phrases, and no style.

Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 113.

To **FILE**. Contracted from to defile, by dropping the first syllable, and in signification the same.

— If it be so,

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.

Macb. iii. 1.

By that same way the direfull dames do drive
Their mournfull charett, *fil'd* with rusty blood.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 32.

He call'd his father villain, and me strumpet,
A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with.

Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 348.

As not to *file* my hands in villain's blood.

Miseries of Inf. Marr. O. P. v. 100.

Such guilts whereby both earth and aire ye *file*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 436.

FILL, now called Thill. The shafts of a cart or waggon. This is the reading of the old 4to. and first folio of *Troilus and Cressida*, in the following passage, and is undoubtedly the genuine word; as the expression, "draw backward," proves.

Come your ways, come your ways, an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*.

In the first quarto is *is filles*; in the first folio, *fills*. *Files*, which modern editors have preferred, as supposing it a military phrase, appeared first in the folio of 1632, i. e. the second.

So also we should read *fill-horse*, in the following:

Thou hast gotten more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin, my *fill-horse*, has on his tail.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 2.

The first folio has *phil-horse*; the second, and the quartos, by an evident blunder, *pil-horse*. Both readings are supported by other authorities.

— I will

Give you the fore horse place, and I will be I' th' *fills*.

Woman never Vexed, 1632.

cit. St.

Acquaint you with Jock, the forehorse, and Fibb, the *fil-horse*, etc.

Heyw. et Rowl. Fortune by Sea and Land,

cit. St.

It is cited by Johnson, from Mortimer's *Husbandry*, which shows that it was common.

FINCH-EGG. Evidently meant as a term of reproach, being put into the mouth of

the railer Thersites. The meaning of it is by no means clear. Mr. Steevens says that a *finch's egg* is remarkably gaudy. If so, it may be equivalent to coxcomb. See *Tr. et. Cr.* v. 1. But what finch did Mr. Steevens mean? The chaffinch, bulfinch, and goldfinch, have all eggs of a bluish white, with purplish spots or stripes. There is no bird simply called a *finch*.

To FINE. To adorn, to make fine.

To *fine* his title with some shew of truth,
Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and
naught. *Hen. V.* i. 2.

In the following passage it seems to be put for to make an end of: *fine* was, and yet is sometimes, used for end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes,
To eat up error by opinion bred.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 527.

It can hardly mean to refine, as that word will not well bear the sense of to soften or relax.

FINELESS, for Endless; used by Shakespeare. *Fine* was formerly more used for end than it is now; as, *in fine*, etc.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

Othello, iii. 3.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. Coles has it, "*finew. Situs, mucor.*" Kersey explains it by mouldiness, or *hoariness*. See **HOAR**. Minshew derives it from *finegian*, Saxon, of the same signification. See also **VINEW**.

FINEW'D. Mouldy. "*Mucidus, situ sentus,*" Coles.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with
goare,

Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe,
and hoare. *Mirror for Mag.* p. 417.

See **FENOWED**.

FINGERS, SWEARING BY. A customary oath.

By these *ten ends of flesh and blood* I
swear. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.* K 2.

See **TEN COMMANDMENTS**.

FINSBURY. A manor, north of Moorfields, famous for the exercise of archers, now covered with buildings, except one spot; of which the following account is given:

In 1498, certain grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, etc. on the north side of

Chiswell-street, and called Bunhill, or Bunhill-fields, within the manor of *Finsbury*, were by the mayor and commonalty of London converted into a large field, containing eleven acres and eleven perches, now known by the name of the *Artillery Ground*, for their trainbands, archers, and other military citizens to exercise in. *Entick's Hist.* i. 441.

Stowe says it was called *Finsbury field*, and that here it was where they usually shot at twelvescore.

And givest such sarcenet surety for thy oaths,
as if thou never walk'd'st further than *Finsbury*. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

Because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the archers of *Finsbury*. *B. Jons. Every Man in H.* i. 1.

Nay, Sir, stand not you fix'd here, like a stake in *Finsbury*, to be shot at.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v. 6.

FIRCUG. A corrupted word, or false print, which criticism has not yet set right; it evidently means something dangerous. *Firecock* and *firelock* have been conjectured.

March off amain, within an inch of a *fircug*,
Turn me on the toe like a weathercock,
Kill every day a serjeant, for twelve months.

B. et Fl. Wit without M. ii. 1.

Either conjecture is better than nonsense.

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon; draco igneus.

It may be, 'tis but a glow-worm now, but
'twill

Grow to a *firedrake* presently.

B. et Fl. Begg. Bush, v. 1.

So Drayton;

By the hissing of the snake,

The rustling of the *fire-drake*.

Nymphidia.

Also a fiery meteor, particularly the *ignus fatuus*, or *Will o' the wisp*.

Who should be lamps to comfort out our way,
And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray.

Mis. of Inf. Mar. O. Pl. v. 109.

A moon of light

In the noon of night,

Till the *fire-drake* has o'ergone you.

B. Jons. Gips. Met. vol. vi. 79.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui, which lead men often in *flumina et praecipitia*.

Burt. Anat. Mel. p. 46.

Jocularly, for a man with a red face:

That *firedrake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me.

Hen. VIII. v. 3.

Some sort of fireworks appear also to have been so called. The following seems to describe a rocket:

— But, like *firedrakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton's Five Gallants.

The alchemist's man is called his *fire-drake*, probably from working so much in the fire:

— That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that pulls his coals.
B. Jons. Alc. ii. 1.

Fire-men were also called *fire-drakes*.

FIRE-NEW. Newly come from the fire: said originally of things manufactured in metal. Afterwards applied to all things new, as we now say, with less evident meaning, *bran-new*; which, however, is explained *brand-new*. The two words are thus brought together.

And with some excellent jests *fire-new* from the mint, you should have bang'd the youth into dumbness.
Twel. N. iii. 2.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert,
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Rich. III. i. 3,

A man of *fire-new* words, fashion's own knight.
Love's L. L. i. 1.

See also *Lear*, v. 3.

A FIRK. A trick, or quirk; or, perhaps, freak.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or by this light
I'll give your throat a slit.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 467.

Why this was such a *firk* of piety
I ne'er heard of. *Wits, O. Pl. viii. 498.*

To FIRK. To beat; said to be from *ferio*, Latin.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Hen. V. iv. 4.

— Nay, I will *firk*
My silly novice, as he was never *firk'd*
Since midwives bound his noddle.

Ram A. O. Pl. v. 466.

Mr. Steevens justly observed, that this word was so licentiously used, that it is not easy to fix its meaning.

To FIRM. To confirm. This usage should not, perhaps, be considered as obsolete, being employed by Dryden and Pope; but it would hardly be ventured by a modern writer.

Your wishes blest:
Jove knocks his chin against his breast
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jon. Masque of Aug. vi, 136.

Cynna, as Marius and the rest agree,
Firme the edict, and let it pass for me.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, F 3.

FIRST-BORN OF EGYPT. Dr. Johnson says that this is a proverbial expression for high-born persons; but it has not been met with, except in the following passage:

I'll go sleep, if I can; if I cannot, I'll rail
against all the *first-born of Egypt*.
As you l. it, ii. 5.

Perhaps Jaques is only intended to say, that, if he cannot sleep, he will, like other discontented persons, rail against his betters.

FISKE. A notorious cheat, connected with *Foreman*, and others. See *BRETNOR*. Often mentioned by Lilly the astrologer. Possibly the evil repute of his name might lead Beaumont and Fletcher to make *La Fiske* one of "five cheating rogues" (so described in the *dramatis personae*) introduced in the fourth act of the *Bloody Brother*. He is described as an astrologer,

— And then *La Fiske*,
The mirror of his time; 'twas he that set it.
Act iv. 1.

(viz. the astrological figure.)

In the next scene we find him dealing out the imposing jargon of astrology, to cheat his customer.

Fiske is also mentioned by Butler:

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by *Fisk*.
Hudibr. Part II. Cant. iii. l. 403.

Where the note tells us, from the information of Lilly aforesaid, that *Fiske* was born near Framlingham, in Suffolk, and that he died in the 78th year of his life; with a few other particulars.

FIT. A division of a song, or dance. In the former sense it is fully explained in the first volume of Dr. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. But what can it have to do with the following passage?

Well, my lord, you say so, in *fits*.
Tro. et Cr. ii. 3.

Mr. Steevens says, perhaps a quibble is intended. What quibble, it is not easy to guess; probably the reading should be, "it fits;" that is, it suffices, it satisfies us.

FIT OF THE FACE. A grimace, an affected turn of the countenance.

As far as I see, all the good our English Have got by the late voyage, is but merely *A fit* or two o' the face; but they are shrewd ones;

For when they hold them, you would swear directly

Their very noses had been counsellors
To Pepin or Clotharius, they keep state so.
Hen. VIII. i. 3.

A FITCHEW. A pole cat. *Fissau, Fr.*
Also *fitchat*, or *fitchet*.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, etc. — I would not care: but to be a Menelaus, — I would conspire against destiny.
Tro. et Cr. v. 1.

'Tis such another *fitchew*! — marry, a perfum'd one. *Oth. iv. 1.*

This animal was supposed to be very amorous; and Mr. Steevens tells us, that its name was often applied to ladies of easy or no virtue.

A FITMENT. An equipment, or dress.
— I am, Sir,

The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd. *Cymb. v. 5.*

FITTERS. Small fragments. A low, familiar word, said by Skinner to be derived from the German.

None of your piec'd companions, your pin'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with ev'ry flaw of weather.
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

They look and see the stones, the words, and letters,
All cut and mangled, in a thousand *fitters*.
Harr. Ariosto, xxiv. 40.

Cast them upon the rockes by the town walls, and splitted them all to *fitters*.
North's Plut. p. 338.

Only their bones, and ragged *fitters* of their clothes, remained. *Coryat, vol. i. p. 55.*

A FITTON. A fiction, or falsehood; how formed, I know not, unless by corruption from fiction.

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings. *B. Jon. Cynth. Revels, i. 4.*
To tell a *fittone* in your landlord's ears.
Gasc. Works, C 3.

To FITTON. To form lies, or fictions.

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* (or *fitten*), and to write devises of his own head.

Plut. Lives, by North, p. 1016. A.

FIVES, more properly **VIVES**; in French, *avives*. A disease in horses, little differing from the strangles.

Past cure of the *fives*, stark spoil'd with the staggers. *Tam. of Shr. iii. 2.*

For the *vives*, which is an inflammation of the kirkels between the chap and the neck of the horse, take, etc.

G. Markh. Way to get W. B. i. ch. 39.

FIXURE. Fixture, fixedness; that by which any thing is fixed.

The *fixure* of her eye has motion in 't,
As we are mock'd with art.

Wint. T. v. 3.

That is, the attachment of the eye, that by which it is fixed into the head, has motion; as a string, or some such contrivance.

— Rend and deracinate

The unity, and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Tro. et Cr. i. 3.*

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.

Drayt. Baron's W. Canto 1.

FLAGS. Our old play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. This originated, probably, from the situation of several of them on the Surrey side of the Thames; since, by this device, they could telegraphically inform those on the opposite shore, when there was to be a play. In Lent, of course, as there were no plays, there were no flags out. The Globe playhouse, with its flag, is delineated in Steevens's *Shakespeare*, edition 1778, at page 85 of the prefaces.

Nay, faith, for blushing, I think there's grace little enough amongst you all; 'tis Lent in your cheeks, the *flag's* down.

Mad World, O. Pl. v. 314.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common playhouse, to wait company.

Ib. p. 364.

Each play-house advanceth his *flagge* in the aire, whither quickly, at the waving thereof, are summoned whole troops of men, women, and children. *Curtain Dr. of the W. p. 47.*

FLAMED. Inflamed.

And, *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly,
He askt, who had that dame so foully dight.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list. *Coronation, by Shirley,*

(in *B. et Fl.*) Act ii.

— I am *flam'd*

With pity and affection; whether more!

Purslow's Honest Lawyer, C 1.

FLANNEL. A ridiculous expression for a Welchman, because Wales is famous for the manufacture of it. Flannel is

speciously derived from *gwlanen*, which means woollen. To this day, the very softest and most delicate flannel of this nation, is manufactured in Wales.

I am dejected, I am not able to answer the Welch flannel. *Mer. W. W.* v. 5.

Meaning Sir Hugh Evans. In the same scene Falstaff uses several similar characteristics of the Welchman:

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? Shall I have a coxcomb of *frize*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small combustible body, set on fire, and put afloat in a glass of liquor. The courage of the toper was tried in the attempt to swallow it flaming; and his dexterity was proved by being able to do it unhurt. Raisins in hot brandy were the commonest flap-dragons.

Thou art easier swallow'd than a *flag-dragon*. *Love's L. L.* v. 1.

The Dutch appear to have been famous for this feat:

— My brother

Swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman Does *flap-dragons*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 436.

Our Flemish corporal was lately choak'd at Delph [i. e. Delft, in Holland] with a *flap-dragon*. *Match at Midn.* O. Pl. vii. 383.

As candles' ends made the most formidable *flap-dragons*, the greatest merit was ascribed to the heroism of swallowing them. See **CANDLES'-ENDS**.

TO FLAP-DRAGON. To swallow whole, like a flap-dragon, or to be agitated in a liquid as that is: a word coined from the preceding.

But to make an end of the ship; to see how the sea *flap-dragon'd* it. *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3.

A FLAP-JACK. A pancake; some say, an apple puff; but we have below express authority for the former sense.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days, and more-o'er puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Pericles*, ii. 7. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 47.

And 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, *flap-jacks*, and pan-puddings, *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 353.

Untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-iack*, which in our translation is cald a *pancake*.

Taylor's Jack-a-lent, i. p. 115.

FLAPSE. A term of reproach, which I

have not seen, except in the following instance:

What, what! how now, ha? You are a *flapse* to terme my son so.

Brome, New Acad. Act iv. p. 81.

A FLASK OF ARROWS. Apparently a set of them.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask of arrows* featherd well.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 28.

FLAT-CAP. A term of ridicule for a citizen. In Henry the Eighth's time flat round caps were the highest fashion; but, as usual, when their date was out, they became ridiculous. Citizens of London continued to wear them, long after they were generally disused, and were often satirized for it.

Come, sirrah, you *flat-cap*, where be those whites?

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 304.

This the citizen resents, as a great insult.

Make their loose comments upon ev'ry word,
Gesture, or look I use; mock me all over
From my *flat-cap*, unto my shining shoes.

B. Jons. Every Man in H. ii. 1.

Trade? to the city, child,

A *flat-cap* will become thee.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's Fort. V. ult.

Wealthy *flat-caps*, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.

Marston's Dutch Court. ii. 1.

See the notes on the first passage; also Stowe's *Survey of London*, p. 545. ed. 1603.

In the Second Part of the *Honest Whore*, is a ludicrous oration, to prove that a *flat round cap* is fittest for a citizen, and extolling it highly. Among the rest, it is said,

Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns,

As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.

In another place,

The city cap is *round*, the scholar's square,
To shew that government and learning are
The perfect'st limbs i' th' body of a state.

See O. Pl. iii. 390. et seq.

FLATIVE. Windy, or rather causing wind.

We now say *flatulent*.

Eat not too many of those apples, they be very *flative*. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 235.

No other instance has been produced.

FLATING. Flat; applying the broadest side to the object. Shakespeare has *flatlong*. *Temp.* ii. 1.

Rogero never foyn'd, and seldom strake
But *flatling*. *Harr. Ariost.* xxxvi. 55.

Fell to the ground, and lay *flatling* there
a great while. *North's Plut.* p. 892.

Spenser has it somewhere, but I have
not marked the passage.

FLAUNTS. Fineries, gay attire that girls
flaunt in.

— Or how

Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence?

Winter's T. iv. 3.

A FLAW. A sudden gust of violent wind.
"It was the opinion," says Warburton,
"of some philosophers, that the va-
pours being congeal'd in the air by cold,
(which is the most intense in the morn-
ing) and being afterwards rarefied and
let loose by the warmth of the sun, oc-
casion those sudden and impetuous gusts
of wind, which were called *flaws*."
Thus he comments on the following
passage:

As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred *flaw*.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

What *flaws*, and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three
days.

B. et Fl. Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd
Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
Gust, and foul *flaws* to herdsmen and to herds.

Sh. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 425.

It appears that, in the Cornish dia-
lect, a *flaw* signifies primitively a *cut*.
Polwhele's Cornish Vocab. But it is
also there used in a secondary sense,
for those sudden or cutting gusts of
wind:

P. Are they not frequently exposed, how-
ever, [in Cornwall] to what they call *flaws*
of wind? T. Yes, and they sometimes prove
not only very boisterous, but very fatal in their
consequences. P. From whence are those cas-
ual winds called *flaws*? T. In the Cornish
vocabulary that term signifies *to cut*.

Theoph. Botanista, on Cornwall, p. 5.

He proceeds to derive the word from
the Greek; but $\phi\lambda\alpha\omega$ in Greek means
not to cut, but to crush or break. It
is usually derived from *flo*. Milton

uses it in this sense more than once.
See *Todd*.

In the following passage *flawes* is
unintelligible:

— A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the *flawes* of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 3.

Warburton proposed *flames*, which
has since been adopted, being found to
be confirmed by Sir W. Davenant, and
suiting the sense so exactly, *blister'd*
especially. The inversion of the letter
m seems to have produced the error.
Dr. Johnson rather petulantly rejected
the emendation; probably because it
came from Warburton.

A FLAWN. A custard; from the French,
flan. See *Menage*, in that word; and
Du Cange in *flato* and *flanto*. Cot-
grave renders the French *flans*, by
flawnes. See him in *Voc*.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with *flawns*
and custards stor'd,

Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a
lord.

Drayt. Nymphal. 6. pag. 1496.

Kersey defines it, "A kind of dainty,
made of fine flour, eggs, and butter;"
which is not exactly a custard, though
approaching to it.

FLEAK. A small lock, thread, or twist.
Johnson, who cites *More against*
Atheism for it. We find it also used
as a term of reproach from one woman
to another; in which case, it seems
that it can only mean, "little insigni-
ficant thing." Apparently the same as
flake, or nearly so.

Fie upon me! 'tis well known I am the mother
Of children, *scurvy fleak*! 'tis not for nought
You boil eggs in your gruel.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 450.

Mr. Steevens, in a note, says a *fleak*
of bacon means a *flitch*; so it may, but
what is that to the purpose? The word
is found also in the sense of a hurdle,
or grate; but that is equally remote.

To FLECK. To spot. German, Gothic,
and Danish.

And *flecked* darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth day's path-way, made by Titan's
wheels.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 3.

We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian
blood.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 538.

And full of gergon as is a *flecken* pye.

The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 235.

That is, "full of chattering as a *spotted mag-pie*."

All jag'd and frounst, with divers colours deckt,

They sweare, and curse, and drink till they be *fleck't*. *Mirror for Magist.* p. 292.

Fleck't sometimes meant drunk:

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleck't*. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 292.

FLEDGE, *adj.* for *Fledged*, *part.* Furnished with feathers.

And Shylock, for his part, knew that the bird was *fledge*; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.

Merch. of Ven. iii. 1.

Whose downy plumes, with happy augurre, Presage betimes what the *fledge* soul will be.

Proeme to Poole's Parnass.

There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large football, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings; but God, I hope, will that he shall be destroyed before he grow so *fledge*.

Disc. of Serpents, Harl. Misc. iii. p. 111.

To FLEDGE, *v.* To become fledged, to acquire feathers. Sometimes written *flidge*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, every houre *flidge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.

R. Greene, Harl. Misc. viii. 383.

To FLEER. To look with scorn and sly impertinence; much the same as to sneer. It is no longer in common use.

Tush, tush, men; never *fleer* and jest at me, I speak not like a dotard nor a fool.

Much Ado, v. 1.

You speak to Casca; and to such a man That is no *fleering* tell-tale.

Jul. Caes. i. 3.

A FLEER, *s.* made from the above. A sneer, a contemptuous look.

— Do but encave yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable
scorns

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face.

Othell. iv. 1.

FLEET. A small stream. Saxon. Fleet of ships, float, etc. are from the same origin.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes*.

Matthewes's Aminta, C.

In which lane standeth the Fleete, a prison-house, so called of the *fleet*, or water, running by it.

Stowe's Lond. p. 317.

To FLEET. To float. Saxon.

— Our sever'd navy too

Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sea-like. *Ant. et Cl.* iii. 11.

At length breakes down in raine, and haile, and sleet,

First from one coast, 'till nought thereof be drie;

And then another 'till that likewise *fleet*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. ix. 33.

This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean,

And wander to the unfrequented Inde.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 326.

Used as a verb active, for *to cause to float*:

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.

As you l. it, i. 1.

FLESH AND FELL. Muscle and skin. See **FELL**.

FLESHMENT. Pride, encouraged by a successful attempt; being *fleshed* with, or having tasted success.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit, Drew on me here again. *Lear*, ii. 2.

See *to flesh*, in 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 4.

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. *Flechier*, Fr. from *flèche*, an arrow.

Her mind runs sure upon a *fletcher*, or a bowyer: however, I'll inform against both; the *fletcher* for taking whole money for pieced arrows; the bowyer for horning the headmen of his parish, and taking money for his pains.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 378.

N. B. The extremities of bows were generally finished with horn.

It is unseemlie for the painter to feather a shaft, or for the *fletcher* to handle the pencil.

Euphues, Epist. Dedic. A 2. b.

Moreover, both the *fletcher* in makinge your shaft, and you in nocking your shaft, must take heede that two feathers equally runne on the bow.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 177.

FLEW'D. Having large hanging chaps, which, in a hound, were called *flews*.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung

With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

— The one of them call'd Jolly-boy, a grete And *large-flew'd* hound.

Arthur Golding's Ovid, b. iii. p. 33.

FLIBBERGIBBE. Used by Latimer for a sycophant.

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace my answer them thus.

Sermons, fol. 39.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET. The name of a fiend, mentioned by Shakespeare; and, though so grotesque, not invented by him, but by those who wished to impose upon their hearers the belief of his actual existence: this, and most of the fiends mentioned by Edgar in *Lear*, being to be found in Bishop Harsenet's book, cited below, among those which some Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, pretended to cast out, for the sake of making converts. The principal scene of this farce was laid in the family of Mr. Edmund Peckham, a Roman Catholic; and Dr. Harsenet, by order of the privy council, wrote and published a full account of the detection of it.

This is the foul fiend, *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock.
Lear, iii. 4.

See also Act iv. 1.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoherdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.

Harsenet, Decl. of Popish Impostures. Thou *Fleber-gibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch! Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch? *Heywood, in his Sixte Hundred of Epig.*

To FLICKER. To flutter.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens.

North's Plut. p. 834.

But there's another in the wind, some castrel That hovers over her and dares her daily, Some *flickering* slave. *B. et Fl. Pilgrim*, i. 1. With gaudy pennons *flickering* in the air.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 471.

It seems, in the next instance, to mean sparkling or flaming; but the speech is intentionally bombastical: Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire On *flick'ring* Phoebus' front. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Metaphorically applied to other motions. Dryden used the word.

FLICKER-MOUSE, or FLITTER-MOUSE; that is, fluttering-mouse. A bat.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rare mouse, And bird o' twilight; he has broken thrice.

* * * * *
Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse*, my fly.
B. Jon. New Inn, iii. 1.

The above sentences are at some distance from each other, but they are

spoken of the same person. The same author uses *flitter-mouse* also:

And giddy *flitter-mice*, with leather wings.
Sad Shep. ii. 8.

FLIGGE. Apparently for fledged.

Kill bad chickens in the tread,

Fligge, they hardly can be catch'd.

R. Southwell's Poems, 1st ed. p. 51.

A FLIGHT. A kind of arrow, formed for very long shots, well feathered, light, and flying straight.

O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and butt-shafts; but I can wound with a brandish, and never draw bow for the matter.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. v. 10.

Thus would he speake: I would at twelvescore pricks

Have shot all day an arrow of a pound,

Have shot the *flight* full fortie score and sixe.

Harringt. Ep. II. 78.

Also the sport of shooting with such arrows:

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*.

Much Ado, i. 1.

A *flight*, or *flight-shot*, was frequently spoken of as a measure of distance:

— Heart of chance!

To throw me now, within a *flight* o' the town,
Yorkshire Trag. sc. 8. Sh. Suppl. ii. 665.

The distance of a *flight-shot* is stated by Leland, in his *Itinerary*, to be about equal to the breadth of the Thames above London Bridge:

The passage into it at full sea is a *flite-shot* over, as much as the Tamise is above the bridge.

Vol. iv. p. 44.

The *flight* arrow, in the Latin of the middle ages, was called *flecta*, and was a *fleet* arrow, with narrow feathers. See Blount's *Tenures*; or the republication of them, entitled, *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, where it is said that, "*Ralph le Fletcher* held land of the king, by the service of paying *viginti flectas* (twenty *flights*) yearly at the exchequer." p. 110.

FLIM-FLAM, a reduplication of *flam*, meaning the same. An imposition, a lie. This word was not originally in *Johnson*, but has been introduced by Todd.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. L. Act ii.

These are no *flim-flam* stories.

Ozell's Rabelais, Prol. to B. II. vol. ii. p. iv.

In his *Catalogue of Imaginary Books*, he introduces also "the *flim-flams* of the law." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 50.

Affirming things which babies would scare believe; and all the magpies in a country would hardly vouchsafe to chatter such foolish *flim-flams* as they do.

Hosp. of Inc. Fooles, p. 3.

An ingenious and amusing modern book was entitled *Flim-flams*; but the author seems to mean by it, Satires. He coins also the verb to *flim-flam*, for to satirize. See *Brit. Crit.* vol. xxvii. p. 207.

A FLING, *s.* A slight, trifling matter; in the following proverb:

— England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick, and the gray
goose wing.

That is, England would be of no consequence, were it not for the bow and arrow. So explained by Fuller, in *Barkshire*, p. 85. 4to. ed.

A FLIRT-GILL. An arbitrary transposition of the compounded word *gill-flirt*, that is, a *flirting-gill*, a woman of light behaviour. See **GILL-FLIRT**.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*.
Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*.
B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv. 1.

Where, the last editor tells us, the second quarto reads *gill-flirts*. In another place we have it more at length:

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke
As I had been a maukin, a *flurt-gillian*.
Chances, iii. 1.

The *gilly-flower*, from the resemblance of its name to the word *gill-flirt*, was considered as an emblem of falsehood. Shakespeare says, "some call them nature's bastards." *Winter's T.* iv. 3. See the note there. More anciently they were called *gillofers* (see *Langham, Gard. of Health*, p. 281), and are oddly enough, though very truly, derived from *caryophyllum*; for from that word is formed *giroflée*, Fr. Whence *gillofer*, and, lastly, *gilly-flower*. Dr. Johnson hesitates between that etymology and the popular deduction of the word from *July-flower*, which in truth deserves no attention. *Gilly-flower* meant originally a pink.

To FLIT. To fly or fleet away.

For on a sandie hill, that still did *flitt*
And fall away, it mounted was full hie.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 5.
Alas, that cannot be, for he is *flit*
Out of this camp, withouten stay or pause.
Fairfax Tasso, v. 58.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See **FLICKER-MOUSE**.

FLIX. The flux, a well known disorder. What with the burning feaver, and the *flix*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.

Harringt. Ariost. xxxiii. 13.
The father of Publius lay sick of a fever and
of a bloody *flix*.

Acts, xxviii. 8. in the authorized version.

The change to *flux* was tacitly made, like many others of the same kind, early in the last century.

See *Grubb's* famous ballad of *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, for the situation to which St. George reduced the dragon.

FLORENTINE. A kind of made dish, for which there are three curious receipts in May's *Accomplished Cook*, p. 259, 260, and 261. Coles says, "*Florentine*, a made dish, *torta*;" but in the other part of his dictionary he renders *torta*, "a cracknell." One author says that custards were called *Florentines*; but he is not supported by others.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.

Wit's Interpreter, p. 23.
If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*,
By some late statute be created treason.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, v. 1.

The last editor, Mr. Weber, says it is "a kind of pie, differing from a pasty, in having no crust beneath the meat. A *veal Florentine* is a dish well known in ancient Scottish cookery." Dr. Jamieson confirms this, describing it thus: "a kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate, with a cover of paste." May's *Florentines* are made with or without paste.

FLORENTIUS. A knight, whose story is related in the first book of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle, on which his life depended. She is described as being

— The lothest wight
That ever man cast on his eye.
And under that description is alluded
to by Shakespeare:

Be she as foul as was *Florentius'* love.
Tam. Shr. i. 2.

FLOTE. Sea or waves. Saxon. The
same as fleet.

— They all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Temp.* i. 2.

To FLUCE. Apparently, for to flounce,
or plunge. Only found in these lines:
They flirt, they jerk, they backward *fluce*,
and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.

Drayton, Moonc. p. 513.

FLUITS wants explanation, in the follow-
ing passage:

— And now they sound
Tantara teares alarme, the *fluits* fight, fight
anew,
And there awhile the Romans fall to ground,
The cries and shouts of men to skies resound,
They fall, fall, flie, the *fluits*; downe, downe
the droms do crie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 169.

Probably it means flutes.

FLUSH. Ripe, full.

— The borders maritime
Lack blood to think on't; and *flush* youth revolt.
Ant. et Cl. i. 4.

— Now the time is *flush*,
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon A.* v. 5.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as
May. *Hamlet* iii. 3.

To FLUSH. To fly out suddenly, as a bird
disturbed.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.

Browne, Br. Past. l. iv. p. 83.

It is still retained as a sporting term:
When a woodcock I *flush*, or a pheasant I
spring. *Song.*

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes,
And often kiss'd, and often 'gan to tear.

A Lover's Complaint, Suppl. to *Sh.* i. 743.

FLY. A familiar spirit. Apparently a
cant term with those who pretended to
deal in magic, and similar impostures.
Of Dapper, in the *Alchemist*, it is said
that he wishes to have

A familiar

To rifle with at horses, and win cups.

The pretended necromancer, Subtle,
afterwards says,
If I do give him a familiar,
Give you him all you play for; never set him,
For he will have it.

He is answered,

You are mistaken, doctor,
Why, he does ask one but for cups and horses,
A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars.

B. Jons. Alch. Act i.

This is what is meant, when he
speaks, in the argument to the play, of
Casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of *flies*.

Arg.

He is instructed afterwards how to
keep and feed his *fly*. See Act v. sc. 2.

Fly also is used for a parasite:

— Courtiers have *flies*

That buzz all news unto them.

Massing. Virg. Mart. ii. 2.

So also Ben Jonson, who by *Mosca*
means the same; as well as his *Fly*, in
the play of the *Light Heart*. The al-
lusion is classical.

FOBEDAYS. Apparently, mysteries or
feasts.

Likewise Titus Livy writeth, that in the so-
lemnization time of the Bacchanalian *fobedays*
at Rome, etc. *Rabelais Engl.* B. iii. ch. 45.

Ozell says upon this, "If this be a
Scotch word for holydays, be it so."
The word, therefore, was Sir F. Ur-
quhart's; but Dr. Jamieson has it not.
Perhaps it is from *fow*; quasi, drunken
days. The original has only "es Bac-
chanales."

To FODE OUT, or FODE FORTH, WITH
WORDS. To keep in attention and ex-
pectation, to feed with words. Pro-
bably from *fodan*, Goth. the same ety-
mology as that of to feed. No dic-
tionary that I have seen acknowledges
this phrase; but it is in Capell's *School*
of *Shakespeare*, to which I own my
obligation for the last two of these ex-
amples.

In this meane time *with words* he *foded out*
The worthy earle, until he saw his men,
According as he bade them come about.

Harringt. Ariost. ix. 59.

In the original:

Il traditor *intanto dar parole*

Fatto gli avea, sin che i cavalli, etc. *St.* 65.

But the king alter'd his minde, and *foded* him foorth with faire words, the space of a year or more. *Danet's Communes*, Sign. Q 1.

Knoweyng perfectly that there he should bee *foded furth* which argumentes so long that be in a manner wery.

Stow's Annals, *Hen. VIII.* p. 183.

FOEMAN. A foe. Perhaps not altogether obsolete; once very common.

Desyr'd of forreine *foemen* to be known.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 29.

He presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

Fog. Rank strong grass. Used also in the northern counties, for latter grass. Ray defines it, "long grass, remaining in pastures till winter;" which agrees with Du Cange's definition of *fogagium*.

One with another they would lie and play, And in the deep fog batten all the day.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 512.

The thick and well grown fog doth matt my smoother slades. *Drayt. Pol.* 13. p. 924.

Fog-cheeses, in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass, as *eddish-cheeses*, in some other counties.

To Fog. To hunt in a servile manner; whence *pettifogger*; not from *petitogue*, as Grose conjectures; which words, probably, were never current in England. A soldier says to a lawyer, in reproach,

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he)

Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?

But to defend such things as thee,

'tis pity.

Counter-Scuffle, in *Dryd. Misc.* iii. p. 340.

To FOIL. To trample. Probably from *fouler*, Fr.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and foyle In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 33.

But the third she beare tooke overthrew, and foiled under hir feete.

Danet's Communes, Sign. M 2.

To FOIN. To push, in fencing. Skinner derives it from *poindre*, to prick; Junius, from *πονεω*; both very improbably. It seems to be more likely to have arisen from *fouiner*, to push for eels with a spear; which Menage says the Flemings used, having formed it from *fouine*, the harpoon or trident

with which it was done, that word being itself from *fuscina*, Latin.

To see thee fight, to see thee *foin*, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there.

Merry W. W. ii. 3.

Sir, boy, I'll whip you from your *foining* fence;

Nay, as I am a gentleman, I will.

Much Ado, v. 1.

Will he *foin*, and give the mortal touch?

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 132.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake

But flatling.

Harringt. Ariost. xl. 78.

— She lets us fight;

If we had no more wit, we might *foin* in earnest. *Shirley's Imposture*, iv. p. 47.

The word was in use in Chaucer's time.

A FOIN. A push of the sword or spear.

First six *foines* with hand speares.

Holingsh. p. 833.

Now he intends no longer so forbear,

Both hurleth out a *foyne* with force so maine.

Harringt. Ariost. xxxvi. 55.

FOISON, or FOIZON. Plenty, particularly of harvest. *Foison*, Fr. which Menage and others derive from *fusio*. See *Du Cange*.

All *foizon*, all abundance. *Temp.* ii. 1.

— As blossoming time,

That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings

To teeming *foyson*. *Meas. for M.* i. 5.

This passage has been thought corrupt; the word that most offends me in it, is *seedness*, which I would change to seeding. *Blossoming time*, I presume, means summer; but, without more alteration, the allusion is incorrectly applied.

Scotland has *foysons* to fill up your will

Of your mere own. *Macb.* iv. 3.

As our modern editions of Shakespeare undertake to give a corrected orthography, it is foolish that this word should in these places be spelt with *y*.

Fifteene hundred men, and great *foison* of vittels. *Holingsh.* p. 1613.

As the good seeds sown in fruitful soil

Bring forth *foyson* when barren doth them spoil. *Puttenham's Art of Poetry*.

Cartwright, whose play of the *Ordinary* was published in 1651, puts *foison* into the mouth of Moth, the antiquary, as an obsolete word, which in Shakespeare's time it certainly was not.

FOIST. A barge, or pinnace. From *fuste*, Dutch and French.

Yet one day in the year, for sweet 'tis voic'd,
And that is when it is the lord mayor's *foist*.
B. Jon. Epig. 134. *On the Famous Voyage*,
p. 287.

These are things that will not strike their
topsails to a *foist*; and let a man of war, an
Argosy hull, and cry cockles.

Philaster, v. p. 165.

That is, "They will not yield to an inferior vessel, and suffer a man of war, in which they are, to lie inactive, and in base traffic."

In an old poem, called *The Shippe of Safegarde*, 1569, it is used figuratively:

Even so the will and fansie vayne of man,
Regarding not the hasard of him selfe,

Nor taking heede his fleshly *foyst* to guide,
Full fraught with sin and care of worldly pelfe,
Makes no account of wether, winde, or tide.

Commandment was given to the haberdashers, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a *foyste*, granished with banners, like as they use when the maior is presented at Westminster.

Nich. Prog. of Eliz. 1. p. 1.

See **GALLEYFOIST**.

Foist meant also a sharper, and is, perhaps, derived from *to foist*, in the sense of to thrust in improperly, which is said to be from *fausser*, French.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson *foist*, you. You'll controll the point, you?

B. Jon. Every M. in his H. iv. 7.

This brave fellow is no better than a *foist*. *Foist*! what is that? A diver with two fingers; a pickpocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say cutting of purses and *foisting*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 113.

There is enough about *foysts* in R. Greene's *Theeves falling out*, etc. *Harl. Misc.* viii. p. 382, etc.

Thus also *foister*:

When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are food-sick faint, or heart-sick run their
waies. *Mirror for Magist.* 483.

TO FOIST. To cheat. From the above.

— Thou cogging,

Base, *foysting* lawyer, that dost set

Thy mind on nothing, but to get

Thy living, by thy damned pet-

tifogging.

Dryd. Misc. 12mo. iii. 339.

FOISTING-HOUND, or **CUR**. A small dog, of the lap-dog kind. A stinking hound.

And, alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 229.

As for shepherds' dogs, *foisting curs*, and such whom some fond ladies make their daily, nay nightly companions too, I shall pass over, being neither worthy to be inserted in this subject, nor agreeable thereto.

Gentl. Recreat. p. 23. 8vo.

Though it be a privilege of the lady Brach, "to stand by the fire, and stink," (*Lear*, i. 4.), and *to foist* sometimes bears a kindred sense, it is not quite clear that this name is so derived; yet it is probable enough, as given in contempt. Coles, indeed, decides it; having "A fysting (i. e. foisting) cur, *catellus graveolens*." *Dict.* See **FYST**.

IN FOLIO. In abundance, in a great style. The flint, the stake, the stone in *folio* flew, Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.

Fanshaw's Lus. 191.

FOLIOT, from the Italian, *Folletto*, or the French, *Follet*. An imaginary demon, supposed to be harmless.

Another sort of these there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call *Foliots* [but N. B. they have nothing nearer than *Folletto*] most part innoxious, Cardan holds; they will make strange noises in the night, howle sometimes pittifully, and then laugh again, cause great flame and sudden lights, fling stones, rattle chains, shave men, open doores and shut them, fling down platters, stooles, chests, sometimes appeare in likeness of hares, crows, black dogs, etc.

Burton, Ant. of Melanch. p. 48. ubi plura.

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly of people; *mote*, a meeting, *folk*, people, Sax. To which *folk-mote* they all with one consent Sith each of them his lady had him by.

Spens. F. Q. IV. 6.

FON. A fool; or **FOND**, in the northern dialect. Used by Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, though obsolete in his time.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to host,
All that is lent to love will be lost.

Spens. Sh. K. Feb. 69.

FOND. Foolish; from *fon*, quasi *fanned*, which may be found in Wicliffe. *Fond*, therefore, in the modern sense of tender, evidently implied, in its origin, a dotting or extravagant degree of affection.

— Thou *fond* mad woman,

Wilt thou conceal this dark conspiracy?

Rich. II. v. 2.

— Tell these sad women

'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,

As 'tis to laugh at them.

Cor. iv. 1.

To starve in full barns were *fond* modesty.

Honest W. Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 402.

He that is young thinketh the olde man
fond; and the olde knoweth the young man
to be a foole.

Euph. et his Eng. p. 9.

So also,

FONDNESS, and the other derivatives.

Fondness it were for any, being free,

To covet fetters, tho' they golden be.

Spens. Sonnet, 37.

See Johnson's *Dictionary*.

FOND, for Found. A license used in imitation of Chaucer.

And many strange adventures to be *fond*.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 8.

Used also for *tried*, on the same authority. See *Junius* on these words.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.

Id. F. Q. III. vii. 26.

FONE, for Foes. An obsolete form, frequently employed by Spenser; as

But ere he had established his throne,

And spred his empire to the utmost shore,

He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone*.

F. Q. II. x. 10.

He shook his golden mace, wherewith he
dare

Resist the force of his rebellious *fone*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 78.

FOOL. A personage of great celebrity among our ancestors, whose office in families is very fully exemplified in many of Shakespeare's plays. His business was to amuse by his jests, in uttering of which he had complete license to attack whom he pleased. The peculiar dress and attributes of the fool are fully illustrated by the plate subjoined to the first part of *Henry IV.* in Johnson and Steevens's edit. 1778. See also *BABLE*, etc. A few particulars will be sufficient on a subject so familiarized by perpetual recurrence. When Justice Overdo personates a fool, in the play of *Bartholomew Fair*, in order to spy out the proceedings of the place, he says he wishes to be taken for "something between a fool and a madman." Act ii. 1. This is literally the character, a fellow who, pretending folly, has still the audacity of a madman.

The license allowed to these privileged satirists was such, that nothing which they said was to be resented. "To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition," says Olivia to Malvolio, "is to take those things for bird-bolts, that you deem cannon bullets. *There is no slander in an allowed fool, tho' he do nothing but rail.*" *Tw. Night, i. 5.*

This license cannot be more fully exemplified, than by the Fool in *Lear*, who seems to us to carry his jests much too far.

Their dress is alluded to here:

— Or to see a fellow

In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.

Prologue to K. Hen. VIII.

And by Jaques, in *As you like it*, when he repeats that *motley's* the only wear, etc.

In the earliest attempts at dramatic exhibitions, a fool was an indispensable ingredient; and, like the Harlequin of the Italian theatre, he was always falling into mischief, and meeting the very persons he wished to avoid. Thus:

— Merely thou art death's *fool*,
For him thou labour'st by thy flight to shun,
And yet run'st toward him still.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

The fool was usually a part of great license and facility to the actor, who was allowed almost to fabricate his own part. See Hamlet's directions to restrain this abuse. The fool was always to be merry.

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano,
As stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.

Gra. Let me play *the fool*,
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.

Mer. of V. i. 1.

Hence the phrase of *playing the fool* seems to have arisen.

The *Lord Mayor's Fool* was a distinguished character of that class; and there was a curious feat which he was bound by his office to perform, in the celebration of the Lord Mayor's Day. He was to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard; a jest so exactly suited to the taste of the lower classes of spectators, that it was not easily made stale by repetition. This is alluded to here:

You have made shift to run into 't, boots and spurs and all, like him that leapt into the custard.

All's W. ii. 5.

He may perchance, in tail of a sherill's dinner, Skip with a rime o' the table, from new nothing, And take his *Almain* leap into a custard, Shall make my lady mayoress and her sisters Laugh all their hoods over their shoulders.

B. Jon. Devil's an A. i. 1.

Perhaps it is this custard which, in the *Staple of News*, is called, "*the custard politick*, the mayor's." *A.* ii. sc. 3. See PATCH, MOTLEY, etc.

FOOL-BEGG'D, *adj.* Absurd; so foolish that the guardianship of it might well be begged. See to BEG FOR A FOOL.

But if thou live to see like right bereft, This fool-begg'd patience will in thee be left.

Com. of E. ii. 1.

Qu. Should it not be "of thee," meaning "by thee?"

FOOL-HAPPIE. Unwittingly happy, fortunate rather than provident.

— And yet in doubt ne dares To joy at his fool-happie oversight.

Sp. F. Q. I. vi. 1.

Church conjectures fool-hardy, but that is not so well suited to the sense of the context.

FOOLS, FEAST OF. See the particulars of this ceremony in *Archaeologia*, xv. p. 225, etc.

FOOT, THE, OF A SONG. The burden of it. *Refraine*, in French.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is *the foot of some song* of triumph.

North's Plut. p. 11.

This strange version is from Amyot, not Plutarch; hence the absurd division of *Eleleu*, and the addition of an *f* at the end. There also he found the *refrain*, which he has translated *the foot*. It is curious to see how different are Plutarch's own words: — *Επιφωνεῖν δὲ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐλελεῦ, ιοῦ, ιοῦ τοὺς παρόντας ὧν τὸ μὲν σπεύδοντες ἀναφωνεῖν, καὶ παιωνίζοντες εἰώθασιν τὸ δὲ, etc.* *Vit. Thesei*, cap. 22. I am tempted to add the version of Amyot, as another curiosity: — "*Ele-leuf, iou, iou*: dont le premier est le cry et la voix dont usent ordinairement ceulx

qui s'entredonnent courage l'un à l'autre, pour se haster, ou bien est *refrain* d'un chant de triomphe."

FOOT-CLOTH. A cloth protecting the feet; i. e. housings of cloth, which hung down on every side of a horse, and were used for state at some times, and affected merely as a mark of gentility at others. Mr. Bayes's troops, in the *Rehearsal*, were usually dressed in *foot-cloths*, that the legs of the men might serve unperceived for the horses.

Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not? Say. What of that? Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honest men than thou go in their hose and doublets.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 7.

It was an ornament used in peace only, as ill suited to any but a slow and pompous pace:

Bees make their hives in soldiers' helmets, our steeds are furnished with *foot-cloths* of gold, instead of saddles of steel.

Alex. et Camp. O. Pl. ii. 131.

There is one Sir Bounteous Progress newly alighted from his *foot-cloth*, and his mare waits at door, as the fashion is.

Mad W. my Mast. O. Pl. v. 349.

It was long considered as a mark of great dignity and state:

— I am a gentleman,

With as much sense of honour as the proudest Don that doth ride on's *foot-cloth*, and can drop Gold to the numerous minutes of his age.

Shirley's Brothers, i. 1.

But beware of supposing the beast itself to be called *foot-cloth*, as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to "alight from his *foot-cloth*," as one might say "alighted from his saddle."

A *guarded foot-cloth* meant only a laced or ornamented foot-cloth:

— Ye can make

Unwholsome fools sleep for a *guarded foot-cloth*.

B. et Fl. Thierry, etc. Act v.

This puzzled Mr. Seward.

So in the *Case is altered*, by Ben Jonson:

I'll go in my *foot-cloth*, I'll turn gentleman.

Act iii. p. 356.

In, not *on*, as quoted in a note on *Rich. III.* to give more colour to the opinion that the horse himself was so called. It means only, I will go in that

state and pomp. So in the other passage cited for the same purpose:

— Thou shalt have a physician,
The best that gold can fetch, upon his *foot-cloth*.
That is, a genteel physician, who rides
on a *foot-cloth*, or with a *foot-cloth*
thrown over his saddle.

Yet, notwithstanding the parade of
the mule and *foot-cloth*, the fee of the
physician was miserably small. Howell
writes, in 1660,

Nor are the fees which belong to that pro-
fession — any thing considerable, where doctors
of physic use to attend a patient, with their
mules and *foot-cloths*, in a kind of state, yet
they receive but *two shillings* for their fee,
for all their gravity and pains.

Parly of Beasts, p. 73.

Hervey rode on horseback with a *foot-cloath*
to visit his patients, his man following on foot,
as the fashion then was, wch was very decent,
now quite discontinued. The judges rode also
with their *foot-cloaths* to Westminster-hall,
wch ended at the death of Sir Rob. Hyde, lord
ch. justice. And E. of Shaft. would have re-
vived it, but several of the judges, being old
and ill-horsemen, would not agree to it.

Aubrey, in Letters from Bodl. Libr. ii. 386.

FOOT-CLOTH-HORSE, or MULE. One of
those animals so ornamented, and prob-
ably trained on purpose for that ser-
vice; for a spirited horse would not
bear such an incumbrance, till recon-
ciled by much use.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth-horse* did
stumble,

And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughter house.

Rich. III. iii. 4.

Hast thou not kiss'd thy hand, and held my
stirrop?

And barehead plodded by my *foot-cloth-*
mule?

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

— Nor shall I need to try,
Whether my *well-grass'd*, tumbling *foot-*
cloth-nag,

Be able to out run a well-breath'd catch pole.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 473.

Mr. Steevens quotes it *well-greas'd*;
but the other is probably right.

FOR. Not inelegantly used instead of *since*,
or *because*.

— Then why should we be tender
To let an arrogant piece of flesh threat us,
Play judge, and executioner all himself,

For we do fear the law? *Cymb.* iv. 2.

And heav'n defend your good souls, that you
think

I will your serious and great bus'ness scant,

For she is with me.

Oth. i. 3.

Nor, *for* he swell'd with ire, was she afraid.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 19.

— And, *for* I know the minds
Of youth are apt to promise, and as prone
To repent after, 'tis my advice, etc.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 240.

Also, *for* fear of:

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.

B. et Fl. Captain, iii. 5.

— Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings —

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 416.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut
off his legs, *for* catching cold.

Euph. Eng. P 1.

Now the women are not permitted to come
into their temples (yet they have secret places
to look in thorow grates) partly *for* troubling
their devotions.

Sandy's Travels, p. 55.

His valour is commonly three or four yards
long, fastned to a pike in the end *for* flying
off.

Overbury's Char. I. 2. b.

The following passage, therefore,
ought not to be altered:

He's well wrought, put him on apace *for*
cooling.

B. et Fl. False One, iv. last line.

Where Mr. Sympson proposes and
prefers "*'fore* cooling."

FOR THE HEAV'NS. Merely a corrupted
orthography, instead of "*'fore the*
heav'ns," an oath.

I have determined that here shall be a pitch
field this day, we mean to drink, *'for the*
heav'ns.

Creede's Menaechmi. Sign. B 1.

Then boots, hat and band; some ten or
eleven pounds will do it all, and suit me, *'for*
the heavens.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H.
ii. 3.

FOR, or FORE, in compounds, had some-
times the force of expressing a con-
tradiction to the verb combined with it:
as, to *forbid*, is to bid not. See also
FORSPEAKE, FORTHINK, FORTEACH, etc.
Sometimes it had, on the contrary, an
intensive power, increasing the force
of the word; as, *forlorn*. In this way
it is no where so arbitrarily used, as
by Sackville, in his legend of *Buck-*
ingham, where it may be seen joined
with a multitude of words nowhere else
united with it. We find there, *forlet*
(much hinder), *foreirking* (much hat-
ing) *forfaint* (completely faint), *for-*
wander'd (quite wandering), *foregald*
(much galled), and many others,
not to be met generally in au-

thors of that time. Its use, as taken from *before*, is sufficiently known; as to *foredoom*, to condemn beforehand, etc. This prefix, in its various senses, was so freely employed, that I have not attempted to exhaust the instances of it, but have given ample specimens.

To FORAGE. To range abroad, which, Dr. Johnson says, is the original sense; but *fouirage*, the French source of it, is formed from the low Latin, *foderagium*, food: the sense of ranging, therefore, appears to be secondary, and is derived from the necessity of ranging far in foraging parties in quest of food.

— *Forage*, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.

K. John, v. 1.

To FORCE. To regard, or care for.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

For me I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. vol. i. p. 553.

Astolfo of their presence does not *force*.

Harringt. Ariost. xxii. 13.

See also xxiii. 27.

But when he many monthes, hopeless of his
recure,
Had served her, who *forced* not what pains
he did endure.

Romeus et Jul. Suppl. to *Sh.* i. 281.

In Spenser it sometimes means to strive:

Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.

F. Q. V. vi. 11.

Howbeit in the ende, preceiving those men
did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.

North's Plut. p. 327.

Also, to urge in argument:

C. Why *force* you this? Vol. Because, etc.

Cor. iii. 2.

Also, to stuff, the same as to *farce*,
q. v.; hence *forced* meat, still used
for stuffing.

He's not yet thorough warm, *force* him with
praises.

Tro. et Cr. ii. 3.

To what form, but that he is, should wit
larded with malice, and malice *forced* with
wit turn him?

Id. v. 1.

Also, to exaggerate:

With fables vaine my historie to fill,

Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.

Mirror for Magist. p. 521.

FORCE, s. The phrase "no *force* for that," is equivalent to the present one

of "no matter for that." Easily deducible from the above sense of the verb. No *force* for that, each shift for one, for Phallax will doo so. *Promos et Cass.* ii. 4. No *force* for that; who others doth deceyve, Deserves himselfe lyke measures to receyve.

Id. v. 4.

The skar there still remains,

No *force*, — there let it bee:

There is no cloud that can eclipse

So bright a sunne as shee.

Gascoigne's Praise of Fair Bridget, Percy's Reliques, ii. 142.

To FOREDO. To undo, to destroy; *fore* or *for*, with its negative power.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property *foredoes* itself.

Hamlet. ii. 1.

— This is the very night

That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite.

Othello. v. 1.

To lay the blame upon her own despair

That she *fordid* herself.

Lear, v. 3.

If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes,
A *fordonne* wight from dore of death might
raise.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 41.

Appointed by that mightie fairie prince,

Great Gloriane, that tyrant to *fordoo*.

Id. V. xii. 3.

Can I excuse myselfe devoid of faut,

Which my deare prince and brother had *for-*
donne. *Mirror of Magist. Porrex*, p. 79.

FOREDULLED. In this word it has its intensive power, it means much dulled.

— What well of tears may serve

To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eyes.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 170.

FORE-END. Former, or prior part. One end out of two.

— Pay'd

More pious debts to heaven, than in all

The *fore-end* of my time. *Cymb.* iii. 3.

It has been found in Bacon also. See *Todd*.

To FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent; that is, to *fend off*, or keep off.

There's no disjunction to be made, but by
(As heav'ns *forefend*) your ruin.

Winter's T. iv. 2.

When two vex'd clouds juttle, they strike out
fire,

And you, I fear me, war; which peace *fore-*
fend. *Jeronimo*, P. 1st. O. Pl. iii. 69.

It is most commonly used in such phrases as "Heaven *forefend*," "God, or some deity, *forefend*;" but in *Lear*, v. 1. *forefended* is put for prohibited.

FOREHAND is here used for previous.

— If I have known her,
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.

Much Ado, iv. 1.

FOREHAND SHAFT. An arrow particularly formed for shooting straight forward; concerning which Ascham says, that it should be big-breasted. His account is, however, rather obscure:

Agayne the bygg-brested shafte is fyte for hym *which shoteth right afore him*, or els the brest, being weke, should never withstande that strong piththy kinde of shootynge; thus the underhande must have a small breste to go cleane awaye out of the bowe, the *forehande* must have a bigge breste, to bere the great myghte of the bowe.

Toxophilus, Q 3.

He would have clapp'd i' the clout at twelve score; and carry'd you a *forehand shaft*, a fourteen, and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.

2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

FOREHEAD, HIGH. A high forehead was formerly accounted a great beauty, and a low one a proportionable deformity; so completely has taste changed in this respect.

Her eyes are grey as glass, and so are mine;
Aye, but *her forehead's low*, and *mine's as high*.

Two Gent. iv. 3.

For this is handsomeness, this that draws us
Body and bones: Oh, *what a mounted forehead*,
What eyes and lips, what every thing about her.

R. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, i. 1.

Her yvorie *forhead*, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table did itselſe dispred,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 24.

This is part of the description of a perfect ideal beauty:

Her *forehead smooth, full, polish'd, bright*
and *high*,

Bears in itself a graceful majesty.

Wit's Recreations, Sign. V 2. b.

Thus also Sir Philip Sidney describes the beautiful Parthenia:

For her great gray eye, which might seeme
full of her own beantie: *a large and exceedingly faire forehead*, with all the rest of her face and bodie, cast in the mould of noblesse, was yet so attired, etc.

Book I. p. 59.

A lady, jocularly setting forth her own beauty, enumerates,

— True complexion

If it be red and white, a *forehead high*.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 1.

Cleopatra, when full of jealousy, is

delighted to find that her rival has a *low forehead*:

Cleop. Her hair what colour?
Mes. Brown, Madam; and her *forehead*
As low as she would wish it.

Ant. et Cl. iii. 3. — 783. b.

(Said ironically, for much lower.)

The dialogue, perhaps, would be improved a little in spirit, if we might read it thus:

Mess. Brown, Madam. *Cleop.* And her *forehead*?

Mess. *As low as she could wish it.*

A *low forehead* is humorously mentioned as the most striking deformity of apes:

— We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles, or apes,
With *foreheads villainous low*.

Temp. iv. 1.

FOREHEND, v. To seize beforehand, or before escape could be made.

Doubleth her haste for fear to bee *forehent*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

The original editions had *for-hent*, but probably with the same meaning, or as intensive of *hent*.

FOREMAN, Dr. A pretended conjuror, who made his dupes believe that he dealt with spirits, to recover lost spoons, etc.; yet of such fame in his day, that it is said of a woman, much in fashion for selling cosmetics, that all women of spirit and fashion flocked to her,

More than they ever did to oracle *Foreman*.

B. Jon. Dev. is an Ass; ii. 8.

Cosmetics were also a part of his trade, and philtres, or love-potions:

I would say, thou hadst the best philtre in the world, and couldst do more than Madam *Medea* or *Dr. Foreman*.

Id. Silent Wom. Act iv.

He is mentioned in another passage in very bad company, some of whom were hanged, and all deserved it. See *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 2. He was a quack too. Mr. Gifford says, he was a poor stupid wretch; but it is plain that he was taken for a conjuror, and he was so, even by the famous astrologer Lilly. All the set were probably less fools than knaves. See Mr. G.'s note on the passage from the *Silent Woman*.

FORENENST. Opposite to, over against; *fore anenst*.

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore' he held

From Sangar's mouth, to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairf. Tasso, ix. 4.

To FORESAY. To foretell, or decree.

— Let ordinance

Come as the gods *foresay* it; howsoe'er
My brother has done well. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

To FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack;
to neglect.

Through other great adventures hetherto,
Had it *forslackt*. *Spens. F. Q.* V. xii. 3.

So also in the *View of Ireland*:

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, vol. viii. p. 305.

To FORESLOW. To delay, to loiter.

For yet is hope of life and victory;
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 3.

But by no means my way I would *forslow*,
For ought that ever she could do or say.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 15.

Forslow no time, sweet Lancaster, let's march.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 358.

See also *Harringt. Ariosto*, xli. 47.

Drayt. Polyolb. xii. p. 895.

FORFEITS IN A BARBER'S SHOP. It has been observed, in the word BARBER, that those shops were places of great resort, for passing away time in an idle manner. By way of enforcing some kind of regularity, and perhaps, at least as much to promote drinking, certain laws were usually hung up, the transgression of which was to be punished by specific forfeitures. It is not to be wondered, that laws of that nature were as often laughed at as obeyed.

— Laws for all faults,

But laws so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes

Stand like *the forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark.

Meas. for M. ii. 2.

Kenrick, with some triumph over Dr. Johnson for being deficient in so *important* a point of knowledge, produced the following, as a specimen of such rules, professing to have copied them near Northallerton, in Yorkshire:

Rules for seemly Behaviour.

First come, first serve—then come not late;
And when arrived keep your state;
For he who from these rules shall swerve,
Must pay the *forfeits*,—so observe.

1.

Who enters here with boots and spurs,
Must keep his nook; for if he stirs,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for ev'ry prick.

2.

Who rudely takes another's turn,
A forfeit mug may manners learn.

3.

Who reverentless shall swear or curse,
Must lug seven farthings from his purse.

4.

Who checks the barber in his tale,
Must pay for each a pot of ale.

5.

Who will or can not miss his hat
While trimming, pays a pint for that.

6.

And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half trimm'd away,
For will he, nill he, if in fault
He forfeit must in meal or malt.
But mark, who is already in drink,
The cannikin must never clink.

That they were something of this kind is most probable, though the above lines wear some appearance of fabrication; particularly in the mention of *seven farthings*, evidently put as equivalent to a pint of ale, but in reality the price of a pint of porter in London, when Dr. Kenrick wrote, and not at all likely to have been the price of a pint of ale, many years back. The language, too, has not provinciality enough for the place assigned. Objections might be made also to several of the expressions, if the thing deserved more criticism.

FORGETIVE; from to forge, in the sense of to make. Inventive, full of imagination.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

FORK. A fork was a new article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time, and the use of it was introduced from Italy.

Have I deserv'd this from you two? for all
My pains a court to get you each a patent?
Gilt. For what?

Meerc. Upon my proje: the *forks*.

Sle. *Forks*? what be they?

Meerc. The laudable use of *forks*

Brought into custom here, as they are in *Italy*,
To th' sparing o' napkins.

B. Jon. Devil's an Ass, v. 4.

Hence travellers are often remarked for their use of them:

And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier,
As much as the *fork-carving* traveller.

B. et Fl. Qu. of Cor. iv. 1.

— Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver *fork* at meals,
The metal of your glass; (these are main
matters

With your *Italian*). *B. Jon. Fox*, iv. 1.

This grand improvement is announced with prodigious form by the memorable traveller, Coryat:

Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe always at their meals use *a little forke* when they eat their meate.

He then details the manner of using it, the materials of which it was composed, the extraordinary delicacy of the Italians about touching the meat with their fingers; and relates that a friend of his called him "a table *furcifer*, only for using *a forke* at feeding, but for no other cause." *Coryat's Crudities*, vol. i. p. 106. repr. of 1775.

TO FORLEND. To give up.

As if that life to losse they had *forlent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly
spent. *Spens. F. Q.* IV. iii. 6.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squyre,
That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*,
And with proud envy, and indignant yre,
After that wicked Foster fiercely went.

Id. III. iv. 47.

Church conjectures that it means, in the latter of these citations, *mistook*; but it is plain that the sense is the same as in the other, if we compare it with III. i. 18. Arthur and Guyon went after the lady, "in hopes to win thereby most goodly meade, the fairest dame alive;" but Timias, giving up that prospect to his lord, went after "that foule Foster."

FORLORN, *s.* A forsaken, destitute person; from *for*, intensive, and *lorn*. Mr. Todd has found it also in the *Tatler*, otherwise it might have been referred to man, in the preceding line.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.

3 Hen. VI. iii. 3.

As a participial adjective, deprived:
And when as night hath us of light *forlorn*.

Sp. Sonnet, 86.

Shakespeare has ludicrously used it to signify thin, diminutive:

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions were,
to any thick sight, invisible; he was the very
genius of famine.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

FORLORE. The same as *forlorn*.

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 21.

Also as a verb, forsook:

Her feeble hand the bridle reins *forlore*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 1.

FORMAL. Sober; having the regular form and use of the senses; opposed to mad.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy pray'rs,
To make of him a *formal* man again.

Com. of E. v. 1.

She had just before said, more expressly, that she would keep him "till she had brought him to his wits again."

Why this is evident to any *formal* capacity.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

In a right form, an usual shape:

— If not well,

Thou should'st come like a fury crown'd with
snakes,

Not like a *formal* man. *Ant. et Cl.* ii. 5.

Thus, "the *formal* vice, iniquity," means the regular, customary vice.
Todd, 7. See **INIQUITY**.

FORMALLY. In the form of another, in a certain form.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 376.

A subtile net, which only for that same
The skilfull Palmer *formally* did frame.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 81.

Formerly is also read in that place.

FORPINED. Pined, or wasted away.

He was so wasted and *forpined* away,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 57.

FORRAY. A plundering incursion on a neighbouring enemy.

A band of Britons ryding on *forray*,
Few days before, had gotten a great pray
Of Saxon goods. *Spens. F. Q.* III. iii. 58.

This species of warfare has been lately much illustrated by the writings of Sir Walter Scott. William of Deloraine, a stout moss-trooper, says to a monk,

Penance, father, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one;
For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to patter an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a border *foray*.

Lay of Last Minstr. II. St. 6.

To FORRAY. To ride on such an incursion, to ravage.

For, that they *forrayd* all the countries nigh,
And spoil'd the fields, the duke knew well before.

Fairf. Tasso, lx. 42.

To FORSHAPE. To render misshapen.

Out of a man into a stone

Forshape. *Gower, de Conf.*

To FORSLACK, the same as to *foreslow*.
To delay.

Through other great adventures hethertoo
Had it *forslackt*.

Sp. F. Q. V. xii. 3.

To FORSPEAK. To forbid. All these words are written indifferently with *for* or *fore*.
Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars.

Ant. et Cl. iii. 7.

Thy life *forspoke* by love.

Arraignm. of Paris, 1580. quoted by Steevens.

Also to bewitch, or destroy by speaking:

Their hellish power, to kill the ploughman's seed,

Or to *forspeake* whole flocks as they did feed.

Drayt. Her. Epist. p. 301.

— Urging

That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,

Forespeakes their cattle, doth bewitch their corn,

Themselves, their servants, and their babes at nurse.

Witch of Edmonton.

They are in despaire, snrely *forespoken*, or bewitched.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 203.

FORSPENT. Worn away.

With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes *for-spent*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 34.

To FORTEACH. To unteach, to contradict.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred thinges, and holy heastes *fortaught*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 15.

To FORTHINK. To think against, or to repent.

Therefore of it be not to bolde,

Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art olde.

Interlude of Youth.

So used by Spenser also:

And makes exceeding mone, when he does
thinke

That all this land unto his foe shall fall,
For which he long in vaine did sweat and swinke,

That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.

F. Q. VI. iv. 32.

FORTHRIGHT, s. A straight or direct path;
from right forth, straight on.

— Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders.

Temp. iii. 3.

— If you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct *forth-right*,
Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you hindmost.

Tro. et Cr. iii. 3.

"Master *Forthright*, the tilter," is, therefore, the same as Master Straight-forward.

Meas. for M. iv. 3.

FORTHY. Therefore, on that account.
A Chaucerian word.

Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 14.

— For the looseness of thy youth art sorry,
And vow'st *forthy* a solemn pilgrimage.

Drayt. Ecl. 6. p. 1412.

So it was in the old editions; in the oclavo "therefore" is substituted as equivalent. It is plain by Mr. Capell's qu.? in his *School of Shaksp.* p. 102, that he did not understand the word. In p. 211 he also prints it as two words.

FORTITUDES and FORTUNATES. Astrological terms for favourable planets.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and *fortunates*,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 147.

The FORTUNE, a playhouse in Golden Lane, near Whitecross Street, where is still a small street, called Playhouse Yard. Alleyn the player, the founder of Dulwich College, bought the lease, and rebuilt the playhouse in 1599. By some extracts from his accounts, preserved by Dr. Birch, it appears that it cost him on the whole L 880.

I took him once in the two-penny gallery at the *Fortune*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.

Then I will confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the *Fortune* and *Red Bull*.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 155.

The Fortune was destroyed by fire about the time when the same fate be-

fell the Globe on the Bank-side. Speaking of Vulcan's rage against the former, Ben Jonson says,

— *Fortune*, for being a whore,
'Scap'd not his justice any jot the more,
He burnt that idol of the revels too.

Execrat. upon Vulcan, vol. vi. p. 410.

There is a view of its front towards Golden Lane, with a plan of the adjacent streets, in *Londina Illustrata*. It has no appearance of a theatre, except the king's arms against the wall.

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* To happen.

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*.

Two Gent. v. 4.

How *fortuneth* this foule uncomely plight?

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 14.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood,

A ramping lyon rushed suddenly.

Id. ib. I. iii. 5.

Not now in use, though found by Todd in *Pope* and *Evelyn*.

FORTUNE MY FOE. The beginning of an old ballad, probably a great favourite in its time, for it is very often mentioned. Yet it does not appear that any complete copy of it is extant.

O most excellent diapason! good, good;
it plays *fortune my foe* as distinctly as may be.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 188.

Take heed, my brother, of a stranger fortune
Than e'er you felt yet; *fortune my foe's* a
friend to it.

B. et Fl. Custom of Country, i. 1.

Mentioned also in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, and several other places specified in the notes to the above passages.

Mr. Malone has recovered the first stanza of it, which may lead to the rest; it is this:

Fortune my foe, why dost thou frown on me?
And will my fortune never better be?
Wilt thou, I say, for ever breed my pain?
And wilt thou not restore my joys again?

It does not appear in any of the common collections. The first line is quoted in *Fragmenta Regalia*, by Sir Rob. Naunton.

FORTY-PENCE. The sum commonly offered for a small wager; for the same reason that several law fees were fixed at that sum, viz. 3s. 4d.; because, when money was reckoned by pounds, marks, and nobles, *forty-pence* was just the half noble, or the sixth of a pound.

How tastes it? is it bitter? — *forty pence*,
no. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 3.

That is, "*I will lay forty pence* it does not."

Wagers laying, etc. — *forty pence* gaged against a match of wrestling.

Green's Groundw. of Coneycatch.

I dare wage with any man *forty-pence*.

The longer thou livest, etc.

See TEN GROATS, which was another current term for the same sum.

FORWASTED. Much wasted, or wasted away. *For*, intensive.

'Till that infernal seed with foul uprore,

Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 5.

FORWEARIED. Much wearied. *For*, intensive.

— Whose labour'd spirits,

Forweary'd in this action of swift speed,

Crave harbourage within your city walls.

K. John, ii. 1.

Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight

From loftie steed, and down to sleepe me layd.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 13.

FORWORN. Much worn. See *FOR*.

A silly man, in simple weeds, *forworn*,

And soild with dust of the long dried way.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 35.

FOSTER, or FORSTER. A contraction of *forrester*, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser.

Lo where a griesly *foster* forth did rush,
Breathing out beastly lust her to defyle.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 17.

So also St. 18. and III. iv. 50. The word is found in Chaucer, and the romance of *Bevis of Hampton*.

And forty *fosters* of the fee

These outlawes had yslaw.

Ballad of Adam Bell, etc.

Explained by Percy, "*forresters* of the king's demesne." *Reliques*, vol. i. *Glossary*.

FOTIVE. Nourishing, invigorating; from *foveo*.

— If I not cherish them

With my distilling dues, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.

T. Carew's Coelum Britann. 4to. 1633. C 4.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. Coles has, "to *fouch* [among hunters] *cervum* in *quatuor partes dissecare*,"

When he is to present some neighbouring gentleman, in his master's name, with a side

or a *fouch*, hee has an excellent art in improving his venison to the best.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 45.

FOUL CHIVE HIM. Evil success attend him, ill may he succeed. See **CHIEVE**, where this should have been added, had it been noted in time.

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.

B. et. Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i. 3.

"Ill mote he *cheve*," is in Chaucer. *Cheve*, *chieve*, and *chive*, are only different forms of the same word, *chevir*, old French; and still existing here as a provincial word, to prosper. "Unlawful *chievances*," cited by Todd from Bacon, are clearly "illegal profits." *Chevin* means succeeded, in Scotch. See *Jamieson*.

FOULDER, s. Evidently put for lightning, in this line:

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.

Baldwin, in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 389.

Which enables us to decide upon the meaning of the following word in Spenser.

FOULDRING. Flaming, as lightning; from the old French, *fouldroyant* (now *foudroyant*), of the same signification.

Seem'd that loud thunder with amazement great,

Did rend the ratling skies with flames of *fould'ring* heat. *Spens. P. Q.* ll. ii. 20.

Church, in his edition of the *Fairy Queen*, proposes *smouldring* for *fould'ring*, in that passage; though he confesses that all the editions are against him. Mr. Todd, in Johnson's *Dictionary*, rightly rejects the emendation. *Fouldre* (now *foudre*) properly meant lightning.

FOUNDED, for Confounded. To *dumb-found* is still used sometimes, and means to confound so as to take away the use of speech.

What, George a Greene, is it you? a *plague found you*. *George a Gr.* O. Pl. iii. 51.

FOUR PRENTICES. See **PRENTICES**.

FOX. A familiar and jocular term for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of *fox*, Except, O signieur, thou do give to me Egregious ransom. *Hen. V.* iv. 4.

What would you have, sister, of a fellow

that knows nothing but a basket-hilt, and an old *fox*, in it? *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, ii. 6.

— To such animals

Half-hearted creatures as these are, your *fox* Unkenneld, with a cholerick ghastly aspect, Or two or three comminatory terms Would run, etc. *Id. Magn. Lady.* i. 1.

Your "fox unkenneld," means, I fancy, your sword drawn.

— O, what blade is it?

A Toledo, or an English *fox*.

White Dev. O. Pl. vi. 370.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox*, as draw it in earnest.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 382.

— Put up your sword,

I've seen it often, 'tis a *fox*. *Jac.* It is so.

B. et Fl. Captain, iii. 5.

This, and the preceding quotation, seem to prove that a *fox* was not a cant term, in this sense, but a specific name for some kind of blade manufactured in England; perhaps with the steel browned, which might give occasion to the name: or it might be named from the inventor. "Old *foxes* are good blades." *Brome, Engl. Moor.* ii. 2.

To Fox. To make drunk; a cant term.

Shakespeare your Wincot ale hath much renown'd,

That *fox'd* a beggar so. *Epigr. by Sir Ast. Cockayne*, quoted on *Tam. Shr.* Induct.

Your Dutchman, when he's *fort*, is like a fox,

For when he's sunk in drink, quite earth to a man's thinking,

'Tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest.

B. et Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii. p. 363.

Faith, and so she may, for 'tis long ere I can get up, when I go *fox'd* to bed.

Hog, etc. O. Pl. vi. 398.

FOX I' TH' HOLE. An old Christmas game, twice mentioned by Herrick, in the same words, but not once explained.

Of Christmas sports, the wassell boule,

That's tost up, after *fox i' th' hole*.

Hesper. p. 146. Also p. 271.

FOYSON. See **FOISON**.

FOYST. See **FOIST**.

FRACTED. Broken. Lat.

His heart is *fracted*. *Hen. V.* ii. 1.

— His days and times are past,

And my reliance on his *fracted* dates

Hath smit my credit. *Timon of A.* ii. 1.

A FRAIL. A sort of slight basket, of rushes, or matting, particularly those

wherein raisins, figs, etc. are packed. Skinner derives it from *fragli*, Ital. There was also *frayel*, and *fraiau*, in old French. See *Roquesfort*. Coles, in his *English Dict.*, sets down a frail as a certain weight of raisins, viz. about 70 pounds. So also *Blount*, *Glossogr.* See *Cabas*, in *Cotgrave*.

It is here quibbled on:

A plague of figs and raisins, and all such frail commodities, we shall make nothing of them. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl. iv. 229.

Wisely you have picked a raison out of a *fraile* of figges. *Lyly*, *Mother Bombie*, iv. 2.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart,

Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.

B. et Fl. Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,

Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.

Mirror for Mag. p. 482.

FRAIMENT. See FRAYMENT.

FRAMPOLD, spelt also FRAMPUL, FRAMPAL, etc. Vexatious, saucy, pert. Capel derives it from the custom of *franc-pole*, or *free-pole*, in some manors, by which the tenants had a right to the wood of their fence, and all that they could reach with their hatchets. This right, he adds, gave rise to many litigious suits; and hence the meaning of the word. *Glossary to Sh.* The fault of this derivation is, that it gives too local an origin to a general word; for the law books speak of that custom as peculiar to the manor of Writtle, in Essex. It is, however, as good as any that has been given.

Frampole fences are said by Jacob to be such as the tenants of that manor set up against their lord's demesnes; with the privilege above mentioned. *Law Dict.* But chief justice Brampton, when he was steward of the manor, could not satisfy himself as to the origin of the word. The Saxon has been tried, and frempul, *useful*, proposed; but the word is really fremful, which will not do. *Franc-pole* is nearer, and there is certainly something contumacious in setting up such fences. Ray would bring it from fram, *from*, in Saxon. See *Todd*.

He's a very jealousy man, she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart!

Mer. W. W. ii. 2.

Nay, hilts I pray thee; grow not *fram-pull* now. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, ii. 4.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*?

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iii. p. 291.

FRANCH, *v.* Apparently for to eat, or crush with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Where through a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.

Baldwine, in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 408.

FRANCIS, St. Spenser mentions St. Francis's fire as a disorder: he probably means St. Antony's fire, or erysipelas; but why he gives it to St. Francis, I have not learned. Minshew and Cotgrave make it St. Antony's, as usual. The latter gives *feu St. Marcel*, as another French name for it, and "*feu Martial*." The old English term for it was *the rose*. Anciently it was called *sacred fire*; so in modern language it has been given to saints.

All these and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling splene, and frenzy raging rife,
The shaking palsey, and *St. Fraunces'* fire.
F. Qu. I. iv. 35.

FRANION. An idle, loose, and licentious person. Of uncertain etymology. *Faineant* has been conjectured, but in that the *r* is wanting.

Might not be found a francker *franion*,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 37,
As for this ladie which he sheweth here,
Is not, I wager, Florimell at all,
But some fayre *franion*, fit for such a fere.
Id. V. iii. 22.

— But, my *franion*, I tell you this one thing,

If you disclose this, I will, etc.
Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 210.

This gallant, I tell you, with other lewd *franions*,

Such as himsele, unthrifty companions.

Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, sign. F.

FRANK, *s.* A place to fatten a boar in; a sty. Cotgrave gives *franc*, as the name for it in French also.

Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

How he may wracke his tythes to a higher rate, and then feed at ease, like a boare in a *frank*. *Lenton's Leas.* Char. 15.

Also, as an adjective, *well fed*. See *Todd*.

To FRANK. To fatten boars, or any other animals. Skinner quotes Higgins for *frank'd fowl*, in whom alone, he says, he had found the word. To shut up in a sty.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repay'd, He is *frank'd* up for fattening for his pains.

Rich. III. i. 3.

— In the sty of this most bloody boar, My son, George Stanley, is *frank'd* up in hold.

Id. iv. 5.

FRANKLIN, s. A freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, or villain, but not a gentleman. But the usage varied.

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman? let boors and *franklins* say it, I'll swear it.

Wint. Tale, v. 2.

There is a *franklin* in the wilds of Kent hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

— Provide me presently

A riding suit, no costlier than would fit

A *franklin's* housewife. *Cymb. iii. 2.*

In the following, it seems to mean a kind of waiting gentleman, or groom of the chambers:

But entered in a spacious court they see, etc. Where them does meet a *franklin* faire and free, And entertaines with comely courteous glee.

Spens. F. Q. i. x. 6.

Thus low was the estimation of a *franklin*, in the reign of Elizabeth. In earlier times he was a personage of much more dignity, and seems to have been distinguished from a common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions. Chaucer's *frankelein* is evidently a very rich and luxurious gentleman; he was the chief man at the sessions, and had been sheriff, and frequently knight of the shire. See *Cant. Tales, v. 333.* and Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon it.

FRANKLIN, proper name. One of the most notorious of the gang of quack astrologers, who were concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. He is described as "a swarthy, sallow, crook-backed fellow, as sordid in his death as pernicious in his life." He was purveyor of the poison, and was hanged with Mrs. Turner.

To FRAP. To strike. French.

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. sign. B b 3.

Other instances have not been noted; but Spenser has *affrap*, an evident compound of this. See *AFFRAP*.

A FRAPLER. Probably a striker, or quarreller; from *frapper*, French. The above use of *frap* makes this the more probable: also *fripler*: from *friplier*.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, impolish'd, a *frapler*, and base.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 3.

Bullokar and Coles have a *frape*, for a mob; but I know no other authority, and of these, the latter probably copied from the other.

To FRAY. To frighten, or terrify.

She does so blush, and fetches her wind so short, as if she were *fray'd* with a sprite: I'll fetch her.

Tro. et Cr. iii. 2.

He that retires not at the threats of death,

Is not, as are the vulgar, slightly *frayed*.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 255.

Awaite whereto their service he applies

To aide his friends, or *fray* his enemies.

Spens. F. Q. i. i. 38.

FRAYMENT, from the preceding. A fright.

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults, bringeth age over all things.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom. sign. C.

FREATES, (probably frets,) in a bow or arrow. Weak places, which are likely to give way.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creeping and encreasing in those places in a bowe, which be much weaker than other.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 156.

Freates be first little pinches, the which when you perceave, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye, and never encrease farther into *freates*.

Ibid.

With much more on the same subject.

FREMBD, corrupted from *fremd*, which, in Saxon and Gothic, signified a stranger, or an enemy, as *hostis*, originally, in Latin. It also signifies a stranger, in modern German. "Haud dubie operarum errore *feinde* legitur pro *fremde*, nam in Graeco est *ξείνοισι*." *Beck. Com. Philol. Lips. tom. i. p. 99.*

As perjur'd cowards in adversitie

With sight of feare from friends to *fremb'd* doe flie. *Pembr. Arcadia, B. i. p. 87.*

In the visions of Pierce Ploughman a similar expression is used, though with more correct orthography:

To friend ne to *fremed*. v. 79.

Fremyt is used in the same sense by Gavin Douglas. See *Skinner* and *Junius*. From the same origin is Spenser's *frenne*, and his phrase is evidently of the same proverbial cast as those above cited.

So now his friend is changed for a *frenne*.

Shep. Kal. April, v. 28.

The original commentator on the *Shepherd's Kalendar*, who was probably Spenser himself, supposes it a contraction of *forrene*, but he is evidently mistaken. It was not necessary that Spenser, or his friend, should know the Saxon origin. We may observe, that Warton conjectured this E. K. to be Edward King. *Observations on Spenser*, vol. i. p. 42. Some have supposed it to be E. Kerke; others his known friend, Gabriel Harvey.

FRENCH CROWN. This was a most tempting word for equivocation, as it might mean three things:— 1. The crown of a Frenchman's head; 2. A piece of French money; 3. The baldness produced by a disease, supposed to be French. Shakespeare puns upon that and *dollars* together:

I have purchas'd as many diseases under her roof, as come to— 2 *Gent.* To what, I pray? 1 *Gent.* Judge. 2 *Gent.* To three thousand *dollars* (or *dolours*) a year. 1 *Gent.* Ay and more. *Lucio.* A *French crown* more.

Meas. for M. i. 2.

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play barefac'd.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 2.

Indeed the French may play twenty *French crowns* to one, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders: but it is no English treason to cut *French crowns*, and tomorrow the king himself will be a clipper.

Hen. V. iv. 1.

Were they but *crowns of France*, I cared not, For most of them their natural country rot I think possesseth; they come here to us So pale, so lame, so lean, so ruinous.

Donne, Eleg. xii. 23.

Speaking of some money he was to pay.

FRET. A narrow frith or strait of the sea; contracted from *fretum*, Latin, not from *fretting*.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea.

Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 462.

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar.

I did but tell her she mistook her *frets*, And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering, When, with a most impatient dev'lish spirit, *Frets* call you these? said she, I'll fume with them. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

To this Hamlet alludes, when he says, "Though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me." *Hamlet* iii. 2.

Musician he will never be (yet I find much music in him) but he loves no *frets*.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 258.

These means, as *frets* upon an instrument, Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.* Suppl. i. 539.

The term is still in use with practical musicians.

FRICACE. A sort of medicine, probably intended to be rubbed upon the part diseased; from *frico*.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and *fricace*.

B. Jons. Fox, ii. 2.

He calls it an oil; *olio del Scoto*. It is mentioned often afterwards in the same play as the *fricace*.

To FRIL. To turn back in plaits; perhaps from *furl*. As also the frill of a shirt.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *fril'd* back to his neck.

Knolles, ut *supr.* 516.

FRIM. Rich, thriving; said to be a northern word. From *freom*, strong, Saxon.

Through the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisure.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

So also *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 925.

FRIPLER, for *fripiet*, the same as *fripper*. A broker, or pawnbroker. See *Cotgrave*, under *fripiet*, which he renders, "a *fripiet*, or broker," etc. That it is put for a pawnbroker in the following passage, is clear, from the mention of lavender. See **LAVENDER**.

Is gathered up with greediness before it fall to the ground, and bought at the dearest, though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Green's Arcadia*, p. 13. in *Heliconia*, vol. i. or p. 157, in *Cens. Lit.* vol. vii.

A FRIPPER. One who sells old clothes, a broker.

Tailors, *frippers*, brokers.

Mons. D'Olive, 1606.
Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker.
Ibid.

A FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop. *Friperie*, Fr.

Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!

Cal. Let it alone, thou fool, it is trash.

Trin. O ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Temp.* iv. 1.

So Massinger:

Enter Luke, with shoes, garters, fans, and roses.

G. Here he comes, sweating all over:
He shews like a walking *frippery*.

City Madam, i. 1.

Hast thou forsworn all thy friends i' the Old Jewry? or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? yet if thou dost, come over and but see our *frippery*, change an old shirt for a whole smock with us.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in his H. i. 2.

FRITH. A high wood. So explained in Drayton's notes to his *Polyolbion*. The origin is supposed to be Welch, in which language it has other senses. See *Todd*.

To lead the rural routs about the goodly lawns,
As over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.
Book xi. p. 862.

FRITH, MARY. The real name of a woman, much celebrated under the denomination of *Moll*, or *Mall*, *Cutpurse*. She is the heroine of the old play by Middleton, entitled the *Roaring Girl*; and from her fame it is more likely that she is alluded to by Butler, than Mary Carlton, whom Dr. Grey supposes to be the person, in his note on this line:

As Joan of France, or English *Mall*.

Hud. i. ii. 368.

Mary Carlton was, indeed, also famous in her day, though in a much less degree. A modern editor of *Hudibras* adopts Granger's idea and description of *Mary Frith*: "She assumed the vices and attire of both sexes, and distinguished herself as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods. She had the honour of robbing no less a personage than General Fairfax, upon Hounslow Heath; for which exploit she was sent to Newgate, but she had acquired sufficient wealth in her calling to purchase her

liberty. She defrauded the gallows, and died peaceably of a dropsy, in the 75th year of her age." There is a portrait of *Mall*, in man's attire, prefixed to her life, 12mo. 1662, under which are the following lines:

She here the presidess o' the pilfering trade,
Mercury's second, Venus' only maid.

Doublet and breeches, in an unform dress,

The female humorist, a kickshaw mess:

Here's no attraction, that your fancy greets,
But if her features please not, read her feats.

Nat Field, in his play called *Amends for the Ladies*, has exhibited some of the merry pranks of *Mall Cutpurse*.
Baldwyn's edit. 1819. See also *Granger*, vol. ii. p. 408. 8vo.

Her portrait is copied from the original wood-cut, in Dodsley's Old Plays, in the title of the *Roaring Girl*, vol. vi. p. 1. Dr. Nash, in his notes on *Hudibras*, adheres to Mary Carlton, though he refers also to Granger.

FRIZE, or FRIEZE. A sort of coarse warm cloth, probably (as Dr. Johnson suggests) made first in *Friesland*. Wales was famous for this, as well as for flannel. See **FLANNEL**.

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? shall I have a coxcomb of *frize*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

Mer. W. W. v. 5.

But indeed my invention comes from my pate, as bird-lime does from *frize*, it plucks out brains and all.

Othell. ii. 1.

In the play of *King Edw. I.*, printed in 1509, one of the stage directions is, "Enter Lluellin, alias prince of Wales, etc. with swords and bucklers, and *frieze* jerkins."

I do not know that the word is yet disused.

FRO, the same as *from*. Used chiefly before an *m*, for the sake of the sound. At the end of a verse, *him fro* may be found, instead of *from him*, for the sake of a rhyme.

Was afterward, I know not how, convaid,
And *fro* me hid.

Spens. F. Q. i. ii. 24.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my will.

Id. i. iii. 28.

Still used in the phrase *to and fro*, and in that only.

FROES, for frows, the Dutch word for women.

Buxsom as Bacchus' froes, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet.
B. et Fl. Wit at sev. Weap. Act v. p. 521.

FROM. Away from; rather implying distance than contrariety, which Johnson gives as its meaning.

For any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing, whose end, etc.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

— Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

Othello, i. 1.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what you speak.

B. Jon. Underwoods, vol. vi. p. 398. Whalley.

If now the phrase of him that speaks shall flow
In sound quite *from* his fortune.

Id. vol. vii. p. 173.

This last is a translation of "Si dicentis erunt fortunis *absona* dicta."

N. B. The elegy from which the former of these two quotations is taken, stands in some editions of *Donne's Works* as his, and marked as Elegy 17th.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour put upon the forehead of a horse. Also various things similarly applied.

Like unto this doo they arme their horses too: about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.

Underdown's Heliodorus, sign. Q 6.

FRONTIER is said anciently to have meant *forehead*, which seems, indeed, to be proved by the following quotation:

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair,
which standeth crested round their *frontiers*,
and hangeth over their faces.

Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses.

But this does not seem to explain the passage of Shakespeare, for the sake of which it has been adduced:

And majesty could never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

"The moody forehead of a servant brow," is not sense. Surely it may be better interpreted, "the moody border," that is, outline, "of a servant brow." Or it may be considered as a term borrowed from fortification, in which frontier means an outwork. It will then mean the moody or threatening *outwork*; in which sense the word occurs in the same play:

Of pallisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.

Id. ii. 3.

A forte not placed where it was needful might skantly be accounted for *frontier*.

Ives's Fortific.

FRONTLET. A forehead band, part of the female dress of elder times. *Frontal*, French. They were worn to make the forehead smooth.

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
And they be masked in many nettes;
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 64.

Hoods, *frontlets*, wires, cauls, curling irons,
periwigs, etc. *Lyly's Mydas*.

Metaphorically for look, or appearance of the forehead:

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?

Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown.
Lear, i. 4.

FRORY. Frosty. The same as *frore*.

Her up between his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
While the cold ysicles from his rough beard
Dropped adown upon her yvory brest.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 35.

Also frothy:

While she was young she us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *froary* bit to steer.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 45.

TO FROTE. To rub. *Frotter*, French.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot house*,
and be well rubbed and *froted*.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 3.

Then fell downe the maid in a swoon for feare;
so as he was fain to *frote* hir, and put a sop into hir mouth.

Reg. Scot's Disc. of Witcher. V 1.

Come, Sir, what say you extempore now to your bill of an hundred pound: a sweet debt for *froating* your doublets.

Middlet. Trick to catch the O. One, F 3.
repr. p. 194.

Chaucer uses this word.

FROTTERER. Rubber, a person who rubs another; from *frote*. A page says of his offices to a gallant,

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his breath, I am his *frotterer*, or rubber in a hot house. *Marston's What you will*.

FROUNCE, s. A fringe, plait, or similar ornament of dress. In modern language, a flounce.

TO FROUNCE. To curl, or rather to friz, as the hair is done in dressing; from *froncer*, to twist or wrinkle, French. I suspect that *flounce*, now used, is only a corruption of this.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise,

Some prancke their ruffles.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 14.

With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, flow'ring.

Drayt. Nymph. ii.

It is similarly used by Milton in the *Penseroso*, v. 123. In more antiquated language it had the signification of wrinkled, which is nearer the French original. Thus Moth, the antiquary, in the *Ordinary*:

His visage foul *y-frounc'd*, with glowing eyn.

O. Pl. x. 309.

So, in Chaucer, *frounceless* is *without wrinkle*.

FROWY. A word of uncertain derivation, which seems simply to mean mossy, in the two following instances. I cannot think, with Dr. Johnson, that the familiar word *frowzy* is in any degree a substitute for it. In this first passage it might be put for *frory*:

Proteus is shepheard of the seas of yore,
And hath the charge of Neptune's mighty heard,

An aged sire, with head all *frowy* hore,
And sprinckled frost upon his deawy beard.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 30.

But if they (the sheep) with thy goats should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede, (on the mountains),

Or with the weeds be gluttet.

Spens. Shep. Kal. July, 109.

To FRUMP. To mock, or treat contemptuously. Minshew, who is followed by Skinner and others, derives it from the Dutch, *frumpelen*, or *krumpelen*, to curl up the nose in contempt.

A FRUMP. A contemptuous speech, or piece of conduct.

Lucilla, not ashamed to confesse her follie,
answered him with this *frumpe*.

Euphues, K. 2.

Eld. Lov. Lady Guinever, what news with you?

Abig. Pray leave these *frumps*, Sir, and receive this letter.

B. et Fl. Scornf.

Lady, Act v. p. 348.

To FRUSH. To bruise, or dash violently to pieces. *Froisser*, French. An uncommon word, unknown to the first commentators of Shakespeare, but fully exemplified by the latter. It was technical in somethings, as in carving; and

in war, to the battering of armour to pieces.

Stand, stand, thou Greek — I like thy armour well;

I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.

Tro. et Cr. v. 7.

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had
Oft pierced, and with blood besmeared new.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 48.

Hector assayled Achilles, and gave him so many strokes, that he al to *frusht* and brake his helme.

Caxton's Destr. of Troy, Oo

1. 5th ed.

Smote him so coragiously with his swerde, that he *frussh'd* al his helme.

Guy of Warw. bl. let.

High cedars are *frushed* with tempests, when lower shrubs are not touched with the wind.

Hinde's Fliosto Libidinoso, ed. 1606.

Breaking a spear was also called *frushing* it:

I can bestride a bouncing gennet still,
And with mine arme to-*frush* a sturdie lance.

D. Belchier's See me and see me not.

To *frush* a chicken, was the same as to *break up* or carve a chicken; it is used in old books of cookery and carving.

To *frush* the feathers of an arrow, was to set them upright, which appears, from the following passage, to have been done to prepare them for use; probably to make them fly steadily:

Lord, how hastely the soldiers buckled their healmes, howe quickly the archers bente their bowes, and *frushed* their feathers, how readily the bilmen shoke their billes, and proved their staves.

Holinsh. vol. ii. R r r 6.

To FUB, or FUB OFF. To put off, to deceive. *Fuppen*, German. If this be the true derivation, *fub* is more correct than *fob*, which has entirely supplanted it. Shakespeare has it both ways.

I have been *fubb'd off* and *fubb'd off* from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say! — my letter *fubb'd* too,

And no access without I mend my manners!

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

FUCUS. Paint. A Latin word, adopted by our early writers to signify the colours used by ladies, to improve their complexions.

Livia. How do I look to-day?

Eud. Excellent clear, believe it. This same *fucus*

Waswell laid on.

Livia. Methinks, 'tis here not white.

Eud. Lend me your scarlet, lady; 'tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the ceruse, etc.

B. Jons. Sejanus, ii. 1.

'Till you preferred me to your aunt, the lady,
I knew no ivory teeth, no caps of hair,
No Mercury water, *fucus*, or perfumes.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 412.

With all his waters, powders, *fucuses*,
To make thy lovely corps sophisticate.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 3.

FUGH. A strange spelling of the word *fugue*,
meaning a species of musical composition.

She [Echo] is never better in her Q, than
when she apes the nightingale, especially in
their *fughs*, for then you would think them
both stark mad, while they follow one another
so close at the heels, and yet can never over-
take each other. *Strange Metam.* in *Cens.*

Lit. vii. 286.

To FULFIL. To fill up entirely, to make
full; literally, to *fill full*.

— With massy staples,

And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts.

Tro. et Cr. Prologue.

Then Scipio (that saw his ships through-gall'd
And by the foe *fulfill'd* with fire and blood.)

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 298.

So in our Liturgy, "That we may
be *fulfilled* with thy grace."

FULLAM, or FULHAM. The cant term for
some kinds of false dice. There were
high fullams and *low fullams*. Prob-
ably from being *full*, or loaded, with
some heavy metal on one side, so as to
produce a bias, which would make them
come *high* or *low*, as they were want-
ed. It has been conjectured that they
were made at *Fulham*, but I have seen
no proof of it; nor is it very likely that
gambling should have flourished in so
quiet a village: nor would such a ma-
nufacture be publicly avowed.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and
fullam holds,

And *high* and *low* beguile the rich and poor.

Mer. W. W. i. 3.

Who? he serve? ha! he keeps *high men*
and *low men*, he! he has a fair living at
Fulham. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H.* iii. 6.

The "fair living at *Fulham*," is
evidently a mere quibble, because the
man lived by these *fullams*.

D'Ol. How manie pronounes be there? *Dig.*
Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have
learned but three sorts: the Goad (gourd),
the *Fulham*, and the Stop-kater-tre; which

are all demonstratives, for here they be.

Mons. D'Olive, sign. F 3.

Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are
these? *Som.* Those are called *high fulloms*,
those *low fulloms*. *Nobody et Somebody*,
sign. G 3.

See GOURDS.

FULLMART, FULIMART, or FOUMART. A
polecat. Bewick describes the polecat
under the name *foumart*; Chambers
also acknowledges it as a provincial
word for that animal. The authority
of Ben Jonson is decisive. Of his per-
sonage Pol-martin, the lady says,
Was ever such a *fulmart* for an buisher
To a great worshipful lady, as myself!
Who, when I heard his name first *Martin*
Polecat,

A stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence, without a reverence,
My very heart e'en yearn'd.

Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Skinner says he had only seen the
word in Isaac Walton. The passage is
this:

With gins to betray the very vermin of the
earth. As namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*,
the ferret, the polecat, etc.

Compl. Angl. P. 15. ch. 1.

Hence some have supposed it the
stoat, as polecat is here mentioned also;
but Walton appears to have been mis-
taken in that point.

FUMITER. The herb fumitory, or *fu-
maria officinalis* of Linnaeus; in the
class diadelphia, and order hexandria.
An officinal plant. Shakespeare calls
it rank, because it grows freely and
luxuriantly among corn, where it is a
troublesome weed.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;
Crownd with rank *fumiter*, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, etc. *Lear*, iv. 4.

Shakespeare uses also the proper
name, *fumitory*:

— Her fallow leas,

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*,
Doth root upon. *Hen. V.* v. 2.

The French name is *fumeterre*; the
old Latin of the shops, *fumus terrae*.

To FURNACE. To send forth fumes or
smoke like a furnace.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much
loves

A Gallian girl at home: he *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Cymb. i. 7.*

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaints of this transposed world.

Chapman, Pref. to Shield of Homer.

Cited by Mr. Steevens.

FURNIMENT. Furniture, decoration. *For-nimento*, Italian.

Lo where they spyde, with speedie whirling pace,

One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 38.

To FUST. To grow fusty, musty, or mouldy. Fusty and musty seem always to have been indiscriminately used, and are so still. Cotgrave has *fusté*, French, in the same sense; but I cannot find such a word in any French dictionary, ancient or modern.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and god-like reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Hamlet. iv. 4.*

— His blowen ware

Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Hall, Sat. iv. 5.

FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow; *fusty* itself is used in the same contemptuous way. See below.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you
fustilarian! I'll tickle your catastrophe.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

There is no probability in the conjecture of Mr. Steevens, that it is derived from *fustis*.

FUSTILUGS. A very fat person; so said to mean in the Exmoor dialect. Sherwood also translates it in French by "Coche, femme bien grosse;" otherwise I should have derived it from *fusty* and *lugs*, i. e. musty ears; implying a person dirty and ill-savoured up to the ears.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuus, each moving upon two pottlepots.

Junius, 1639. cited by Todd.

FUSTY. Musty or mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.

Tro. et Cr. ii. 1.

Dirty, musty, ill smelling:

— Where the dull tribunes,

That with the *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours,

Shall say, against their hearts, "We thank the gods

Our Rome hath such a soldier."

Coriol. i. 9.

To FYLE. Contracted from *to defile*. See to **FILE**.

But few of them would *fyle* their handes with any labor.

North's Plut. p. 375.

These *fyled* hands did wipe, did wrap, did rocke, and lay ye soft.

Warner's Alb. Engl. iii. 16. p. 73.

FYST. A corruption of *foist*, which was a jocular term for a windy discharge of the most offensive kind.

Marry, *fyst* o' your kindness. I thought as much.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 270.

Coles acknowledges it, and has *to fyst*, *vissio*; which in his Latin part he renders *to fizzle*. Also *fysting-cur*; and in Sherwood's *English Dictionary*, subjoined to Cotgrave, *fysting curs*, and other offenders of the same class, are fully illustrated. This confirms the interpretation of **FOISTING HOUND**.

FYTCHOCK. A term of contempt, the same as *fitchew*, or polecat; which Isaac Walton calls *fitchat*; Topsell and others, *fitch*; from *fisse*, Dutch.

Farewel, *fytchock*.

B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady, Act v. p. 350.

Said to an old waiting maid, who has before been called cat, and several other contemptuous names.

G.

GABERDINE. A coarse cloke or mantle. *Gavardina*, Spanish. Cotgrave thus explains it: "*Galleverdine*, (which he gives as a French word), a *gaberdine*, a long coat or cassock of course [i. e.]

coarse], and, for the most part, motley or party-coloured stuffe." *Gavardina* is not Italian, though given as such by Skinner, and others. It is Spanish, and not *gabardina*; though

b and *v* are often interchangeable. Nor is *galleverdine* French, that I can find, on any authority but that of Cotgrave.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.

Mer. of Ven. i. 3.

Caliban's grotesque dress is also called by this name:

Alas! the storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*.

Temp. ii. 2.

So the dress of the banditti, in the *Goblins*:

Under your *gaberdines* wear pistols all.

O. Pl. x. 176.

GAD, from the Saxon, gaad. A goad, or sharp point of metal.

And, come, I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words,
And lay it by.

Tit. Andr. iv. 1.

"Upon the *gad*," in *Lear*, seems to be the same as upon the spur:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!

And the king gone to-night! subscrib'd his power!

Confin'd to exhibition! all this done

Upon the *gad*.

Lear, i. 2.

In the following passage, *gad* is evidently a kind of slender spear:

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,

Their horses are both swift of course and strong,

They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,

And like a speare, but that it is more long.

Harr. Ariost. x. 75.

In a receipt which occurs in the *Haven of Health*, we are directed to "heat a *gad* of steele or iron glowing hot in the fire," and quench it in the composition. Chap. 194. p. 178. In Phillips's *New World of Words*, "a *gad* of steel" is explained to be "a small piece of steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any liquor." It is sufficiently obvious that *gad-fly* is composed of this word, quasi *goad-ing-fly*.

Probably, therefore, to *gad*, and *gadding*, originate from being on the spur, to go about.

GAFFLE. A part of the cross-bow used in bending it. It moved in a part called the rack.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,

To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.

Drayt. Muses' Elys. p. 1492.

Cotgrave renders *gaffle* into French by *pied de biche*, and *bandage d'arbaleste*. The *gaffle* was the lever by which the bow was drawn. Coles Latinizes it by "balistae flexor." The artificial steel spurs put upon fighting cocks are also called *gaffles*, or *gaffs*.

GAGE. A pledge, French. Hence the glove or gauntlet thrown down in challenges was called a *gage*; because, by throwing it, the challenger pledged himself to meet the person who should take it up. It is, therefore, in allusion to it as a manual ornament, that Shakespeare makes Aumerle thus speak of it: There is my *gage*, the *manual seal* of death, That marks thee out for hell. *Rich. II.* iv. 1.

It is twice in the same play called *honour's pawn*:

If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
As to take up my *honour's pawn*, then stoop.

i. 1.

— There is my *honour's pawn*,

Engage it to the trial, if thou dar'st.

iv. 1.

To *lay to gage*, means to leave in pawn:

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes to *gage*,
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.

Drayt. Sheph. Garland, p. 1393.

Ev'n so, this pattern of the worn-out age,
Pawn'd honest looks, but *laid* no words to *gage*.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. Suppl.

i. 550.

To GAGE. To pledge, or put in pledge.

— But my chief care

Is to come fairly off from the great debts

Wherein my time, something too prodigal,

Hath left me *gag'd*.

Mer. Ven. i. 1.

That men of your nobility and pow'r

Did *gage* themselves in an unjust behalf.

1 *Hen. IV.* i. 3.

This is in general erroneously printed 'gage', as if it were an abridgment of engage; which it is not. Also used for to gauge, or measure:

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me

By what we do to-night.

Mer. Ven. ii. 3.

And to lay as a wager:

Against the which a moiety competent

Was *gaged* by our king.

Hamlet i. 1.

I'll *gage* my life that strumpet, out of craft.

Marston, Dutch Courtezan, G 4.

GAIBEESEN. A sort of jocular word, in

signification the same as gay-looking; "gay to be seen."

Now lykewyse what saie you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentlemen.

Sir Tho. Chaloner's Moriae Enc. Q. 2. b.

In Spenser we have it in two words:
That goodly idol, now so *gay beseen*,
Shall doff her fleshs borrow'd fair attire.

Sonnet xxvii.

GAIN, rather arbitrarily prefixed to words, had often the force of a negative, and was merely a contraction of *against*, as will appear in several words here following.

To GAINCOPE. Ray gives this as a south or east country word, and explains it, "To go across a field the nearest way, to meet with something." Perhaps from *cutting* and *gain*; a *gainful coupe*, or cut. I find it used by a quaint writer, who, perhaps, belonged to those parts.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who striving to *gaincope* these ambages, by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.

Joh. Robotham to the Reader, in Comenius's Janua Ling. ed. 1659.

GAINFUL has been interpreted *wayward*, but I find no authority for that sense, either as a provincial term, or in other authors. If it was a Staffordshire phrase, Mr. Simpson, who gave that meaning, ought to have said so. It seems rather to signify encroaching, apt to *gain* upon any indulgence given. This suits both the context and the analogy of composition. It has only been noticed in this passage:

You'll find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him,

And get him fairly, if you can, t' his lodging.
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 4.

I confess I have not seen it used in this sense elsewhere. Mr. Monck Mason fancied that the ordinary sense of lucrative might answer, explaining it thus: You will find him a profitable patient, but you must curb him notwithstanding. But this by no means agrees with the general tendency of the speech. It might do, indeed, could nothing better be made of it; but I prefer the sense here given. I thought once that the above-mentioned force of *gain*

in compounds might explain it, but have given up that notion.

GAINGIVING. A misgiving, a giving against; that is, an internal feeling or prognostic of evil.

But thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart: but it is no matter. *Hor.* Nay, good my lord. *Hamlet.* It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Hamlet. v. 2.*

No other example has been found.

To GAINSTAND, a word of similar construction. To stand against.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst, with the sword of reverent duty, *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

Mr. Todd quotes also Knight's *Tr. of Truth* for it.

To GAINSTRIVE, *v. a.* To strive against. Similarly formed.

In his strong arms he stifly him embraste,
Who, him *gainstriving*, nought at all prevail'd,

For all his pow'r was utterly defaste.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 14.

The fates *gainstrive* us not.

Grimould, cited by Todd.

Also as a neuter verb, *F. Q. IV. vii. 12.*

GAISON. Scarce; for **GEASON**, *q. v.*

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,

This bird shineth so bright.

Prog. of Eliz. vol. i. Verses on the Coron. of Anne Boleyn, p. x.

GAIT. Manner of going. It is here used metaphorically, for proceeding in a business; which is uncommon.

— We have here writ

To Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras —

— — — to suppress

His further *gait* herein. *Hamlet. i. 2.*

To go *one's gait*, in country language, to pass along. *Gang your gait* is still used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

Good gentleman, go *your gait*, and let poor folk pass. *Lear, iv. 6.*

In *Midsummer Night's Dream* we have to take his *gate*, for take his way, or to go; where it is erroneously printed *gate*. As Shakespeare's orthography was to be corrected, it ought to have been made uniform.

With this field-dew consecrate,
Ev'ry fairy take his *gait*,

And each several chamber bless,
Through this palace, with sweet peace.

v. 2.

GALAGE. A clown's coarse shoe; from *galloche*, a shoe with a wooden sole, old French, which itself is supposed to be from *gallica*, a kind of shoe mentioned by Cicero, Philip. ii. 30. and A. Gellius, xiii. 21. If so, the word has returned to the country whence it first was taken: but I doubt much of that derivation; for, by the passages referred to in the above authors, it seems more likely that the *gallica* was a luxurious covering, than one so very coarse as the *galloche*. Perhaps the *caliga*, or military strong boot of the Romans, from which *Caligula* was named, may be a better origin for it. The word *galloche*, is now naturalized among us for a kind of clog, worn over the shoes.

My heart-blood is nigh well from I feel,
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 243.

For they been like foul wagmoires overgrast
That if any *galage* once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.

Id. ib. Sept. 130.

The old commentator, E. K., explains it, "A startup, or clownish shooe." Chaucer has *galoche*.

GALATHE. The name of Hector's horse, in the old metrical romances on the subject of the Trojan war, in which the real manners of Homer's heroes were quite disregarded.

There is a thousand Hectors in the field;
Now here he fights on *Galathe* his horse,
And there lacks work. *Tro. et Cr. v. 5.*

The affectation of giving high-sounding names to the horses of the heroes of romance is noticed by Warton, in his observations on the *Fairy Queen*, vol. i. p. 292.; and he quotes Cervantes, whose admirable ridicule sets the matter in a clear light:

I should be glad to know, afflicted madam, what is the name of that same horse? His name, answered the afflicted, is not like that of Bellerophon's horse, which was called *Pegasus*, nor does it resemble that which distinguished the horse of Alexander the Great, *Bucephalus*; nor that of Orlando Furioso, whose name was *Brigliadoro*; nor *Bayarte*, which belonged to Reynaldo de Montalvan;

nor *Frontino*; that appertained to Rugero: nor *Bootes*, nor *Periton*, the horses of the sun; nor is he called *Orelia*, like that steed upon which the unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, engaged in that battle where he lost his crown and life. I will lay a wager, cried Sancho, that as he is not distinguished by any of those famous names of horses so well known, so neither have they given him the name of my master's horse, *Rozinante*.

Don Quix. iii. 8.

Their swords and spears had also names. See **MORGLAY**.

GALINGALE, or GALANGALE. The aromatic root of the rush *cyperus*, used as a drug, or as a seasoning for dishes; from *galangue*, French. See *Galanga*, in Bomare's *Dict. d'Hist. Naturelle*. "Les Indiens en assaisonnent leurs aliments." It is hot, bitter, and acrid, and though formerly employed in medicine here, is now disused. In India it is still in use as a spice. There is an English species. See Sowerby, *Engl. Bot. pl. 1309*.

— My spice box, gentlemen,
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art
on't;

Or in a *galingale*, a little does it.

B. et Fl. Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

Gerard gives an account of two sorts, both foreign, p. 33.

A GALL. A sarcasm, or severe joke; a galling stroke.

Fool. Truth's a dog that must to kennel:
he must be whipp'd out, when the lady Brach
may stand by the fire and stink. *Lear. A*
pestilent *gall* to me. *Lear, i. 4.*

Also a sore, a place rubbed or galled:
Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 463.

To GALL AT. Apparently, to say galling, sarcastic things to a person.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this
gentleman twice or thrice. *Hen. V. v. 1.*

GALLIAN, for Gallic, or French. A word, I believe, peculiar to the following lines:

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much
loves
A *Gallian* girl at home. *Cymb. i. 7.*

GALLIARD. A lively, leaping, nimble French dance; from *gaillard*, gay. Commonly joined with the Spanish *pavin*. See **PAVAN**.

What is thy excellence in a *galliard*, knight?
Sir And. Faith I can cut a caper.

Twel. N. i. 3.

And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in
 France

That can be with a nimble *galliard* won.

Hen. V. i. 2.

The end of these men is not peace. — Woe
 is me, they doe but dance a *galliard* over the
 mouth of hell, that seems now covered over
 with the greene sods of pleasure: the higher
 they leape, the more desperate is their light-
 ing.

Bp. Hall's Works, p. 455.

It is thus described by Sir J. Davies:
 But, for more diverse and more pleasing show,
 A swift and wandring dance he did invent,
 With passages uncertain, to and fro,

Yet with a certain answer and consent

To the quick music of the instrument.

Five was the number of the music's feet,

Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.

A gallant dance, that lively doth bewray

A spirit, and a virtue masculine,

Impatient that her house on earth should stay,
 Since she herself is fiery and divine;

Oft doth she make her body upward fine;

With lofty turns and capriols in the air,

Which with the lusty tunes accordeth fair.

Poem on Dancing, St. 67, 68.

See CINQUE-PACE.

GALLIASS, or GALLEASSE. A large galley;
 a vessel of the same construction as a
 galley, but larger and heavier. *Ga-
 leazza*, Italian; *galleasse*, French.

Gremio, 'tis known my father hath no less
 Than three great argosies, besides two *gal-
 liasses*,

And twelve tight gallies. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

According to the explanation given
 in Dr. Johnson's *Dictionary*, the masts
 of a *galleasse* were three, which could
 not be lowered like those in a galley;
 and the number of seats for rowers was
 thirty-two. He cites Addison's *Travels*:

The Venetians pretend they could set out,
 in case of great necessity, thirty men of war,
 a hundred galleys, and then *galleasses*.

GALLIGASKINS. See GALLY-GASKINS.

GALLIMAWFRY. A confused heterogene-
 ous jumble; from *galimafrée*, a sort
 of ragout or mixed hash of different
 meats. Menage says of this word, and
galimatias, "Ils sont cousins germains,
 mais je ne say pas leur généalogie." Minshew,
 without much attention to
 the analogy of derivation in the French
 language, says, "It may come of some
 meats made or fried in gallies, or among

gallie-slaves, which use to chop livers,
 entrails of beasts, guts, or such like,
 for their sustenance in the *gallies*; and
 sometime *killed cats*, etc., as mysele
 have seene at sundry places beyond seas,
 where I have travelled; or the meat of
 the Gaules, which use much chopped
 livers, etc." He seems to have consi-
 dered it as a *galley maw fry*, that is,
 a fry made for the *maws* or mouths
 in the gallies. But Mr. Lemon, whom
 Greek only will satisfy, adopts Skin-
 ner's hint of "alludit *κωλον* intestinum
 et *ματτινα*," which, he adds, comes
 from *ματτω* or *μασσω*; but this is mere
 stuff.

They have a dance which the wenches say
 is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they
 are not in't.

Winter's T. iv. 3.

Cook. They are two

That give a part of the seasoning. *Poet.* I
 conceive

The way of your *galli-mawfry*.

B. Jons. Neptune's Tr. vol. vi. 161.

Thus with sayings, not with meat, he ma-
 keth a *gallimaufrey*. *Alex. et Camp.*

O. Pl. ii. 94.

Pistol is made to use it ludicrously
 for a wife, perhaps implying that she
 was an odd mixture of different quali-
 ties:

He loves thy *gallymawfry*, Ford, perpend.

Mer. W. W. ii. 1.

GALLO-BELGICUS. *Mercurius Gallo-Bel-
 gicus*, erroneously said to be the first
 newspaper printed in England, but in
 fact a history of the times, something
 similar to an *Annual Register*. It was
 written in Latin, and published at Co-
 logne, with this title: "*Mercurii
 Gallo-belgici, sive rerum in Gallia et
 Belgio potissimum, Hispania quoque,
 Italia, Anglia, Germania, Polonia, vici-
 nisque locis, ab anno 1588 ad Martium
 anni 1594 gestarum Nuncii.*" The first
 volume was printed in octavo, 1598;
 from which year to about 1605, it was
 published annually; and from thence
 to the time of its conclusion, which is
 uncertain, it appeared in half-yearly
 volumes. *Chalmers's Life of Ruddi-
 man.* The half-yearly publication is
 alluded to by Earle:

He [an old college butler] doubles the pains
 of *Gallo-belgicus*, for his books go out *once*

a quarter, and they are much in the same nature, brief notes and sums of affairs, and are out of request as soon. *Microcosmographia*, § xvii. Bliss's edition, p. 50. and note.

This *Mercurius* had a very ill fame for lying; for which reason Hall, in his description of *Lavernia*, or *Terra Impostorum*, gives him a magnificent palace there:

Struxit sibi hic aedes profecto elegantes,
Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus; nec abhinc procul
cardinalis quidem historicus amplissima jecit
castelli augustissimi fundamenta.

Mundus alter et idem, iv. 5.

His imitator, Healde, calls the district *Lyers-bury Plaine*, and thus renders the passage:

Mercurius Gallobelgicus has built himself a delicate house in the country: and there is a certaine cardinall (an historian) that hath layd the foundations of a mighty and spacious castle in these quarters.

Discov. of a New World, p. 234.

Of the cardinal, the margin says, "If he doe meane *Baronius*, hee is not farre amisse, many suppose;" and this was probably the intention of Hall.

Cleiveland, in his *Character of a London Diurnal*, thus speaks of it:

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, *Gallo-belgicus*, the protoplast, and the modern Mercuries but Hans en Kelders.

It is often mentioned and alluded to in the plays and poems of the Shakespearian age. It should appear, by the following quotations, that it was written by a captain:

I shall be the ghost of some lying stationer,
A spirit shall look as butter would not melt
In's mouth. A new *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*.
Cox. O there's a captain was rare at it.
Foro. Ne'er think of him.

The captain wrote a full hand gallop, and
Wasted indeed more harmless paper than
Ever did laxative physick, yet will I
Make you t' outscribe him, and set down what
You please, the world shall better believe you.

B. et Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv.

Again:

— I have another business, too,
'Cause I mean to leave Italy, and bury myself in
Those nether parts, the low countries. *Foro*.

What's that, Sir?

Ped. Marry, I would fain make nine days to
the week,

For the more ample benefit of the captain.

Ibid.

— 'Tis believ'd
And told for news, with as much confidence

As if 'twere writ in *Gallo-belgicus*.

The Heir, O. Pl. viii. 112.

The aery nuntius sly *Mercurius*,
Is stoln from heav'n to *Gallo-belgicus*.

Distichs on the Seven Planets, in *Wit's
Recreations*, sign. X 6.

Ben Jonson probably alluded to a certain inflation of phrase employed in that publication, and not yet disused when he wrote the *Poetaster*.

And if at any time you chance to meet
Some *Gallo-Belgick* phrase, you shall not
straight

Rack your poor verse to give it entertainment,
But let it pass. Act v. sc. 3.

The gazette is mentioned with it in
Ben Jonson's *Epigrams*:

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the Gazette, or *Gallo-Belgicus*.

Epig. 92.

A successor of this Mercury, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, is mentioned in the *Staple of News*, of Ben Jonson, Act i. Sc. 5. Hence the current name of *Mercuries*, for newspapers.

TO GALLOW. To frighten; from the Saxon *agaellan*, or *agaelkan*. In the corrupted form of *to gally*, it is still current in the west of England.

Alas, Sir, are you here? things that love
night

Love not such nights as these; the wrathful
skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the night,
And make them keep their caves.

Lear, iii. 2.

Spenser uses *gallow-tree*, for *gallows*, *F. Q.* II. v. 26. V. iv. 22., etc. which might well be supposed to mean *tree of terror*, or terrible tree, though it is usual to derive it otherwise.

GALLOWGLASSES. Heavy-armed foot soldiers of Ireland, and the western isles: the lighter armed troops were called *kernes*.

Jacula nimirum peditum levis armaturae
quos *kernos* vocant, nec non secures et loricae
ferreae peditum illorum gravioris armaturae,
quos *galloglassios* appellant.

Waraei Ant. Hibern. cap. vi.

— The merciless Macdonnel

— from the western isles

Of *kernes* and *gallow-glasses* is supplied.

Macb. i. 2.

The duke of York is newly come from Ire-
land,

And with a puissant and a mighty-power,
Of *gallow-glasses*, and stout *kernes*,

Is marching hitherward in proud array.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 9.

And let the bards within that Irish isle,

To whom my muse with fiery wings shall pass,
Call back the stiff-neck'd rebels from exile,
And mollify the slaught'ring galli-glass.

Drayton, Idea xxv. p. 1269.

Of the fourth degre is a galloglasse, using
a kind of pollax for his weapon.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel. sign. D 4.

To morrow comes O Kane with gallinglasse,
And Teague Magennies with his light foot kerne.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, sign. D 3.

In the following passage this name is
given to a race of Picts:

We ought, they said, to tame the Gallowglasse,
The raging Scythian Pict, that did them spoile,
If we would reape our tribute of their toile.

Mirror for Mag. Severus, p. 166.

GALLY-GASKINS, or, if the derivation be
right, GALLOGASCOINS, being a kind of
trowsers first worn by the Gallic Gas-
cons, i. e. the inhabitants of Gascony,
probably the seafaring people, in the
ports of that country, *Gascons*, I doubt
not, is right; but *Gally* seems still to
want accounting for, being of too learn-
ed an origin, in this etymology, for
our sailors to recur to. Perhaps they
were first observed to be used on that
coast by sailors (not slaves) in galleys.
The simple word *gaskins* is used by
Shakespeare:

I am resolved on two points. *Mar.* That,
if one break, the other will hold; or if both
break, your *gaskins* will fall.

Twel. N. i. 5.

Many words, when about to become
obsolete, are preserved by burlesque
usage, which has been the case with
this. Phillips has given it new life,
by applying it to breeches, in the
Splendid Shilling. It is used in the
Widow, attributed to Jonson, Fletcher,
and Middleton:

Beggary will prove the sponge.

2d *Suit.* Spunge in thy gascoyns,
Thy gally-gascoyns there. *O. Pl.* xii. 293.

Of the vesture of salvation make some of us
babies and apes coates, others straight trusses
and divell's breeches: some gally-gascoynes,
or a shipman's hose. *Pierce Penilesse.*

The corresponding word in Cot-
grave is *Greguesques*, on which see
Menage. Coles has "Galligaskins, *brac-
cae laxae*."

GALLY-FOIST. A long barge, with many

oars; composed of galley and foist.
The latter being made from *fuste*, which
Cotgrave thus explains: "*Fuste*, f. a
foist; a light gally that hath about 16
or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers
to an oare."

— There's an old lawyer

Trim'd up like a gally-foist, what would
he do with her?

B. et Fl. Wife for a Month, Act v. p. 337.

Cit. He has perform'd such a matter, wench,
that if I live next year I'll have him captain
of the gallyfoist, or I'll want my will.

B. et Fl. Knight of Burn. Pest. Act v.

Captain of a gallyfoist was some-
times used as a contemptuous term, es-
pecially to a captain. See *O. Pl.* xi. 380.

Often applied specifically to the city
barge, in which the Lord Mayor of
London goes in state to Westminster:

Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my
doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot
on an ill May-day, or when the gally-foist
is afloat to Westminster.

B. Jon. Epicoene, iv. 2.

He was pompously received into London,
with little less than a Roman triumph; — the
Lord Mayor's show was nothing to it; there
wanted nothing but the galley-foist, and then
all had been complete. *Letter from a Spy*

at Oxford, quoted on *Hudibr.* III. iii. v. 310.

GAMALIEL RATSEY. A personage mention-
ed by Ben Jonson, of whom the follow-
ing account is taken from a note by Mr.
Steevens on *Love's Labour lost*:
"*Gamaliel Ratsey* was a famous high-
wayman, who always robbed in a mask.
I once had in my possession a pamphlet
containing his life and exploits. In the
title-page of it he is represented with
this ugly vizer on his face." On the
books of the Stationers' Company, May
2, 1605, this book is entered thus:
"A book called the lyfe and death of
Gamaliel Ratsey, and several of his
companions who were executed at Bed-
ford." Again: "Twoo balletts of *Ga-
maliel Ratsey*, and several of his com-
panions who were executed at Bedford."
Again: "*Ratsey's Ghost*, or the second
part of his life, with the rest of his
mad pranks," etc. Act iv. sc. 1.

He is thus introduced by Ben Jonson:

— Have all thy tricks, etc. etc.

Told in red letters; and a face cut for thee,
Woise than *Gamaliel Ratsey's*. *Alchem.* i. 1.

In allusion to this frightful visor, he is called by Harvey, *Gamaliel Hobgoblin*. Mr. Gifford, in his note on this passage, quotes some curious Latin verses on *Gamaliel*.

GAMBESON, s. A kind of proof coat for the body. So it is explained, and rightly, by Strutt, in the Glossary to his *Queen Hoo Hall*: but I have not met the word in old writers. The word is French, and is fully explained by Menage in *Gamboison*, and by Du Cange in *Gambeso*, who quotes this line:

Pectora tot coriis, tot gambesonibus armant.

It was a stuffed and quilted jacket, both to prevent the armour from hurting the body, and to check the progress of a weapon. Blount, I believe, was wrong in explaining it, "a long horseman's coat, that covered part of the legs; from the French *gambe*, or *jambe*, a leg." *Blount's Tenures*, by Beckwith, p. 77.

GAMBREL, or GAMBRIL. A stick placed by butchers between the shoulders of a sheep newly killed, to keep the carcase open, by pinioning the forelegs back.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new flayed.

Chapm. Mons. D'Ol. Act iii. end.

To GAMBRIL. To extend with a stick, in the manner above described.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,

And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambri'd* thither like a mutton.

Fletch. Nice Valour, iv. 1.

GAME, CRIED. See AIM, TO CRY.

GAMES, ANCIENT. A curious list of them appears in one of Sir John Harrington's *Epigrams*:

I heard one make a pretty observation,
How games have in the court turn'd with the fashion.

The first game was the best, when free from crime,

The courtly gamesters all were in their *prime*.
The second game was *post*, until with posting
They paid so fast, 'twas time to leave their bosting.

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious game, and yet in court oft seen,

A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.
Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter,
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,

That unexpected in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their *load*.
Now *noddy* follow'd next, as well it might,
Although it should have gone before by right.

At which I saw, I name not any body;
One never had the knave, yet laid for *noddy*.

The last game now in use is *bankrupt*,
Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt,

Untill Lavolta turne the wheele of time,
And make it come about againe to *prime*.

Ep. B. iv. 12.

Another list is in an old book of French and English dialogues. Most of the games in both lists will be found under their names.

They played at *cardes*, at *cent*, at *primeroe*, at *trumpe*, at *dice*, at *tables*, at *lurch*, at *draughts*, at *perforce*, at *pleasant*, at *blowing* [I suppose *blow-point*], at *queene's game*, at *chesses*.

Erondell's French Garden, 1605. sign. P.

He afterwards gives some games, not of cards or dice, but social sports:

The maydens did play at [cross] *purposes*,
at *sales*, to *thinke*, at *wonders*, at *states*,
at *vertues*, at *answers*.

GAMESTER. A kind of familiar term for a debauched person of either sex.

— 'Tis a catalogue

Of all the *gamesters* in the court and city,
Which lord lies with that lady, and what gallant

Sports with that merchant's wife.

B. et Fl. False One, i. 1.

— She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common *gamester* to the camp.

All's W. v. 3.

See also *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

I would endure a rough, harsh Jupiter,
Or ten such thund'ring *gamesters*, and refrain
To laugh at them 'till they are gone.

B. Jon. Catiline, ii. 2.

Also a jocular term of familiarity, a *merry gamester*, as a merry fellow:

— You are a *merry gamester*,

My lord Sands.

Hen. VIII. i. 4.

GAMMER. An old wife; correlative with gaffer, and probably made from the Saxon *gemedder*, *commater*, as gaffer from *gefera*, *socius*. The derivations from godfather and godmother, etc., seem to me much less probable. The word is abundantly exemplified in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl.

vol. ii. Gaffer is still used in burlesque language.

To GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey, of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies; from *ganciare*, to hook, Italian.

Their formes of putting to death (besides such as are common els-where) are impaling upon stakes, *ganching*, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine. *Sandys's Travels*, p. 62.

Dr. Johnson had the word, but no instance of it; only an allusion to the mode of punishment, from a Latin poem. Mr. Todd has found it in Dryden, whom he cites.

GANZAS. Geese, in Spanish. Put by Butler for anything wildly extravagant, because the romance of the *Man in the Moon* feigned that Don Gonzales was carried thither by *ganzas*, or geese.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.

Hudibr. II. iii. 781.

Nor of the *ganzas* which did soon
Transport Don Diego to the moon.

Cleveland on Flying.

GARB. An heraldic term for a sheaf of corn; "a corruption of the French word *gerbe*, which signifies a sheaf of any kind of corn." *Porny*.

Great Eusham's fertile glebe, what tongue
hath not extoll'd,

As though to her alone belong'd the *garb*
of gold. *Drayt. Pol.* xiii. p. 923.

Explained in the margin, "the sheaf."

GARBOIL. A tumult, uproar, or commotion. *Garbouille*, French.

Look here, and at thy sov'reign leisure, read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Ant. et Cl.* i. 3.

— Her *garboils*, Caesar,
Made out of her impatience — etc.

Did you too much disquiet. *Ibid.* ii. 2.

With Charles and with Orlando to remaine,
And them to serve, while these *garboyles* do
last. *Harringt. Ariosto*, xxxix. 62.

And with a pole-ax dasheth out his brains,
While he's demanding what the *garboil* means.

Drayt. Battle of Agin. Works, p. 77.

GARD. See **GUARD**.

A GARDEN-HOUSE, now called a summer-house. Gardens in the suburbs of London, with buildings of this kind in them, were formerly much in fashion, and

often used as places of clandestine meeting and intrigue. This practice is described in Stubbs's *Anatomie of Abuses*, and alluded to by several dramatic writers:

In the fields and suburbs of the cities, they have gardens either palled or walled round about very high, with their harbours and bowers fit for the purpose. And least they might be espied in these open places, they have their banquetting houses with galleries, turrets, and what not, therein sumptuously erected: where in they may (and doubtless do) many of them play the filthy persons, etc. etc.

Stubbs, p. 57.

Now, God thank you, sweet lady, if you have any friend, or *garden-house*, where you may employ a poor gentleman as your friend, I am yours to command in all secret service.

London Prodigal, v. 1. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 517.

Poor soul, she's entic'd forth by her own sex
To be betray'd to man, who in some *garden-house*,

Or remote walk, taking his lustful time,
Binds darkness on her eyes, surprizes her.

Mayor of Quinb. O. Pl. xi. 120.

Yet at least imitate the ancient wise citizens of this city, who used carefully to provide their wives gardens near the town, to plant, to graft in, as occasion served, only to keep them from idleness.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 161.

— Thy old wife sell andyrans to the court,
Be countenanced by the dons, and weare a hood,
Nay keep my *garden-house*; He call her mother,
Thee father. *B. et Fl. Martial Maid*, iii. 1.

This is no *garden-house*, in my conscience
she went forth with no dishonest intent.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, Act ii. p. 232.

The word summer-house was, however, not unknown. See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune*, Act iii. p. 410.

In *Londina Illustrata* is a print of Sir Paul Pindar's lodge, or *garden-house*, now in Half-moon Alley, Bishopsgate Street.

GARDIANCE. Defence, guarding.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in
the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.

Chapman's Hum. Day's Mirth, F 3.

GARISH. Splendid, shining, magnificent. Skinner says, "Nescio an ab A. S. gearkian, praeparare, apparare." Mr. Lemon wrote it *gairish*, that he might derive it from the Greek *γαίω*.

That all the world shall be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 2.

What fooles are men to build a *garish* tomb,
Only to save the carcass whilst it rots.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 323.

But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.

Hall's Satires, iii. 1.

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye.

Milton, Penseroso, 138.

GARLAND. A name long current for a collection of ballads. Dr. Percy, in the conclusion of his *Essay on the Ancient Minstrels*, thus speaks of collections of this kind: "Towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the genuine old minstrelsy seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter [i. e. more correct, but bordering on the insipid] kind, and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *Garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections." p. xxxix. In the note on this passage, the quaint titles of many of these are enumerated, from the Pepysian and other libraries. They are in 12mo. and in black letter: viz.—1. *A Crowne Garland of Goulden Roses* gathered out of England's Royall Garden, etc.; by Richard Johnson. 1612. [Dodl. Libr.] 2. *The Golden Garland of Princely Delight*. 3. *The Garland of Goodwill*; by T. D. 1631. 4. *The Royal Garland of Love and Delight*; by T. D. etc. etc. *Robin Hood's Garland* is still well known.

No, no, man; these are out of ballads;
She has all the *Garland of Goodwill* by heart.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 375.

G. Oh sweet man!

Thou art the very honeycomb of honesty.

P. *The Garland of Goodwill*.

Ford's Broken Heart, iv. 2.

Qu. whether the former line is also a title of some such collection.

To GARRE. To cause, or make; said to be from the Icelandic *gierra*.

— So matter did she make of nought
To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 19.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet.

Id. Ecl. 4. Apr. v. 1.

It is Scotch also. See *Jamieson*, who, with his usual diligence, has collected the whole store of etymological knowledge or conjecture upon it.

GARRET. A court jester or fool, contemporary with Archy, in union with whom he is often mentioned.

As when salt Archy or *Garret* doth provoke them. *Bp. Corbet, Poems, p. 66.*

— Whose wit consists

In Archy's bobs, and *Garret's* sawcy jests.

Unpub. Poem of Heylin, quoted by Mr. Chalmers in the *Poets*, vol. v. p. 57.

See ARCHY.

GARTERS, their significance. It was the regular amorous etiquette, in the reign of Elizabeth, for a man, professing himself deeply in love, to assume certain outward marks of negligence in his dress, as if too much occupied by his passion to attend to such trifles; or driven by despondency to a forgetfulness of all outward appearance. His *garters*, in particular, were not to be tied up. The detail, however, will be best seen by the following passages:

Then there is none of my uncle's marks upon you: he taught me how to know a man in love. — Then your hose should be *ungarter'd*, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and everything about you denoting a careless desolation.

As you like it, iii. 2.

Shall I defy hatbands, and tread *garters* and shoe-strings under my feet? I must; I am now liegeman to Cupid, and have read all these informations in his book of statutes.

Heywood's Fair Maid of the Exchange.

— I was once like thee,

A sigher, melancholy humorist,
Crosser of arms, a goer without *garters*,
A hatband hater, and a busk-point wearer.

A pleasant Comedy how to know a g. Wife,
etc.

GASCOYNES. The same as gaskins, or gal-ligaskins.

Much in my *gascoynes*, more in my round house [r. hose].

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv. 2.

— Give you joy, Sir,

Of your son's *gaskoyne-bride*; you'll be a grandfather shortly,

To a fine crew of roaring sons and daughters.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 117.

The *gascoyne bride* was Moll Cut-purse, who was dressed like a man.

GASHFUL. Horrid, frightful; for *gastful*,

from *gast*. Certainly not from *gash*, which would not make sense in either of the passages cited by Mr. Todd.

Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies.

Quarles's Jonah, H 2.

Come death, and welcome, which spoke
comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible,
ugly shape. *Phoberoon, phoberotaton*.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 69.

Neither the eyes of a person praying,
nor the bony figure of death, could be
full of gashes. In the latter passage, it
is evidently only one of many syno-
nyms, accumulated for effect.

To GAST. To frighten; of the same origin
as ghost, etc. Gaist, Saxon.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Lear*, ii. 1.

Also as a participle:

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 120.

Aghast is well known.

To GASTER. Another form of the same
word.

Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him,
or else he's drunk. *B. et Fl. Wit at*

sev. Weapons, Act ii. p. 277.

And with these they adrad and *gaster* sence-
lesse old women, witlesse children, etc.

Declarat. of Popish Impost. sign. S 4.

GASTNESS, for ghastriness.

— Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?

Othel. v. 1.

So the folios have it; the quartos
read *jeastures*.

GAUDE, or GAWD. A toy, a gewgaw,
a piece of festive finery; from *gaudeo*,
Latin, though Skinner is inclined to
derive it from the Dutch *goud*, gold.
See much discussion of the etymology
in Todd's *Johnson*.

And stoln th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gawds*,
conceits,

Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.

— Seems to me now

As the remembrance of an idle *gawd*

Which in my childhood I did dote upon.

Ibid. iv. 1.

Clothed she was in a fool's coat and cap
Of rich imbroider'd silks, and in her lap
A sort of paper puppets, *gawds*, and toys,
Trifles scarce good enough for girls and boys.

Drayt. Moonc. vol. ii. p. 476.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and
toys. *Drayt. Ilea*, xxii. p. 1266.

— The proud day,

Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gawds*,
To give me audience. *K. John*, iii. 3.

See Todd's *Illust. of Chaucer. Glos-
sary*.

To GAUDE. To sport, or keep festival;
from the substantive.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his fa-
miliars. *North's Plut.* p. 562.

To jest:

Beware how they contrive their holyday
talke, by waste wordes issuing forth their de-
licate mouths in carping, *gauding*, and jest-
ing at young gentlemen.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. i. fol. 60.

Hence Warburton reads *gaude* in the
following passage, which, it must be
owned, much improves the sense of
the subsequent line:

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After so long grief such nativity.

Com. of Errors, v. 1.

The original reading, however, is *go*
with me, which being sense, the alter-
ation, though very specious, seems
too great to be made without authority.

Shakespeare has *gawded* for adorned,
as the word *gaudy* still signifies:

— Our veil'd dames

Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton
spoil

Of Phoebus' burning kisses. *Coriol.* ii. 1.

GAUDERY. Finery, gaiety.

But thou can'st maske in garish *gauderie*.

Hall's Sat. iii. 1.

Then did I love the May flow'rs *gaudery*,
blind to the living beauties that dispose the
joyes of life. *Harringt. Nugae Antiq.* ii.
p. 86.

GAUDY DAY or NIGHT. A time of festivity
and rejoicing. The expression is yet
fully retained in the University of Ox-
ford.

— Come,

Let's have one other *gaudy* night: call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once
more

Let's mock the midnight bell.

Ant. et Cl. iii. 11,

— A foolish utensil of state,

Wich, like old plate upon a *gaudy* day,
's brought forth to make a show, and that is
all. *Goblins*, O. Pl. x. 143.

Blount, in his *Glossographia*, speaks of a foolish derivation of the word from a Judge *Gaudy*, said to have been the institutor of such days. But *such* days were held in all times, and did not want a judge to invent them.

GAUNT. The vulgar English spelling and pronunciation of the name of *Ghent*, in Flanders.

— Britain so may of her Gudwall
vaunt,
Who first the Flemings taught, whose feast
is held at *Gaunt*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxiv. p. 1129.

The fourth son of Edward III. was born at that place, in 1340, and therefore was always called John of *Gaunt*. In the opening of the play of *Richard II.* he is styled,

Old *John of Gaunt*, time-honour'd Lancaster.

In the same piece Shakespeare makes him pun abundantly on this local appellation, and the adjective *gaunt*, thin, bony.

Oh how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being old,
etc. *Ibid.*

The adjective hardly wants illustrating, having been used by Dryden and later poets.

The city of Ghent was still called *Gaunt* by Heylin, in his *Cosmography*, 1703:

Gaunt, in Latine called *Gandavum*.— In this town were born John duke of Lancaster, commonly called *John of Gaunt*, and Charles the fifth, emperor. P. 319.

In Moll's *Atlas Geographicus*, 1713, it is changed to *Ghent*.

GAWK, or GOWK. A cuckoo, or a fool. Scotch, in both senses. See Jamieson, who gives good reasons, from etymology, why the latter sense was the original one. It is still current in the northern counties of England. In both places also, it is a name for an *April Fool*. See Brand's *Popul. Ant.* vol. i. p. 121. 4to.

GAY, s. A print, or picture; still current in Norfolk in the same sense. It clearly has this meaning in the passage from L'Estrange, given by Todd.

Look upon precepts in emblems, as they do upon *gays* and pictures. *L'Estrange*.

Also here:

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who in the inscription to the fine *gay*, in the front of the book, calls it very honestly, Dryden's Virgil.

Milbourne's Notes on Dryd. p. 4.

GAZET. A small Venetian coin, the original price of a newspaper; whence the now current name of *Gazette*.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance is here to get some three or four *gazets*, Some three-pence in the whole, for that 'twill come to.

B. Jons. Fox, ii. 2.

Since you have said the word I am content, But will not go a *gazet* less.

Massing. Maid of Hon. iii. 1.

Also *Guardian*, i. 1.

I have seene at least a thousand or fiftene hundred people there [at St. Stephen's, Venice]: If you will have a stoole it will cost you a *gazet*, which is almost a penny.

Coryat, vol. ii. p. 15. repr.

To GEALE. To freeze, jelly, or clot; the simple form of to *congeal*. *Gelo*, Latin.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood. *Revenger's Trag.* sign. I 1.

Speaking of the formation of pearls in the shell:

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were. *Parthenia Sacra*, p. 190. quoted by Todd.

GEANCE. See JAUNCE.

GEAR, or GEER. Matter, subject, or business in general; often applied to dress also. Saxon.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.

2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

Will this *gear* ne'er be mended?

Tro. et Cr. i. 1.

This latter appears to have been something of a proverbial expression, as it occurs verbatim in the old interlude of *King Darius*, 1565.

Here's goodly *gear*. *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 4.

It must here be objected again to the modern editors of Shakespeare, that, having altered the orthography of the author, to render his language more easy to the reader, they do not give it uniformly. This word, for instance, is sometimes printed *gear*, and some-

times *geer*. It ought always to be *gear*.

To cheare his guests, whom he had stayd
that night,
And make their welcome to them well ap-
peare;

That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare*.

Sp. F. Q. VI. iii. 6.

But this was not for a little while, nor in
a *geere* of favour that should continue for a
time, but this helde out fortie yeares together.

North's Plut. p. 178.

See to COTTON.

GEASON. Rare, uncommon, unusual. Of
uncertain origin, but marked in some
old dictionaries, and in Ray, as an
Essex word.

The ladie heark'ning to his sensefull speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet or *geason*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 57.

Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*,
And all that humble is and mean, debac'd.

Spens. Visions of the World's Vanity, Stanz. 1.

Neither is that *geason*, seeing for the most
part it is proper to all those of sharpe capaci-
tie.

Euphues, sign. C 4. b.

Graffes of such a stocke are very *geason* in
these days. *Gascoigne's Works*, sign. C 2.

GECK. A fool. Capel says, from *ghezzo*,
Italian; but it is rather Teutonic, as
Dr. Jamieson suggests.

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck*, and gull,
That e'er invention play'd on. *Twel. N.* v. 1.

In the following passage it seems
rather to mean a jest, or subject of ri-
dicule:

To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless jealousy;
And to become the *geck* and scorn
Of others' villainy. *Cymb.* v. 4.

In these also, cited by Mr. Steevens
from the Scottish dialect, it means ra-
ther a *trick*:

Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
When he is gone give him ane *geck*,
And take another by the neck.

Again:

The carle that hecht so weill to treit you,
I think sall get ane *geck*.

Ane verie excellent and delectabill Treatise,
intitulit Philotus, etc. 1603.

Dr. Jamieson has it in the sense of an
object of derision, a taunt, or gibe;
and derives it from the Teutonic *geck*,
jocus.

To GELD. To castrate; but anciently
used also for the operation by which

females are rendered barren, and in
dogs called to *spay*.

Thus Antigonus, in the *Winter's
Tale*, threatens to *geld* his three
daughters. Act. ii.

This is sufficiently proved by the
term, not yet obsolete, of a *sow-gelder*.

GELOFER, or GILLIFLOWER. The varie-
gated gilliflowers, being considered as
a produce of art, were popularly called
Nature's bastards. Perdita exactly
assigns this reason:

— For I have heard it said

There is an art, which, in their piednes,
shares

With great creating nature.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

She had said before,

— The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gilliflowers*,
Which some call *Nature's bastards*. *Ibid.*

Hence, in another play, after much
jesting on the names of flowers, a young
maiden declares against that kind:

R. You have fair roses, have you not?

J. Yes, Sir, roses; but no *gilliflowers*.

New Wonder, Anc. Dr. v. 285.

See GILLOFER.

GELT. Unexplained, I think, in the fol-
lowing passage of Spenser. Church and
Upton say that it means a castrated
animal. But why should Amoret be so
compared, or why should loss of wits
be attributed to such an animal?

Which, when as fearfull Amoret perceived,

She staid not th' utmost end thereof to try,
But, like a ghastly *gelt*, whose wits are reaved,
Ran forth in hast with hideous outcry.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 21.

The word certainly had the meaning
assigned, but it does not apply in this
place.

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of any thing;
from *gemellus*, Latin. A term used in
several arts, for things arranged in pairs.
Thus in heraldry, *gemelles* are explain-
ed, "the bearing of bars by pairs or
couples in a coat of arms." *Kersey*.

It is by others termed a fesse between two
gemels. And that is as farr from the marke
as the other: for a *gemel* ever goeth by
paires, or couples, and not to be separated.

R. Holme, Academy of Armory, etc. I. iii. 77.

Drayton borrows the word from that
science to signify couplets in poetry:

U

The quadrin doth never double; or, *to use a word of heraldry*, never bringeth forth gemells. *Preface to Baron's Wars*, vol. i. p. 85.

In the following passage it seems to be used to signify pairs of hinges:

Far under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought dore of no mean
weight,

Yet from itself the *gemels* beaten [qu. bearen?]

so

That little strength could thrust it to and fro.

Browne, British Past. B. ii. Song. 3. p. 109.

All this serves to strengthen that admirable conjecture of Warburton, which Johnson so justly pronounced to be ingenious enough to deserve to be true. He proposed *gemel* for *jewel*, in the following passage; and, indeed, the context seems almost to demand it. The accusation against Warburton of coining the word, is fully exposed by the above passages.

Herm. Methinks I see these things with parted
eye,

When ev'ry thing seems double.

Hel. So, methinks,

And I [i. e. I also] have found Demetrius like
a *gemel*,

Mine own, and not mine own.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

Shakespeare might have in mind the *gemel* Antipholis, in his own *Comedy of Errors*, whom Adriana found her own, and not her own. *Jewel* hardly makes sense. The MS. might, perhaps, have it *jemel*, which would make the mistake very easy.

This is certainly the word which was also corrupted into *gimmel*, *gimmow*, *gimbal*, etc. as applied to double rings. See GIMMAL.

GEMINY. A pair. *Gemini*, Latin.

Or else you had look'd through the grate,
like a *geminy* of baboons. *Mer. W. W.* ii. 2.

Probably intended as an allusion to the sign Gemini in the zodiac.

The GENERAL. The people at large.

— And even so

The general, subject to a well-wish'd king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fond-
ness

Crowd to his presence.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

The confirmation of this true reading
owing to the sagacity of Mr. Malone,

who supported it by this passage of Clarendon: "As rather to be consented to than that *the general* should suffer." B. v. p. 530. 8vo. It is very odd that the commentators should have puzzled themselves about the next word, *subject*, which is evidently put, as in common usage, for *subjected*, or *being subject*. See, if any further satisfaction be wanting, *Johnson, Subject*, adj. No. 2.

The general is similarly used here:

— For the success,

Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto *the general*.

Tro. et Cr. i. 3.

That is, "Will give a small share of advantage or hurt to the people at large."

Again:

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the
millions; 'twas caviare to *the general*.

Hamlet i. 2.

In another passage, Shakespeare has the singular expression of *the general gender*, for the common sort of people:

— The other motive,

Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love *the general gender* bear him.

Hamlet iv. 7.

By some writers *the generality* is used in the same sense:

From whence it comes, that those tyrants
who have *the generality* to friend, and the
great ones their enemyes, are in the more safe-
tie.

Machiavel on Livy, by E. Dacres,
B. i. ch. 40.

GENEROUS. Of noble birth or rank. The primitive sense of the word, and the first noticed by Dr. Johnson, but not illustrated by him with any examples, nor now very commonly used. Mr. Todd has added two quotations, one from *Othello*, as below.

— Twice have the trumpets sounded;

The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 6.

Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your presence.

Othello, iii. 3.

GENEVA WEAVER. Weavers have been celebrated for their love of psalmody, which is satisfactorily accounted for. See WEAVER. The people of Geneva were celebrated puritans; and among

them the weavers particularly excelled as psalmodists. A baboon is asked, What can you do for the town of *Geneva*, sirrah? [*He holds up his hands, instead of praying.*]

Con. Sure this baboon is a great puritan.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 487.
Who does he look like in that dress?

Newc. Hum! why
Like a *Geneva weaver* in black, who left
The loom, and entered into th' ministry,
For conscience sake.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 370.

The persecution of protestants in the Netherlands brought the weavers of that country into England, and these, being Calvinists, were joined by their brethren from Geneva.

GENOWAIE. A Genoese.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio.

Grimeston's Goulart, G g 1.

GENT, for noble, genteel, of good rank. French.

Well worthy impe! said then the lady *gent*,
And pupil fit for such a tutor's hand.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 6.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a lady *gent*,
That him again lov'd in the least degree,
For she was proud, and of too high intent.

Id. ib. St. 27.

— Such a monument,

The sun through all the world sees none more
gent. *Sir Tho. Herbert's Travels*, p. 65.

GENTLE, *adj.* Liberal, free; of rank to receive knighthood, whether he has it or not. *Eques* is thus defined by Rich. Jhones, an old herald: "A gentleman that profeseth honor, vertue, and armes, or any of them." *Honor and Armes*, B. v. p. 2. He afterwards sets down ten qualifications which a gentleman ought to have. Briefly thus: 1. A good constitution; 2. A handsome person; 3. A bold aspect; 4. Sobriety and discretion; 5. Obedience to command; 6. Vigilance and patience; 7. Faith and loyalty; 8. Constancy and resolution; 9. Charity; 10. Good luck or fortune. It would be happy if all, who now call themselves gentlemen, were so well qualified.

Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's *gentle*, and not fearful. *Temp.* i. 2.

That is, of liberal rank, and therefore bold.

Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry, than our parents' noble names,
In [i. e. by] whose success we are *gentle*.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

He said he was *gentle*, but unfortunate.

Cymb. iv. 2.

I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.

B. et Fl. Love's Pilgr. ii. 1.

GENTLE, *s.* A gentleman. Occurs frequently in the old ballads, "Listen, *gentles* all, to me." But Shakespeare also has it.

Away! the *gentles* are at their game,
So we will to our recreation.

Love's L. L. iv. 2.

— Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks
you frown.

Tam. Shr. iii. 2.

See *Todd*.

To GENTLE, *v.* To make free, or place in the rank of a gentleman.

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.

Henry V. iv. 3.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens, and other persons of high rank, as in *Henry VIII.* Griffith is gentleman-usher to Queen Catherine; afterwards a private affectation of state, assumed by persons of distinction, or those who pretended to be so, and particularly ladies. He was then only a sort of upper servant, out of livery, whose office was to hand his lady to her coach, and to walk before her bare-headed, (see *BARE*), though in later times she leaned upon his arm. As much as curiosity can require concerning this custom, may be found in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Devil is an Ass*, where Ambler figures as gentleman-usher to lady *Taile-bush*; and in the *Tale of a Tub*, where my lady Tub is served by Martin Polecat in the same capacity, having changed his name to Pol-Martin.

To have it sound like a *gentleman* in an office.

Act i. sc. 6.

A whole length picture of this curious appendage of pride is given in Lenton's *Leasures*, (1631), which being, as I apprehend, a scarce book, I shall insert nearly the whole of it:

A *gentleman-usher* is a spruce fellow, be-

longing to a gay lady, whose footstep in times of yore, his lady followed, for he went before. But now hee is growne so familiar with her that they goe arme in arme. — His greatest vexation is going upon sleevesse arrands, to know whether some lady slept well last night, or how her physick work'd i' th' morning, things that savour not well with him; the reason that oftentimes hee goes but to the next taverne, and then very discreetly brings her home a tale of a tubbe. He is forced to stand *bare*, which would urge him to impatience, but for the hope of being covered, or rather the delight hee takes in shewing his new-crisp't hayre, which his barber hath caus'd to stand like a print hedge, in equal proportion. He hath one commendation amongst the rest (a neat carver), and will quaintly administer a trencher in due season. His wages is not much, unless his quality exceeds; but his vailes are great; insomuch that he totally possesseth the gentlewoman, and commands the chambermaid to starch him into the bargaine. The smallness of his legs bewrayes his profession, and feeds much upon veale to encrease his calfe. His greatest ease is, he may lye long in bed, and when hee's up, may call for his breakfast, and goe without it. A twelvemonth hath almost worne out his habit, which his annual pension will scarcely supply. Yet if his lady likes the carriage of him, shee increaseth his annuity. And though shee saves it out o' th' kitchen, she'll fill up her closet. *Char.* 31.

The jest about veal, bad as it is, was probably copied from the mock receipts at the end of Overbury's *Characters*:

For restoring gentlemen-ushers' legs. If any gentleman-usher have the consumption in his legs, let him feede lustily upon veale, two months in the spring-time, and forbear all manner of mutton, and hee shall increase in the calfe.

Under "all manner of mutton," LACED MUTTON is probably meant to be comprised, q. v.

The *Tatler* speaks of a young mercer, become a gentleman, and anxious to support the character, who complains to him,

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own gentleman usher, I am now quite out of my way. *No.* 66.

GENTRY, for gentility, complaisance.

— If it will please you

To shew us so much gentry and good-will
As to expend your time with us awhile.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

GEORGE, St. The well known and long established patron of England. The

following injunction, from an old art of war concerning the use of his name in onsets, is curious:

Item, That all souldiers entering into battaile, assault, skirmish, or other faction of armes, shall have for their common cry and word, *St. George, forward*, or, *upon them St. George*, whereby the souldier is much comforted, and the enemie dismaied by calling to minde the ancient valour of England, which with that name has so often been victorious," etc. Cited by Warton in a Note on *Rich. III.* Act v. sc. 3.

See also O. Pl. ii. 372. iii. 20.

The combat of this saint on horseback with a dragon has been very long established as a subject for sign painting: *St. George* that swing'd the dragon, and e'er since

Sits on his horseback at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence. *K. John*, ii. 1.

But I find an allusion to a slanderous sign at Kingston, on which *St. George* was represented as on foot, and flying from the attack of the dragon's tail:

To-morrow morning we shall have you look
For all your great words, like *St. George at Kingston*,
Running a foot-back from the furious dragon,
That with her angrie tail belabours him
For being lazie. *B. et Fl. Woman's Prize.* i. 3.

This was a most disgraceful representation of the favourite saint, and, till we have it further explained, we cannot but wonder that it should have been tolerated. Some unexplained custom is also alluded to in the mention of *blue coats* on *St. George's Day*. From the two passages relative to it, I think we may conclude that some festive ceremony was carried on at *St. Paul's* on *St. George's Day* annually; that the court attended, that the *blue coats*, or attendants, of the courtiers were employed and authorized to keep order, and drive out refractory persons; and that on this occasion it was proper for a knight to officiate as a *blue coat* to some personage of higher rank. The passages are these:

— By Dis, I will be knight,

Wear a blue coat on great *St. George's Day*,
And with my fellows drive you all from *Paul's*
For this attempt. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 486.
With 's *coram nomine* keeping greater sway
Than a court *blew-coat* on *St. George's Day*.
Runne and a great Cast, *Epigr.* 33.

More explanation, however, is certainly wanting. The legendary history of this noble English or Cappadocian knight and saint may be read in the once popular *History of the Seven Champions of Christendom*, compiled by Richard Johnson, in the reign of James I. But the more authentic account is in Heylin's elaborate and less marvellous *History of St. George*, 4to. 1633. See also Bradley's *Clavis Calendaria*, vol. i. p. 307. The history is sketched in several old ballads.

GERMAN. A brother. *Germanus*, Latin. And, sluggish *german*, doest thy forces slake, To aftersend his foe that him may overtake.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 10.

So Spenser in other places:

Which when his *german* saw, the stony feare Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.

F. Q. II. viii. 46.

You will have coursers for cousins, and gen- nets for *germans*.

Othello, i. 1.

GERMAN CLOCK. The Germans, as they were the first inventors of clocks, have always been famous for the manufacture of them. But the German clocks alluded to by our early dramatists were, probably, those cheap wooden clocks, which are still imported from the same parts; the movements of which are of necessity imperfect, yet are often loaded with fantastic ornaments, and moving figures.

A woman that is like a *German clock*, Still a repairing; ever out of frame; And never going aright; being a watch, But being watch'd that it may still go right.

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

The following is also said of woman: Being ready [i. e. drest] she consists of hundred pieces,

Much like your *German clock*, and near ally'd, Both are so nice they cannot go for pride; Beside a greater fault, but too well known, They'll strike to ten, when they should stop at one. *A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 366.*

She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed, into some twenty boxes; and about next day at noon is put together again, like a great *German clock*; and so comes forth, and rings a tedious larum to the whole house, and then is quiet again for an hour, but for her quarters.

B. Jons. Epicoene, iv. 2.

For my good toothless countess let us try To win that old eremite thing, that like An image in a *German clock* doth move, Not walk.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 225.

German watches were also in use: Here, take my *German watch*, hang't up in sight, That I may see her hang in English for't.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 77.

Dutch watches lay under the same imputation as German clocks, and perhaps might be only another name for the same thing. We see, in the first passage from Shakespeare, that a clock is called also a watch; and the wooden clocks are still more frequently called Dutch than German. A real watch could not well require such constant repairing:

You are not daily mending like *Dutch watches*, And plaistering like old walls.

B. et Fl. Wit without Money, Act iii. p. 310.

Another comparison of a maid to a clock may be here inserted, from its relation to some above cited:

— Maids are *clocks*,

The greatest wheel they show, goes slowest to us,

And makes us hang on tedious hopes; the lesser

Which are conceal'd, being often oyl'd with wishes,

Flee like desires, and never leave that motion Till the tongue strikes. *Ib. iv. p. 334.*

GERMAN, HIGH; probably a tall German, shown for a sight.

— A name which I'd tear out

From the *high German's* throat, if it lay lieger there

To dispatch privy slanders against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 52.

See also p. 39.

I do not agree with the editor, that the same person is meant by the German "who escaped out of Wood Street." The *high German* must have been some man generally known for strength or size; that the same person should also have had a very narrow escape from Wood Street, is possible to be sure, but very improbable. Perhaps the high German was the famous fencer, whose feats are thus recorded:

Since the *German fencer* cudgelled most of our English fencers, now about 5 moneths past. *Owle's Almanacke, publ. 1618. p. 6.*

High German may, however, be only in opposition to low German, or Dutch; as, for a long time, *high German* quack doctors were in repute.

GERMANE, or GERMAN, *adj.*; from *german*, a brother. Related to, allied, connected with.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides; I would it might be hangers till then.

Hamlet. v. 2.

GERMIN, or rather GERMEN. A seed, or bud; from *germen*, Latin.

— Though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together
Ev'n till destruction sicken, answer me.

Macb. iv. 1.

Crack nature's moulds, all *germins* spill at once,

That make ingrateful man. *Lear*, ii. 2.

I know not of any other authority for this word. In the first folio of Shakespeare, it is spelt *germaine* in both instances.

To GERNE, *v.* To yawn. Sometimes written *girn*, and therefore taken for a corruption of *grin*, having the same letters; but in the following passage the wide opening of the jaws is plainly marked:

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
That could have fray'd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe, when he did *gerne*.

Spens. F. Q. V. xii. 15.

From the Saxon *geonian*, or *geonrean*, *oscitare*. Yet *girn*, for *grin*, is still used in Scotch, and some other dialects.

A GERNE, *s.* A yawn, probably, but not certainly, in this passage:

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world: Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.

Ant. et Mellida, *Anc. Dr.* ii. 154.

GERRE. Quarrelling; evidently from the French, *guerre*. I have not found it, except in the following passage, and therefore consider it only as an affectation of the author:

Wherein is the cause of theyre wrangelynge and *gerre*, but onelye in the undiscrete election and choyse of theyre wyves.

R. Paynell, in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 26.

GEST. "A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey." *Kersey*. In the time of royal progresses, the king's

stages, as we may see by the journals of them in the herald's office, were called his *gests*, from the old French word *giste*, *diversorium*. *Warburton*. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, writes it *gists*, and explains it as above. *Strype* says that *Cranmer* intreated *Cecil*,

To let him have the new-resolved-upon *gests*, from that time to the end, that he might from time to time know where the king was.

Memorials of Cranm. p. 283.

Hence we see that the table of the *gests* limited not only the places, but the time of staying at each; on which depends the propriety of the following expression of Shakespeare:

— When at Bohemia

You take my lord, I'll give you my commission

To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefixed for his parting.

Winter's T. i. 2.

It [the court] remov'd last to the shop of a millener.

The *gests* are so set down, because you ride.

Decker's Match me in London.

Mr. Todd observes, that *Hammond* seems to have used *gesses* in this sense.

2. A *gest* also meant an action; *gestum*. Undoubtedly derived, as *Warton* observed, *Hist. Poet.* iii. 18. from the popular books entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and the like, which contained narratives of remarkable adventures. Whence also, with a little change of sense, the word *jest* might possibly be formed; being first a story, related for amusement, of some fact; and, by degrees, any kind of entertaining discourse, till it became synonymous with *joke*, and the verb *to jest*. Other derivatives were formed from it. This, at least, is full as probable as *to jest*, from *gesticulator*; since gesticulation is a very accidental and subordinate part of jesting.

And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*.

Spens. F. Q. I. x. 15.

They were two knights of peerlesse puissance,
And famous far abroad for warlike *gest*.

Ib. II. ii. 16.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars,
What number best can fit, *Homer* declares.

B. Jons. Transl. of Art of P. vol. vii. 171.

The chief and principall is: the laud, honour, and glory of the immortall gods (1

speake now in phrase of the Gentiles). Secondly, the worthy *gests* of noble princes.

Puttenham, i. 10.

3. Also gesture, or carriage of body:

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his heroicke grace, and honourable
gest.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 24.

Him needed not instruct which way were best
Himselfe to fashion likest Florimell,
Ne how to speake, ne how to use his *gest*,
For he in counterfesaunce did excell.

Ib. III. viii. 8.

GET-PENNY. A theatrical term for a performance that turned out very profitable. We still use the word *catch-penny*, but only for things not worth the penny that they catch. *Get-penny* was more respectable, and probably used by tradesmen also.

But the Gunpowder Plot, — there was a *get-penny*! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty pence audience, nine times in an afternoon. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v. 1.

When the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten, thou and thy acts become the posies for hospitals; when thy name shall be written upon conduits, and thy deeds play'd i' thy lifetime by the best company of actors, and be called their *get-penny*.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 267.

To GHESSE. So Spenser writes to *guess*, the etymology being *ghissen*, Dutch. Some, therefore, have contended for this spelling.

It seemd a second Paradise I *ghesse*,
So lavishly enricht with nature's treasure.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 23.

See *Johnson* and *Todd* in loc. *Guess*, however, has been too long settled to be altered.

GITTERN. See *GITTERN*.

GHOST. A dead person. Whoever was the author of the second part of *Henry VI.* certainly meant to describe the common appearance of a corpse after a natural death, in these lines:

Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart, etc.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

But, he goes on to say, the appearance of the Duke of Gloucester's corpse (then before them) is quite different from one *timely-parted*, or dying in due course of time, as it exhibits every possible mark of violence. Mr. Malone

has shown that *ghost* is similarly used for a dead body, in the same play from which this was taken:

Sweet father, to thy murder'd *ghost* I swear.
Addressing the corpse before him.
Spenser has employed it to signify a person:

— No knight so rude, I ween,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost*.

F. Q. II. viii. 26.

Thus a person is sometimes called a soul. A similar passage occurs in Fletcher's *Purple Island*:

Whose leaden eyes sunk deep in swimming
head,

And joyless look, like some *pale ashy*
spright,

Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead.

B. vii. St. 19.

To GHOST, v. To haunt as a ghost.

— Since Julius Caesar,

Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
Then saw you labouring for him.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 6.

Uncommon as this verb is, it has been found in a prose writer:

Ask not, with him in the poet, *Larvae hunc, intemperiae, insaniaeque agitant senem?* What madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* us all? For we are *ad unum omnes*, all mad.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 22. Introd.

GIAMBEUX. Boots; an old French word, very probably supposed by Warton to be borrowed by Spenser from Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Topas*, where it occurs at v. 3380. Old French, *gambeux*.

That a large purple streame adown their
giambeux falles. *F. Q. II. vi. 29.*

GIANTS OF GUILDHALL. Of these *sublime* personages Pennant says: "Facing the entrance are two tremendous figures, by some named *Gog* and *Magog*, by Stowe an ancient Briton and Saxon. I leave to others the important decision." One of them was called *Gogmagog*, (the patron, I presume, of the *Gogmagog* Hills near Cambridge,) and his name, divided, now serves for both; the other *Corinaeus*, the hero and giant of Cornwall, from whom that county was named. They are thus mentioned in some old verses, printed on a broad sheet, 1660:

And such stout *Corinaeus* was, from whom
Cornwal's first honor, and her name doth come.

For though he sheweth not so great, nor tall
In his dimensions set forth at *Guildhall*,
Know 'tis a poet only can define
A gyant's posture in a gyant's line.

* * * * *

And thus attended by his direful dog,
The gyant was (God bless us) *Gogmagog*.

British Bibliogr. iv. p. 277.

A GIB, OR A GIB CAT. A male cat. An expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gib*, or *Gilbert*, as commonly as the other Jack. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term, and for a similar reason. *Tibert* is said to be old French for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the cat, in the old story-book of *Reynard the Fox*. Chaucer, in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, gives "*Gibbe* our cat," as the translation of "*Thibert le cas*." ver. 6204. From *Tibert*, *Tib* also was a common name for a cat. *Gibbe*, our cat, is an important personage in the old play of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. In Sherwood's *English Dictionary*, subjoined to Cotgrave's, we have "*A gibbe (or old male cat), Macou*." It was certainly a name not bestowed upon a cat early in life, as we may be assured by the melancholy character ascribed to it, in Shakespeare's allusion. It did not mean, as some have imagined, a castrated cat, because one of the supposed offences against Gammer Gurton was the reducing *Gib* improperly to that state.

But ca'st thou not tell in faith, Diccon, why
she frowns or whereat,
Hath no man stolen her ducks, or henes, or
gelded Gyb her cat.

Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 10.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a *gib cat* or
a lugg'd bear.

1 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Hamlet* iii. 4.

But afore I will endure such another half
day with him, I'll be drawn with a good *gib-cat*,
through the great pond at home, as his
uncle Hodge was.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, i. 4.

It is improperly applied to a female
by Beaumont and Fletcher:

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'll make you take
a tree, where, then with my tiller bring down
your *gib-ship*, and then have you eas'd and

hung up i' the warren. *B. et Fl. Scornful
Lady*, v. p. 348.

Hence the anonymous editor of Marston's *Parasitaster*, (*Anc. Dr.* vol. ii. p. 381.) argues for its meaning a *spayed* female cat; but all authorities are against him. Coles has "*Gib*, a contraction of *Gilbert*"; and immediately after, "*a Gib-cat, catus, felis mas*." Wilkins, in his *Index to the Philosophical Language*, has "*gib (male) cat*." As to gelded being used for spayed, he is right. See GELD.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the explanation adopted in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 232.

Gibb'd cat, which appears in some passages, is only a foolish corruption of the right form, *gib-cat*:

Yes, and swell like a couple of *gibb'd cats*,
met both by chance i' the dark, in an old
garret.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 369.

TO GIBBER. Probably made from *jabber*, by a common corrupt reduplication similar to *fiddle-faddle*, *gibble-gabble*, *shill-I-shall-I*, etc.; and if so, more properly written *jibber*. If it were spoken with the *g* hard, we might be inclined to form it from the same original as *gibberish*; but the different sound of the first letter indicates a different root. *Gibberish* is conjectured by Johnson to be formed from the jargon of *Geber*, as an alchemist; which, considering the great prevalence of that affected science, and the early ridicule thrown on it, is not improbable. Good specimens of such jargon may be seen in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, ii. 3. et 5. Junius and Minshew refer *gibberish* to the jargon of the gipsies; but the deduction seems too anomalous to be allowed.

The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted
dead

Did squeak and *gibber* in the streets of Rome.
Hamlet i. 1.

TO GIBBET. To hang; usually on a gallows, but also to hang on or upon any thing.

Here's Wart; you see what a ragged appearance it is: he shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets on the brewer's bucket*.
2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

This alludes to the manner of carrying a barrel, by putting it on a sling, which is thus described by R. Holme:

The slings are a strong, thick, yet short pole, not above a yard and a half long: to the middle is fixed a strong plate with a hole, in which is put a hook;—on this hook is [are] fastened two other short chains, with broad-pointed hooks, with them clasping the ends of the barrels above the heads, the barrel is lifted up, and borne by two men to any place, as is shewed Chap. v. No. 146.

Acad. of Armory, B. III. chap. vii. § 121.

Most people who live in London have seen the operation, in taking a barrel from the dray, which is exactly represented by Holme's figure. It is evident, that to hang or *gibbet* a barrel on the pole, in this manner, must be done by a quick movement, so as to attach both hooks at once.

To *gibbet*, in the sense of to hang on a gibbet, is still a term in common use.

To *GIBE*. To jest. This, and other words of the same derivation, are not yet obsolete, but appear to be in imminent danger of becoming so. They have been little used since the time of Dryden, or that of the *Spectator*, and are put into some of the glossaries to Spenser, as requiring explanation. The derivation is supposed to be the old French *gaber*.

GIBERALTER seems to be used as a cant appellation of jocularitv; but the host, who uses it, so often disfigures his words, that we cannot be sure of what he means.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*. *Merry Dev.* O. Pl. v. 259.

The name of the fortress, Gibraltar, could not then be popularly known.

GIDDED, by the context should mean *hunted*, unless we suppose it put for *gid-died*, made giddy by terror:

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,

As *gidded* roe.

Dolman in Mirr. for Mag. p. 418.

GIEFT. Gift. This singular spelling of the word in Spenser may be considered only as an expedient to make it look better as a rhyme to *theft* and *left*. Many peculiarities of this author may be traced to the same origin.

Therefore these two, her eldest sons, she sent
To seek for succour of this ladies *gieft*.

F. Q. V. x. 14.

GIGLET, *GIGLOT*, or *GIGLE*. A wanton wench. Junius produces a number of words from the Anglo-Saxon, to which it may have affinity; as *gagol*, *gaegl*, etc. all meaning *lascivious*; yet his editor, Lye, doubts whether it be not derived from *gigge*, which, he says, Chaucer has used for a mistress, (Tyrwhitt has noticed it), or from *giggle*. It may be observed, that Sherwood has a *giggle*, or *gigglet*; and Cotgrave, under *Gadrouillette*, puts a minx, *gigle*, *flirt*, etc.

Let him speak no more: away with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate companion.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

But—with a proud, majestic, high scorn,
He answer'd thus: Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.

I Hen. VI. v. 1.

Fortune is called a *giglet* in *Cymb.* iii. 1.; and Jonson applies the same term to the same goddess:

— And I be brought to do
A peevish *giglot* rites! perhaps the thought
And shame of that made Fortune turn her face.

Sejanus, Act v. p. 233.

— If this be
The recompence of striving to preserve
A wanton *gigglet* honest, very shortly
'Twill make all mankind pandars.

Massing. Fatal Dowry, Act iii.

GIGLET-WISE. Like a wanton.

That thou wilt gad by night in *giglet-wise*,
Amid thine armed foes to seek thy shame.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 72.

By *GIGS*. A corrupt cant oath, perhaps still further depraved from *by gis*.

Chad a foule turne now of late, chill tell
it you, *by gigs*. *Gammer Gurton*, O.

Pl. ii. 51.

To *GILD*. Though there is no real resemblance between the colour of blood and that of gold, it is certain that to *gild with blood* was an expression not uncommon in the sixteenth century; and other phrases are found which have reference to the same comparison. At this we shall not be surprised, if we recollect that gold was popularly and very generally styled *red*. See some instances under *RUDDOCK*, *RED*.

— If he do *bleed*,
I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their *guilt*. *Macb.* ii. 2.

With similar ideas, Macbeth is afterwards made to say,

— Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his golden blood.
Ib. sc. 3.

The poor pun, in the former passage, is not so easy to be defended as explained. If not meant for a quibble, the jingle should have been avoided.

Their armours that march'd hence so silver-bright,

Hither return all *gilt* with Frenchmen's blood.
K. John, ii. 2.

— We have *gilt* our Greekish arms
With blood of our own nation.
Heywood's Iron Age, Part. 2d.

2. *Gilt*, or *gilded*, was also a current expression for drunk. This sense might possibly be drawn from a jocular allusion to the grand elixir, or *aurum potable* of the chymists. Shakespeare, at least, has combined the two notions:

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them.
Tempest, v. 1.

Beaumont and Fletcher use it also:

Duke. Is she not drunk too?
Wh. A little *gilded* o'er, Sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
Chances, iv. 3.

The same authors compare old sack to the philosopher's stone:

Old reverend sack, which, for ought that I can read yet,

Was that philosopher's stone the wise king Ptolemeus

Did all his wonders by.
Mons. Thomas, Act iii.

GILDED PUDDLE. We find this expression in Shakespeare, concerning which the commentators are silent. I conceive it to be an epithet formed upon a minute observation of a common phenomenon. On all puddles where there is much mixture of urine, as in stable-yards, etc. there is formed a film, which reflects all the prismatic colours, and very principally yellow, and other tinges of a golden hue:

— Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the *gilded puddle*
Which beasts would cough at.

Ant. et Cl. i. 4.

The matter of historical fact Shakespeare drew from his old friend North, who says,

And therefore it was a wonderfull example to the souldiers, to see Antonius, that was brought up in all fineness and superfluity, so easily to *drinke puddle water*, and to eate wild frutes and rootes. *North's Plut. p. 976.*
ed. of 1595.

GILL-FLIRT; from *gill*, and *flirt*. *Gill* was a current and familiar term for a female. As in the proverb, "Every Jack must have his *Gill*," and, "A good Jack makes a good *Gill*." Ray says it ought to be written *Jyll*, being a familiar substitute for *Julia*, or *Juliana*. *Proverbs, p. 124.* *Gill*, however, may be safely written; for from *Juliana* was derived the popular name *Gillian*, as well as *Gillet* from *Julietta*; either of which would supply the abbreviation *Gill*. In Coles's *Dictionary* we have, "*Gillian* [a woman's name], *Juliana*." And afterwards, "*Gillet* [a woman's name], *Julietta*, *Aegidia*." *Gillian* is among the maids whom E. Dromio calls for at the door, in the *Comedy of Errors*:

Maud, Bridget, Marian, Cicely, *Gillian*,
Ginn! *Com. of E. iii. i.*

And by the right of war, like *Gills*,
Condemn'd to distaffs, horns, and wheels.

Hudibr. II. ii. v. 709.

Flirt had the same meaning as at present.

See FLIRT-GILL.

GILLOFER, OR GELOFER. The old name for the whole class of carnations, pinks, and sweetwilliams; from the French *girofle*, which is itself corrupted from the Latin *cariophyllum*. See an ample account of them in Lyte's *Dodoens. p. 172—175.* In Langham's *Garden of Health* they are called *galofers*. See p. 281. Our modern word, *gillyflower*, is corrupted from this. See *Stocke Gillofer*, in Lyte's *Dodoens. p. 168.* They were called *stock*, from being kept both summer and winter.

Here spring the goodly *gelofer*s,
Some white, some red, in showe,
Here prettie pinkes with jagged leaves,
On rugged rootes do growe.
The John so sweete in showe and smell
Distincte by colours twaine,
About the borders of their beds,
In seemlie sight remaine.

Plat's Flowers, etc. in Cens. Lit. viii. 3.
In the *Winter's Tale*, folio edition,

it is twice written *gilly-vor*, (Act iv. sc. 4.) This is a step of the progress to *gillyflower*, which the modern editions substitute. The *John*, or *sweet-John*, was a species of *gelofer*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 597. ed. 1636. See JOHN, SWEET.

GILLY-VOR. See GILLOFER.

GILT. Gold, or gilding. A common subject for a quibble, with the word *guilt*. Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!) Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.

Hen. V. Cho. to Act ii.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our scepter's *gilt*,
And make high majesty look like itself.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt*.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

Tho' guilt condemns, 'tis *gilt* must make us glad. *A Mad World, etc. O. Pl. v. 333.*

— I can at court,

If I would, show my *gilt* i' th' presence.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 35c.

GIMBOL seems to be equivalent, in the following passage, to our present word *gimcrack*. I cannot, with Skinner, derive it from *engine*. More probably a corruption of GIMMAL, q. v.

But whether it were that the rebell his powder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, etc. *Holingsh. Hist. of Ireland, G 3. col. 2.*

GIMMAL, or GEMMOW. A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. "*Gimmel, annulus gemellus.*" *Coles*. Some derive it from *gemellus*. Also, any nicely formed machinery. So *gimmals* are used here:

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could ne'er hold out so, as they do.

1 Hen. VI. i. 2.

My acts are like the motional *gymmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker, 1636.*

A *gimmel bit*, therefore, should be a bit in which two parts or links were united, as in the *gimmel ring*:

And in their pale dull mouths the *gimmel bit*
Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Hen. V. iv. 2.

Gimmel rings certainly had links within each other. Thus, in a stage direction:

Enter Anamnestes his page, in a grave sat-

tin sute, purple buskins, etc. — a *gimmel ring* with one link hanging.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 155.

Hub. Sure I should know that *gimmel*!

Jac. 'Tis certain he. — I had forgot my ring too. *B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.*

Some ingenious remarks on *gimmel rings* occur in the *Archaeologia*. vol. xiv. p. 7; where it is proposed to read, in *Midsum. N. D.* Act iv. sc. 1.

And I have found Demetrius like a *gimmel*,
Mine own, and not mine own.

If Warburton's conjecture of *gemell* were not almost certain, this might be adopted. The original reading, as I mentioned above, is *jewel*, which the last editor has endeavoured to confirm. *Gimmel rings*, though originally double, were by a further refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. So Herrick:

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a *triple* tye.

Hesper. p. 201.

The form of double, triple, and even quadruple *gimmals*, may be seen in the plate to Holme's *Acad. B. iii. N. 45. and 47.* where he tells us that Morgan, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, has spoken of "triple *gimbal rings*, born by the name of Hawberke." This was, evidently, because the hawberk was formed of rings linked into each other.

GIMMER, s. A *gimcrack*, a curious contrivance or machinery. Another corrupted form of the word *gemel*, or *gammel*; a *gemel*, or double ring, being considered as an ingenious contrivance.

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands, by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppet play can imitate. *Bp. Hall*, quoted by Todd.

See other instances in Todd's *Johnson*.

To 'GIN, for to begin. Usually supposed to be a contraction of *begin*, but shown by Mr. Todd to be the original word, from *gynnan*, Saxon.

As whence the sun 'gins his reflexion,
Shipwrecking storms, and direful thunders
break. *Macb. i. 2.*

Alas, good man, I see thou 'ginst to rave.
Drayt. Sheph. Garland.

Wind. 11.

Wind. 11.

So it was in the early editions; the later have

— thou now *beginst* to rave.

Works, p. 1420.

It is very common in all old writers, and is used through all the tenses, which can no longer be thought extraordinary, now it is known to have been the primitive form.

GING. Generally used for a sportive or frolicksome party; probably a mere corruption of *gang*.

When as a nymph, one of the merry *ging*,
Seeing she no way could be won to sing,
Come, come, quoth she, etc.

Dr. Muses' Elysium Nymph. 3. p. 1473.

— But now the nymphs prefer
The shepherd ten times more,
And all the *ging* goes on his side,
Their minion him they make,
To him themselves they all apply,
And all his party take.

Drayt. Muses' Elysium Nymph. 3. p. 1479.

Here's such a merry *ging*, I could find in
my heart to sail to the world's end with such
company. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 104.

Blesse me, quoth Cloth-breeches, what a
ging was heere gathered together! no doubt
hell is broke loose. *Greene's Quip*, etc.

Harl. Misc. v. 408.

GIPTIAN, s. A gipsy. This has the appearance of being an intermediate state of the word between *Egyptian* and *gipsy*; but, perhaps, is only an attempt to approach a little nearer to the etymology.

How now, *Giptian*? All a mort, knave,
for want of company?

Promos et Cassandra, P. I. ii. 6.

Also, in the stage direction to that scene, "Two hucksters, one woman, one like a *Giptian*, the rest poore roges."

We have a *Gyptian* in Harrington's *Ariosto*, with this description:

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd
in sight,

In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.

B. xxix. St. 58.

Spenser has *Gipsen*:

Certes, said he, I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a juggeler.

Moth. Hubb.'s Tale, v. 83.

To GIRD, v. act. and neut. To cut as

with a switch; from *Gyrd*, *virga*, Saxon. More recently, to cut or lash with wit, to reproach. Chaucer has it in the sense of cutting more severely:

And to thise cherles two he gan to preye
To slen him, and "to *girden* of his head."

Monk's Tale, v. 14463.

That is, "to *cut off* his head."

We find it also in Lord Surrey's Poems:

In death my lyfe I do preserve,
As one through *gyrt* with many a wounde.

Old 4to. sign. R 2. reprint ed. p. 145.

That is, "cut through."

And in *Romeus and Juliet*:

These said her ruthlesse hand through *gyrt*
her valiant hart. Suppl. to Sh. vol. i.
p. 344.

The metaphorical sense appears in the following instances:

Bru. Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird*
the gods.

Sic. Be-mock the modest moon. *Coriol.* i. 1.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.

2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

I myself am afraid lest my wit should wax warm, and then it must needs consume some hard head, with fine and pretty jests. I am sometimes in such a vein, that for want of some dull pate to work on, I begin to *gird* myself. *Alex. et Campaspe*, O. Pl. ii. 113.

His life is a perpetual satyr, and he is still *girding* the age's vanity, when this very anger shews he too much esteems it.

Earle's Microc. Char. 6.

It is used by North as if it meant to spring or bound:

But his page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came hard by the horse taylor. *Plut.* p. 520.

In the usual sense of to bind round, it is from *gyrdan*, or *gyrdel*.

A GIRD, s. from the verb. A cut, a sarcasm, a stroke of satire.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio.

Tam. Shr. v. 2.

Sweet king! (—the bishop hath a kindly *gird*)
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent.

1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

The maiden nipt thus by the nose,

Straight blusht as red as fire,

And, with his *girde* displeased, thus

She answer'd him in ire.

Kendal's Poems, 1577. sign. K 7.

For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable,
so I have a *gird* in store for the railer.

T. Lodge, Fig for Momus, Pref.

GIRDER. A jester, or satirist; from the above.

Why what's a quip? *Manes.* We great *girders* call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Alex. et Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 113.

Shakespeare has several times used *to girdle*, for to enclose or embrace. See *Todd*.

GIRDLESTEAD; from *girdle*, and *stead*. The place of the girdle; that is, the waist.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halves, just by the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 242.

Some short, scarcely reaching to the *girdlestead*, or waste, some to the knee.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 54.

Why should thy sweete love-locke hang dangling downe,

Kissing thy *girdle-steed* with falling pride?

Affectionate Shepherd, 4to. 1594. sign. C 2.

And in his bellies rimme was sheath'd, beneath his *girdle-steed*. *Chapm. Homer*, p. 74.

GIRDLER, A maker of girdles. There is a Girdlers' Company in the City of London, incorporated in 1499, and confirmed in 1516. Girdlers' Hall is spoken of by Stowe in Basinghall Ward, p. 227. ed. 1599.

Talk with the *girdler*, or the milliner,
He can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profits of those trades,
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their Morglays in their hands.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's F. i. 1.

The folios read *milner* and *millner*. *Milner* meant a miller, but it should be *milliner*, at full length, for sense and metre. The *girdlers* sold sword belts, and the milliners ribands and tassels, which were not wanted when the swords were carried in the hand.

GIRN. A corruption of *grin*; a form still used in Scotland, and in the northern counties of England.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 490.

Accordingly we find it in Burns's Poems, who says of a rope, that

It makes guid fellows *girn* and gape,
Wi' chokin dread. *Works*, p. 107.

Latimer, however, clearly employs *girling* for grinning, in the sense of laughing:

I have heard say, that in some places they goe with the corses *girling* and flearing, as though they went to a beare-baiting, which thing no doubt is naught.

Sermons, fol. 220. b.

See **GERNE**.

By Gis, **GISSE**, **JYSSE**, or **Jis**. An oath; doubtless a corrupt abbreviation of *by Jesus*; but, I should imagine, rather from the word itself, than, as Dr. Ridley supposes, from the initials I. H. S. inscribed on altars, books, etc.

By *Gis*, and by St. Charity,
Alack, and fie for shame.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet
chave a disease.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 51.

Lyke as many great lordes there be, who set so muche by them, as scant they can eat their meate, or byde a minute without them, by *jysse* a little better than they are wont to doo, these, etc.

Praise of Folie, tr. by
Chaloner, sign. G 2.

By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health, and the servaunts honest, whome I finde faithfull.

Euph. et his Engl. sign. C 1. b.

GIST. See **GEST**.

GITE. A gown; supposed by Skinner to be from *giste*, French, a bed, *because some lie down in their gowns!* It is used by Chaucer, and marked by Mr. Tyrwhitt as of French original.

When Phoebus rose he left his golden weed,
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 54.

Percase my strange attire, my glittering golden
gite,

Doth either make you marvel thus, or move
you with delite. *Gascoigne's Works*,

sign. c 6. b.

A stately nymph, a dame of heavenly kinde,
Whose glittering *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes,
As yet I note what proper *hew* it bare.

Gascoigne, Phylomene, Induct.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for splendour:

As doth the day light settle in the west,
So dim is David's glory, and his *gite*.

David et Bethsabe, Orig. of Engl. Drama, ii. 158.

GITTERN, or **GHITTERNE**, *s.* A cittern. Coles (*Engl. Dict.*) says, a small sort of cittern. In fact, it is only a variation or corruption of *cittern*. The Italian was *cetera* (from *cithara*, Lat.), or *chitarra*, which the Spaniards made *guitarra*, whence our *guitar*. There seems to

have been no material difference between these instruments, except in the carved head of the gittern, which may be considered as only an old fashion. Ben Jonson ludicrously introduces cittern and gittern as different; but possibly without accuracy, in so loose a composition:

For grant that most barbers can play o' the cittern,

Is it requisite a lawyer should plead to a *ghit-tern*? *Vision of Delight*, a Masque, vol. vi. p. 22.

Ply the *gittern*, scowr the crowd.

Drayt. Nymphal. 8. p. 1512.

But as they were in the midst of those unfained ceremonies, a *gitterne* ill played on—made them look, etc.

Pembr. Arc. B. ii. p. 203.

See CITTERNE. Also *Hawkins's Hist. Mus.* vol. iv. p. 113.

GIUST. So Spenser writes *joust*, a tournament; from *giostra*, Italian. Too often corruptly written *just*.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly *giusts*, and fierce encounters fitt. *F. Q. I.* i. 1.

Also in the *Shepherd's Kalendar*:

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.
October, v. 39.

So also he writes the verb to *giust*.

TO GIVE THE DAY. To wish a good day to.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him the day, and then accosted thus.
Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 44.

TO GIVE THE DOR, or the GLEEK. Similar expressions for to pass a jest upon. See DOR, and GLEEK.

GLADE. An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them: and so the woodcocks shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.

Willughby, Ornith. I. 3.

Bradley, in his *Family Dictionary*, says that woodcocks are easily taken in nets spread along the forests, "or else in *glades*." All the old dictionaries have "to make a *glade* in a wood, *colluco*." Mr. Monck Mason very properly conjectures that we should read *glade* in the following passage of Beau-

mont and Fletcher, where the printed editions have *glode* in that sense, an unheard of word. See his *Remarks*, p. 196.

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
Upon her pate! Is't not a *glade* to catch woodcocks?
Wildg. Chase, v. 4.

For *glade*, as still used in poetry, see *Johnson*.

GLASS. A looking-glass, hanging from the girdle, was long a fashionable female ornament. Stubbs speaks with coarse anger of this insignificant custom:

They must have their *looking-glasses* carried with them wheresoever they go; and good reason, for else how could they see the devil in them. *Anatomie of Abuses*.

— I would not have a lady

That wears a *glass* about her.

Ladies Privilege, 1640.

In Massinger's *City Madam*, Act i. sc. 1. Lady Rich, her daughters, and Millescent, come in with *looking-glasses* at their girdles.

I confess all, I reply'd,
And the *glass* hangs by her side,
And the girdle 'bout her waist, etc.

B. Jons. Descript. of a Lady, vol. vi. p. 376.

— How is [the man's] pocket-combe
To spruce his peruke, and her [the woman's]
girdle-glasse

To order her black patches, came together.

R. Brome's New Acad. iv. p. 85.

Notwithstanding all this, nothing can be more certain than that this custom is *not* referred to by the speaker in the passage of *Love's Labour lost*, where Dr. Johnson originally brought it forward. The princess there evidently means to call the forester her *glass*, for having honestly, as she chooses to say, represented her person:

Here, good my *glass*, take this [money] for telling true. *iv.* 1.

Now "good my glass," is the same as "my good glass;" as "good my lord, or my liege," for "my good lord, or liege."

TO GLASS, *v.* To view as in a glass.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,
That he may *glass* therein his garments light,
His wanton, soft attire, and view his case.

Fairfax, Tasso, xiv. 77.

See also *Sidney*, as quoted by Todd. Shakespeare seems to have used *to glass*, for to enclose in glass:

As jewels in crystals for some prince to buy,
Who tending their own worth, from whence
they were *glass'd*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past.
Love's L. L. ii. 1.

GLASS, BROKEN BY POISON. It was formerly a current notion that fine glass, such as that of Venice, the only crystal glass originally made, would break if poison were put into it. To this opinion Massinger alludes:

Here chrystal glasses —

— — — — — this pure metal
So innocent is and faithful to the mistress,
Or master that possesses it, that rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces, and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i. 3.

Hereby was signified, that as *glasse* by nature holdeth no poyson — so a faythful counsellor holdeth no treason.

Ferrex et

Porrex, Dumb Shew, Act ii. O. Pl. i. 123.

This is among the errors noticed by Brown:

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature. Were there a truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes and persons exalted to such fears; and surely far better than divers now in use.

B. vii. ch. 17.

Fine or *Venice* glass was first made in England in Queen Elizabeth's reign. See *Stowe*.

GLAVE, GLEAVE, OR GLAIVE. A broad sword. *Glaive*, old French.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendent by his side.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 50.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and *glaves*, and staves, etc.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 144.

It sometimes meant also a kind of halberd, such as is figured in the note to Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespeare*, vol. v. p. 542. This kind was, perhaps, intended in these passages:

— A heavy case

When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*

In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.

Edw. III. O. Pl. ii. 380.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.

Churchy. Challenge, p. 44.

Spenser has employed it to signify a club:

And laying both his hands upon his *glave*,
With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore
As forst him flie abacke.

F. Q. IV. vii. 28.

In St. 25. he had said that his weapon was a "craggy club."

To GLAVER. To flatter. Glivan, Saxon; also Welch.

Beare not a flattering tongue to *glaver* anie.

Affectionate Sheph. 1594. sign. D 4.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of *glavering* flattery to stitch up, etc.

Antonio et Mellida, sign. A 3. b.

— O *glavering* flatterie,

How potent art thou!

Marston's What you will, D 3.

For commonly in all dissimulations

Th' excess of *glavering* doth the guile detect.

Mirror for Mag. p. 406.

In the following, and several other passages, it means *leering*, *ogling*; that is, flattering by looks of tenderness:

Do you hear, stiff-toe? give him warning, admonition to forsake his sawcy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye.

B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 4.

When grand Maecenas casts a *glavering* eye
On the cold present of a poesy.

Hall's Satires, V. 1. p. 85. repr. ed.

Ha! now he *glavers* with his fawning snowte.

Marst. Scourge, Sat. 6th.

For shame, leave running to some satrapas,
Leave *glavering* on him in the peopled presse:
Holding him on as he through Paul's doth walke,

With nodd and legs, and odd superfluous talke.

Marston's Satires, 1. p. 137. repr. ed.

GLAVERER. A flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, myself to rest I laid.

Mirror for Mag. p. 407.

GLAZE-WORM, OR GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm.

Doest thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke?

Euphues, sign. I 4.

Moufet, in his chapter de *Cicindela*, says: "Anglis gloworme, shine-worme, *glassworme*, quasi splendescensem vermem vocares."

GLEADE, GLEDE, OR GLEED. Burning coal, flame, fire, or heat; from *gled*, Saxon. It is in Chaucer.

My eyes with tears against the fire striving.

Whose scorching *gleed* my heart to cinders turneth.

Drayt. Idea, 40.

Hot burning coals doth to his mouth present,

Which he to handle simply doth no stick,

This little fool, this retchless innocent,

The burning *gleed* with his soft tongue doth lick.

Id. Birth of Moses, p. 1569.

Assure yourse the heate is colde wch in your hand you fele,

Compar'd to quick sparkes and glowing furious *gleade*,

As from your bewtie's pleasant eyne love caused
to proceade.

Romeus et Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. p. 285.

Faire Ilium fall in burling red *gledes* downe.

Mirror for Mag. Sackv. Induct. p. 268.

Seemingly borrowed from Lord
Surrey:

I saw Troia fall down in burning *gledes*.

Aeneid, ii. v. 821.

To GLEADE. To burn; from the above.

The nearer I approach, the more my flame doth
gleede. *Turberv. Ovid's Epist.* Q 4.

GLEAVE. The same as glave, a sword.
See GLAVE.

GLEDE, or GLEAD. A kite, a kind of
hawk. Glida, Saxon; some suppose
from his gliding motion.

The *glead* and swallow labouring long, ef-
fectless,

'Gainst certain death, with wearied wings fall
down,

For want of pearch, and with the rest do drown.
Sylv. Dubartas, 2d Day, 1st Week.

In the public version of the Bible,
the *glede* and kite are put together, as
if they were two birds; but that is an
error. *Deut.* xiv. 13.

A GLEEK. A jest, or scoff; from glig,
jest, Saxon. Whence also *glee*.

Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles's
gleeks? *Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

You feare such wanton *gleeks*, and ill report,
May stop great states that thither would resort.

Sir J. Harringt. Epigr. iii. 53.

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this *gliecke*.
Euph. k 2.

To give the *gleek*, meant to pass a
jest upon, to make a person appear ri-
diculous:

Mus. What will you give us? *Pet.* No
money, on my faith, but the *gleek*.

Rom. et Jul. iv. 5.

To give the *minstrel*, which follows,
has no such meaning. Peter only
means, "I will call you minstrel, and so
treat you;" to which the musician re-
plies, "Then I will give you the *serv-
ing creature*," as a personal retort in
kind.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,

And give his foes the *gleeke*.

Turberv. cited by Steevens.

Dr. Johnson was mistaken, when he
gave the passage from *Romeo and Juliet*
as an example of *gleek*, in the sense of
music. Glig certainly had that sense,

and the derivative *glee* retains it, when
we speak of *catches* and *glees*; but
gleek has not been found so used.

To GLEEK. To jest, or scoff at.

Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this
gentleman twice or thrice. *Hen. V.* v. 1.

The more that I get her, the more she doth
gleek me. *Tom Tyler and his Wife*,
1598.

GLEEK. A game at cards, played by three
persons with 44 cards, each hand hav-
ing 12, and 8 being left for *the stock*.
It might also be formed from glig; but
a game of the same name is mentioned
by old French writers: "*Glic* est un
jeu des anciens; selon *Villon* et *Co-
quillard*, il signifie bonheur, hazard."
Dict. du Vieux Lang. François. It is
mentioned by Rabelais, in the chapter
on the sports of Gargantua.

It was reckoned a very genteel game
in Ben Jonson's time:

Nor play with costarmongers at mumchance,
tray-trip,

— But keep the gallant'st company and the
best games —

— *Gleek* and primero. *Alchem.* v. 4.

In the scene whence the following
passage comes, is a good specimen of
the mode of playing.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why
gleek; that's your only game. *Gleek* let it
be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of
you — what play we? twelve pence *gleek*?

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 43.

The laws of the game are given at
large in a book entitled *Wit's Inter-
preter*. The account is too long to be
inserted here, but the most material
parts of it are these. The players must
be *three*, neither more nor less; the
deuces and trois are thrown out of the
pack; each person has twelve cards
dealt to him, and eight are left for the
stock; seven of which may be bought
by the players, the eighth is the turn-
up card, which belongs to the dealer.
The cards had nick-names: the ace of
trumps being called *Tib*, the knave
Tom, and the four *Tiddie*; each of
these is paid for, to him who holds it,
by the two others. There are other
prizes, as a mournival (or four) of

any card, according to its value, as ace, king, etc.; a *gleek* (or three) of any of them in proportion. Whatever the prize is, three, four, six, or eight of the stake is paid by the two other players to the holder of it. Consequently, even a small stake might run high; and farthing, halfpenny, or penny gleek, were common among private persons, being equivalent to so much a fish at other games. But some would not play less than sixpence, or a shilling; and the spendthrift in the above comedy will not condescend to play less than half-crowns.

Many other rules are given respecting the *vie*, the *revie*, and the *ruff*, which they who wish to know must be referred to the book above cited; and, as games for three are rather scarce, it might be thought an object by some to revive the forgotten game of *gleek*; which, by those rules, may easily be recovered. See *Wit's Interpreter*, 1662. p. 365.

To *gleek* appears above as a term of play, for gaining a decisive advantage in the game. To *be gleek'd* is used also for the contrary. O. Pl. vii. 44.

A GLEEK, as we have seen, was a term in the above game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, etc. See *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 367. where it is added, that a *gleek* of aces received four [of the stake] each, of kings three, queens two, and knaves one, from the other two players.

— But first

Call Armellina; for this day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages: Pandolfo and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trinculo
With Armellina. *Albumazar*, O. Pl. vii. 224.

You say wittily, gossip; and therefore let a protest go out against him. — A mournival of protests, or a *gleek* at least. B. Jons.

Staple of News, Fourth Intermean.

A mournival was four cards of a sort.
See MOURNIVAL.

GLERE. Any slimy, ropy, transparent matter, like the white of an egg; properly *glair*, from French. As applied to an egg, *glair* is still in use.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,

And eke recite what meanes this slimy *glere*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 106.

I knew my life no longer could abide,
For rammish stench, blond, poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his [the monster's] body so abundant
were.

Id. p. 109.

GLIB. A large tuft, or bush of hair, hanging over the face, and worn particularly by the Irish. It was, in fact, the natural head of hair, completely matted together, by not being ever cut or combed. Hence it was compared to a *thatch*, etc.

Whom when she saw in wretched weedes
disguiz'd,

With heavy *glib* deform'd, and meiger face.
Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 12.

They [the Irish] have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of mantles; and long *glibbes*, which is a thicke curled bush of haire, hanging downe over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them, which are both very bad and hurtfull.

Spenser's

View of Ireland, p. 365. ed. Todd.

Proud they are of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme *glibs*.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel. D 4.

It appears that this mode was also adopted by women in Ireland:

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen
others moe,

With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks
as tynsel shadowing snoe.

Warn.

Alb. Engl. v. 26. p. 127.

Gainsford's *Glory of England* says, that those of the women were called *glibbins*. See Todd's *Johnson*.

To GLIB. To castrate; supposed to be from making smooth, which is the effect of that operation on men.

— By mine honour

I'll geld them all; fourteen they shall not see
To bring false generations: they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issues.

Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

If I come back, let me be *glibb'd*.

St. Patrick for Ireland, by Shirley, 1640.

To *glib* is still said to be current in some counties in this sense; and, in the northern counties, to *lib*. See LIB.

GLIBBERY. Slippery; from *glib*, smooth, slippery.

Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery*
rounds,

And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not corival him.

Jack Drum's Entert.

sign. B.

— Have at each meal an orphan
 Serv'd to your table, or a *glibbery* heir,
 With all his lands melted into a mortgage.
Muse's Looking-glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

GLIDE, *n. a.* seems, in the following passage, to mean distorted, or squinting:

I think such speech becomes a king no more
 than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think
 he looks on me he sees me not.

The Prince's Cabbala, p. 2. 12mo. 1715.

To GLIMPSE, from the substantive,
glimpse. To shine or flash suddenly.
 Whose glittering gite so *glimsed* in mine eies,
 As yet I note what proper hew it bare.

Gascoigne's Works, Y 7. b.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.

Robert E. of Huntington's Death, 1601.
 E. 1.

To GLOAT, or GLOTE. To look very intently, with affection or desire; supposed to be a corruption of *gloar*, which meant the same. See *Todd*. To *gloar* is still Scotch.

— And with her gloomy eyes
 To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1178.

It is, however, still in use.

GLODE. Supposed to be put as the preterite of *glide*, in the following passage of Spenser:

On whom remounting, fiercely forth he rode,
 Like sparkes of fire that from the andvill *glode*.
F. Q. IV. iv. 23.

For this use Warton finds undoubted authority in Chaucer and in Gower. See *Observ. on the F. Q.* vol. i. p. 259. The interpretation is the more certain, because Spenser copied the simile, as well as the word, from Chaucer:

His goode stede he al bestrode,
 And foorth upon his way he *glode*,
 As sparckle out of brond.

Sir Thopas, v. 3410.

Upton has strangely quoted it:

And forth upon his way he *rode*.

Which conceals the most convincing part of the citation. Chaucer has the word also in the *Squieres Tale*, v. 10707.

A GLODE, probably an error of the press, for *glade*, in the following passage:

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
 Upon her pate! is't not a *glode* to catch wood-
 cocks? *B. et Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, v. 4.

Or *glode* might be a provincial pronunciation of *glade*. See GLADE.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* To look gloomy, melancholy, or sullen.

If either he gaspeth or *gloometh*.

Tom Tyler his and Wife, 1598.

Also *v. a.* to make gloomy.

Todd quotes from Young,

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.

Night Th. B. ii.

Hence the participle *glooming*, for gloomy or lowering, which is the original, and probably the true reading, in the following passage:

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings,
 The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.

Romeo et Jul. v. 3.

— His glistering armor made

A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 14.

What devill, woman, plucke up your hart,
 and leve of al this *glomng*.

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 48.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glom-
 myng*.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. A 1.

GLORIOUS. Vain, boastful. *Gloriosus*, Latin. This primitive sense of the word has become obsolete; Dr. Johnson cites Lord Bacon for it.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou
glorious man,

Till thou breath'st thinner air than that thou
 talk'st. *B. et Fl. Honest Man's Fortune*,
 Act iv. p. 440.

— Thy tears

Express'd in sorrow for the much I suffer,

A *glorious* insultation, and no sign

Of pity in thee. *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*
 iv. 1.

GLOUCESTER'S LISTENING WALL. A wall in the Cathedral Church at Gloucester, famous for the same property as the whispering gallery at St. Paul's, but probably eclipsed by the superior celebrity of the latter, since the existence of the new church. Camden thus speaks of it: "Beyond the quire, in an arch of the church, there is a *wall*, built with so great artifice in the form of a semicircle with corners, that if one whisper very low at one end, and another lay his ear to the other end, he may easily hear every syllable distinct." Vol. i. p. 275. ed. 1722.

That you may know each whisper from Pres-
 ter John

Against the wind, as fresh as 'twere deliver'd
Through a trunk or *Gloucester's list'ning*
wall. *Albumazar*, O. Pl. vii. 141.

In a modern description of the cathedral, I find this account:

The renowned *whispering place* is a long gallery, extending from one side of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon. If a person whisper at one side, every syllable may be heard distinctly on the other side, though the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. In the middle of the whispering place are these verses:

Doubt not but God who sits on high
Thy secret prayers can hear;
When a dead wall, thus cunningly,
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.

Historical Descr. publ. 1810.

A view of part of its exterior may be seen in Storer's *History and Antiquities of Cathedral Churches*, vol. ii. *Gloucester*, pl. 1.

TO GLOUT. To look pouting or sullen; said to be from *gloa*, to behold, Goth. It seems to have been used sometimes for *gloat*, which is of the same origin. Examples have been found of its use as late as Milton and Garth; yet it is a word scarcely known at present. See *Todd* in loc.

GLOVE. While the spirit of chivalry lasted, the *glove* of a lady worn in the helmet, as a favour, was a very honourable token; and much of the wearer's success was supposed to be derived from the virtue of lady: whence the following boast of Henry of Monmouth, which his father remarks is "as dissolute as desperate:"

His answer was, he would unto the stews,
And from the commonest creature pluck a
glove,

And wear it as a favour; and with that
He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.

Rich. II. v. 3.

At the battle of Agincourt, according to Drayton, all the noble youth were distinguished by such tokens:

One wore his mistress' garter, one her *glove*,
And he a lock of his dear lady's hair,
And he her colours whom he most did love;
There was not one but did some favour
wear. *Vol. i.* p. 16.

We have, indeed, the same account in sober history:

One part had their plumes at whyt, another

hadde them at redde, and the thyrd had them of several colours. One ware on his headpiece his ladies sleve, and another bare on hys helme the *glove* of his dearlynge.

Hall's Chron. Hen. IV.

In peaceful intercourse they were worn in the hat:

O Philip, wert thou alive to see this alteration, thy men turn'd to women, thy soldiers to lovers, *gloves worn in velvet caps*, instead of plumes in graven helmets, thou wouldst either die, etc.

Alex. et Campaspe, O. Pl. ii. 131.

Lyly, as was usual, here attributes the manners of his own times to others which had no notion of them. In the decline of this fashion, it fell into the hands of coxcombical and dissolute servants:

What hast thou been? — a serving man, proud in heart and mind; that curl'd my hair, wore *gloves* in my cap, etc. *Lear*, iii. 4.

He who claimed a *glove* thus worn, must fight for it, which was equivalent to fighting for the lady: whence they were sometimes worn as a mere token of challenge:

K. Hen. Give me any gage of thine, and I will wear it in my bonnet; then, if ever thou dar'st acknowledge it, I will make it my quarrel. *W.* Here's my *glove*, give me another of thine. *K. Hen.* There. *W.* This will I also wear in my cap: if ever thou come to me and say, after to-morrow, *this is my glove*, I will take thee a box on the ear. *K. Hen.* If ever I live to see it, I will challenge it. *W.* Thou durst as well be hang'd.

Hen. V. iv. 1.

By the use the king afterwards makes of it, we see that a glove might also be a token of enmity to him from whom it was taken.

When Alençon and myself were down together, I pluck'd this *glove* from his helm: if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person. If thou encounter any such, apprehend him.

Ib. iv. 7.

Welford, in the *Scornful Lady*, refusing to wear Abigail's glove as a favour, tells us, incidentally, the common price of gloves at that time, which is higher than one might have supposed: If it have none of these, and prove no more But a bare *glove* of half a crown a pair, 'Twill be but half a courtesy, I wear two always. *Act iii.* sc. 1.

Gloves were often nicely perfumed. Autolycus offers for sale

Gloves as sweet as damask roses.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

And Mopsa soon after claims such a pair, as a promise from her lover. The continuator of Stowe tells us that "The queene [Elizabeth] had a payre of *perfumed gloves*, trimmed onlie with foure tuftes or roses of culler'd silke. The queene took such pleasure in those gloves, that she was pictured with those gloves upon her hands." p. 868. When the queen went to Cambridge, in 1578, the vice-chancellor "presented a paire of *gloves*, perfumed, and garnished with embroderie and goldsmithes wourke, price lxs." — "It fortun'd that the paper in which the gloves were folded to open; and hir majestie, behoulding the beautie of the said gloves, as in great admiration, and in token of hir thankfull acceptation of the same, held up one of her hands, and then smelling unto them, putt them half waie upon hir hands." *Nich. Progr. of Eliz.* vol. ii. an. 1578. Gloves of proportionable value were presented to her principal courtiers. Mr. Warton adds, that, in the year 1631, a charge occurs in the bursar's book of Trin. Coll. Oxford, "*pro fumigandis chirothecis*," for *perfuming gloves*. It appears from the same passage, that fine perfumes were then but newly made in England, and that the sort which perfumed the queen's gloves was long called *the Erle of Oxford's perfume*; because Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, had brought it, with other refinements from Italy. This was in the 15th of Elizabeth.

One gives to me *perfumed gloves*,
The best that he can buy me,
Live where I will I have the loves
Of all that do come nigh me.

A Fayre Portion for a Fayre Maide, Evans's
Ballads, edit. 1810. vol. i. p. 37.

The following lines on a *perfumed glove*, may be added to the notices of the practice:

Thou more than most sweet *glove*
Unto my most sweet love,
Suffer me to store with kisses
This empty lodging, that now misses
The pure rosie hand that ware thee,
Whiter than the kid that bare thee.

Thou art soft, but that was softer,
Cupid's self hath kist it ofter
Than ere he did his mother's doves,
Supposing her the queen of loves
That was thy mistress, best of gloves!

Wit's Interpr. p. 311.

To GLOZE. To interpret, or put construction upon any thing; from *glose*, a comment, French. Dr. Johnson says that in this sense it should be written *gloss*; but he was mistaken. Chaucer uses to *gloze*, for to interpret, and both words are genuine; the one derived from the French *glose*, the other from the low Latin *glossa*.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land,
Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Hen. V.* i. 2.

And on the cause and question now in hand,
Have *gloz'd* but superficially.

Tro. et Cr. ii. 2.

Here is a matter worthy *glossynge*
Of Gammer Gurton's needle losinge.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 28.

Also to flatter. It seems to me, that this sense may be deduced from the other. Comments are usually made in a flattering style, extolling the merits, and extenuating the faults of the author. Skinner, however, derives it from *gleran*, Saxon; and *Lye* from *glaesen*, Icelandic.

— Why thus it shall become
High-witted Tamora to *gloze* with all.

Tit. Andr. iv. 4.

He that no more must say is listen'd more
Than he whom youth and ease have taught
to *glose*. *Rich. II.* ii. 1. — 419. b.
For well he could his *glozing* speaches frame
To such vain uses that him best became.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 14.

Whom *glozing* Juno, 'gainst-her minde,
with cost did entertaine.

Warner's Alb. Engl. I. 5. p. 17.

This word was used by Milton, and even later.

GLOZE, s. An interpretation; properly *gloss*, from *glossa*.

Now to plain dealing, lay these *glozes* by.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

— Now a vengeance of his new nose,
For bringing in any suche unaccustom'd *glose*.
New Custome, O. Pl. i. 258.

Also flattery, in this sense, from *gleran*, Saxon. Mr. Todd calls it one of our oldest words.

And in extolling their beauties, they give

more credite to their own glasses than men's gloses. *Euph. et his Engl.* p. 75.

To GLUT. To swallow. *Engloutir*, French.

Though ev'ry drop of water swear against it, And gape at wid'st to glut him. *Temp.* i. 1.

Milton also has *glutted*, for swallowed. See *Johnson*. In modern usage, satiety is always implied in glutting.

To GNARL. To snarl; gnyrran, Saxon. For gnarling sorrow hath less pow'r to bite The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Rich. II. i. 3.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side, And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. *2 Hen.* VI. iii. 1.

GNARLED. Knotted. Chaucer uses *gnarre* for a hard knot; applying it metaphorically in his description of the miller. He was short shulder'd, brode, a thikke *gnarre*.

Prol. to C. T. 551.

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak, Than the soft myrtle. *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 2.

A kindred word, *gnarly*, is cited from an old play, entitled *Antonio's Revenge*, printed in 1602:

'Till, by degrees, the tough and gnarly trunk Be riv'd in sunder.

To GNARRE. To snarl, or growl; of the same origin as gnarl.

At them he gan to reare his bristles strong, And felly gnarre. *Spens. F. Q.* i. v. 34.

Hot sparks and smells, that man and beast would choke,

The gnarring porter durst not whine for doubt. *Fairf. Tasso.* lv. 8.

Cerberus is the object of description in both these passages.

GNAT, as a term of contempt, quasi wretch, or insect!

Like a gratefull gnat, he will recommend your bounty to his succeeding post-boy.

Clitus's Whimz. p. 118.

Which visitation they (poore gnats) may properly tearme a plague. *Ib.* p. 124.

A GNOFFE. A churl, or brutish person. Coles has "*gnoff*, inurbanus." See also *Kersey's* and *Bailey's Dict.* Chaucer uses it; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his *Glossary*, quotes Urry as explaining it, "an old cuff, a miser;" but adds, "I know not upon what authority." Skinner has it in his older *Glossary*,

"*Gnoff*, exp. avarus, credo ab A. S gnafan, rodere, qui sc. prae avaritia etiam ossa ipsa, instar canum, arrodit."

There on a blocke my head was stricken off, As Baptist's head for Herod, bloody *gnoffe*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 428.

Two ancient examples are cited in a comment on the Miller's Tale of Chaucer, published in London, in 1665. 12mo. which Mr. Todd has inserted in his *Illustrations of Chaucer*, p. 260.

GO BY, JERONIMO. An expression made almost proverbial, by the ridicule of contemporary writers. It was originally in Kyd's play called the *Spanish Tragedy*, which was a sequel to that called the *First Part of Jeronimo*; and was the common subject of ridicule to all the poets of the time. In the original these words are spoken by Hieronimo, or Jeronimo, to himself. Finding his application to the king improper at the moment, he says,

— Hieronimo, beware; go by, go by.

See O. Pl. iii. 190.

Shakespeare has ridiculed it in the induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*: No, not a denier: Go by, Jeronimy.

Ind. sc. 1.

Ben Jonson, in ridicule, calls the play itself by that name:

What new book have you there? what! Go by, Hieronymo? — I, did you ever see it acted, is't not well pen'd? — Well pen'd? I would faine see all the poets of these times pen such another play as that was.

Every Man in his H. i. 5.

Many other passages from the same play are there produced. In another drama also we find:

But if I were as you, I'de cry "Go by, Jeronimo, go by." *Shoemaker's Holiday.*

1610. C b.

To satisfy curiosity to the utmost, both parts are republished in the third volume of Dodsley's *Old Plays*.

GOADE. OR GOURDE. A name for a sort of false dice.

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the goade, the Fulham, and the stop kater-tre.

Mons. D'Olive, F 3.

See GOURD.

GOD ILD, OR DILD YOU. Corrupt forms of

speech, commonly used instead of "God *yield*, or give you, some advantage." See *YIELD*.

How do you, Sir? you are very well met; God 'ild you for your last company: I am very glad to see you. *As you like it*, iii. 3.

Also *Ib.* v. 4.

In *Hamlet* it is printed *Gold'ield you*, in the modern editions; but the old quarto has *good dild you*. *Hamlet*. iv. 5. So in *Sir John Oldcastle*: "Marry God *dild you*, dainty my dear." ii. 2. Shakesp. Suppl. ii. 295. And *Gammer Gurton*,

God dylde you, master mine.

O. Pl. ii. 64.

Sylvester has it, very remarkably:

— Your painted cheekes and eies,
His cake is dough, *God dild you*, hee will none,
Hee leaves his sute, and thus he saith anon.

Du Bart. B. iv. *The Decay*.

But the phrase is often rightly spelt also. In the following passage the modern editions give it at length; but the folios of 1623 and 1632 have *God-eyld*:

— Herein I teach you

How you shall bid *God yield us* for your pains,

And thank us for your trouble. *Macb.* i. 6.

Dr. Johnson supposed *eyld* might be a corruption of shield; but erroneously, as *yield* is often found at length. We have it here also:

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield you* for it.

Ant. et Cl. iv. 2.

God yelde you, Esau, with all my stomach.

Jacob et Esau, 1568.

Syr, quoth Guy, *God yeelde it you*,

Of this great gift you give me now.

Sir Guy of Warw. bl. lett. A a 1.

God yeeld you, Sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest. *Summary on*

Du Bartas, sign. * 3 b.

Chaucer has it too, *Sumpnour's Tale*, v. 7759.

GOD PAYS. A profane, though canting expression, much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others, who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. Ben Jonson's 12th Epigram gives a full detail of the practice, as employed by one whom he calls Lieutenant Shift, who, on every occasion, put off his creditors with this phrase:

To every cause he meets, this voice he brays,
His only answer is to all, *God pays*.

So also in his *Masque of Owls*:

Whom since they have stript away,
And left him *God to pay*.

It occurs also, as Mr. Gifford has shown, in another old play:

But there be some that bear a soldier's form,
That swear by him they never think upon;
Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *Lond. Prodigal*, ii. 3.

For this play, of which Mr. Malone justly says, that one knows not which most to admire, the impudence of the printer in affixing Shakespeare's name to it, or the poet's negligence, in suffering such a piece to be imputed to him, see *Suppl. to Sh.* vol. ii. p. 449, etc.

GOD TOFORE, or GOD BEFORE; that is, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favouring. See *TOFORE*. In Chaucer it is in the older form, *God toforne*. *Rem. of the Rose*, 7294. *Tr. et Cress.* i. 1060.

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 268.

God before is twice in Shakespeare's *Hen. V.*:

— For, *God before*,

We'll chide this dauphin at his father's door. i. 2.

My army but a weak and sickly guard;
Yet, *God before*, tell him we will come on. iii. 6.

So here, in a still fuller form:

For in my skill his sound recoverie lies,
Doubt not thereof, if *setting God before*.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 543.

GOD YOU GOOD MORROW, for God *give you* a good morrow. An elliptical form.

By your leave, gentlemen, with all my heart to you, and *God you good morrow*.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, i. 4.

So it is in the folio of 1640. Whalley's edition has merely "give you good morrow."

GODDARD. A kind of cup, or goblet, made with a cover or otherwise. In the *Introductio in Actum secundum*, subjoined to *Tancred and Gismunda*, which is, in fact, an account of the dumb show preceding each act, we find this description:

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold, and, drawing the curtains, she offereth unto Gis-munda to taste thereof. O. Pl. ii. 230.

So also:

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.

Gayton's Festiv. Notes, iv. 5. p. 195.

I find no certain account of the origin of the name. *Godard*, according to Camden, means *godly the cup*; and appears to have been a christening cup.

GOD-FATHER. The twelve men on a jury appear to have been, jocularly and commonly, called the godfathers of the prisoner.

— Not I,

If you be such a one, Sir, I will leave you
To your *god-fathers in law*. Let twelve men
work. *B. Jons. Devil's an Ass*, v. 5.

I had rather see him remitted to the jail,
and have *his twelve godvathers*, good men
and true, condemn him to the gallows.

Muses' Looking-glass, O. Pl. ix. 251.

This phrase being already current,
makes the well known sarcasm of Gra-
tiano more natural and easy:

In christ'ning thou shalt have two *godfathers*,
Had I been judge, thou should'st have had
ten more,

To bring thee to the gallows, not the font.

Merch. Ven. iv. 1.

The impropriety of putting it into
the mouth of a Venetian, who knew
nothing of juries, was not then re-
garded.

GOD-PHERE. A godfather; literally a god-
ly companion, from *God* and *fere*.

My *god-phere* was a Rabian or a Jew.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

I do not recollect another example.

GOD'S BLESSING. "To go out of *God's blessing*
into the warm sun," was a pro-
verbial phrase for quitting a better for
a worse situation. Ray has it, among
proverbial phrases, "Out of *God's blessing*
into the warm sun," to which he
gives as equivalent, "Ab equis ad asinos."
p. 192. Howell also has it, *Engl. Pro-*
verbs, p. 5. col. a. and explains it,
"from good to worse."

Pray God they bring us not, when all is done,
Out of God's blessing, into this warm sun.

Harringt. Epig. ii. 56.

The proverb is reversed here:

Therefore if thou wilt follow my advice,
and prosecute thine owne determination, *thou*
shalt come out of a warme sunne into God's
blessing. *Euphues*, Z 3. b. Letter last.

I believe Dr. Johnson was right in
supposing that an allusion to this say-
ing was meant in *Hamlet*, when the
King says to him,

How is it that the clouds still hang on you?

To which he answers,

No, my lord, I am *too much i' the sun*.

Hamlet, i. 2.

Meaning, I am unfortunate, unbles-
sed, out of God's blessing.

GOD'S DYNES. A corrupt oath, the origin
of which is obscure, and not worth in-
quiring.

God's dynes, I am an onion if I had not
rather, etc. *Trial of Chivalry*, Drama,
1605. C 1.

GOD'S SONTIES, OR SANTY. Apparently
meant as an oath, *by the health of God*,
"*santé*," but corrupted. Mr. Steevens
has an excellent remark on the cause of
such corruptions, which I shall not
scruple to transcribe. "Perhaps it was
once customary to swear by the *santé*;
i.e. health of the Supreme Being. Oaths
of such a turn are not unfrequent among
our ancient writers. All, however,
seem to have been so thoroughly con-
vinced of the crime of profane swearing,
that they were content to disguise their
meaning by abbreviations, which were
permitted silently to terminate in irre-
mediable corruptions."

By God's sonties, 'twill be a hard way to hit.

Mer. Ven. ii. 2.

God's santie, this is a goodly book indeed;
And,

Codes santy, pastyme my playfellow;

Are cited by Mr. Steevens from an old
comedy, entitled, *The longer thou*
livest the more fool thou art, bl. lett.
no date.

Gods santy, yonder come friers! I know
them too. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 361.

It is there conjectured by Mr. Stee-
vens, that the original form before cor-
ruption was *God's sanctity*, or *God's*
saints; either of which is sufficiently
probable.

GOD-WIT. This bird, which is a species
of snipe, (*Scolopax Aegocephala*),

was considered as an article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time.

— Your eating

Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting

The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords

Still at the table. *B. Jon. Dev. an Ass.* iii. 3.

That "ever famous doctor in physick," as he is called in his title page, Thomas Muffett, thus characterizes this bird:

Godwits are known to be a fenny fowl, living with worms about rivers' banks, and nothing sweet or wholsom, till they have been fatted at home with pure corn [which they would not eat!!]; but a fat *godwit* is so fine and light meat, that noblemen (yea and merchants too, by your leave) stick not to buy them at four nobles a dozen.

Health's Improvement, p. 99.

A better naturalist tells us, that this species of snipe is subject to considerable variety, both in size and plumage; but that its weight is ordinarily from seven to twelve ounces, its length fifteen or sixteen inches. *Montagu's Ornithology*. According to Bewick, the godwit is still "much esteemed by epicures, as a great delicacy, and sells very high." *Brit. Birds*, ii. 79.

GOK'T. Stupified. Of the same origin as *goky*, which Skinner has, and derives from *gauch*, Teut. *stultus*, among other conjectures. It is the same as *gawk*; whence *gawky*.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt*!

She's lost if you not haste away the party.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iii. 6.

These words are still current in provincial use. See GROSE.

GOLD, or GOLD-FLOWER. Cudweed. The *gnaphalium* Germanicum or Gallicum of Linnaeus; in English also called *mothwort*. See *Dodoens*. ch. lxi. Gerard says, "Golden mothwort is called of Dioscorides *Elichrysen*, etc.; in English gold-floure, golden mothwort." Drayton calls it *gold* only:

The crimson darnel flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*,

Which though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hues,

And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.

Polyolb. xv. p. 946.

GOLLS. Hands, paws; a contemptuous expression. Skinner derives it very awkwardly from *wealdan*, to wield, Saxon; reminding us of the common permutation of *g* and *w*. Mr. Todd proposes *γυαλον*; but we may venture to say that the etymology is as yet unknown. As a familiar, and rather low word, it is not likely to have had a learned origin.

Fy, Mr. Constable, what *golls* you have!

Is justice

So blind you cannot see to wash your hands?

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act i. p. 172.

Alas, how cold they are! poor *golls*, why dost not

Get thee a muff?

Id. Woman Hater, v. sc. last.

Well said, my divine deft Horace, bring the whorson detracting slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread *golls*.

B. Jons. Poetaster, v. 3.

Done; 'tis a lay; join *golls* out. Witness, Signior Fluello. *Hon. Wh. O. Pl.* iii. 268.

— Let me play the shepherd, To save their throats from bleeding, and cut hers.

Trap. This is the *goll* shall do it.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 25.

See also O. Pl. xi. 163.

GOM. A man, fellow; from *gomo*, or *guma*, a man, Anglo-Saxon. See *Junius*, in *Gomman*.

A scornful *gom*! and at the first dash too!

Widow, O. Pl. xii. 245.

It has been found in Pierce Ploughman, though not in Chaucer. See *Todd*, whose quotations prove that modern etymologists can write as idly as any of their predecessors.

GONE. A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 18. repr. ed.

The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack.

Gone was also the old form of *go*:

Do thou permit the chosen ten to *gone*

And aid the damsel. *Fairf. Tasso*, v. 7.

In Chaucer it is very common.

GONGARIAN. Supposed to be a corruption of Hungarian, perhaps to make a more tremendous sound.

O base *Gongarian* wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?

Merr. W. W. i. 3.

The above is said to be a parody of a bombast line in some old play. *Gongarian* is the reading of the oldest quarto of Shakespeare, for which the subsequent editions read *Hungarian*; but if it was *Gongarian* in the old play, that ought certainly to be preferred, for the allusion's sake. See HUNGARIAN.

GOOD DEED. A species of asseveration, as "in very deed," etc.; variations of the common form *in deed*.

— Yet, *good deed*, Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

The second folio reads *good heed*, which is surely wrong, though approved by Mr. Tyrwhitt. Warburton evidently was ignorant of the old reading. Mr. Steevens says that this expression is used by Lord Surrey, Sir John Hayward, and G. Gascoigne; but he gives no passage from any of them, and I have not found one.

GOOD DEN. Form of salutation, meaning "good even." See DEN.

GOODLYHED. Beauty, goodliness; *hed* being the old termination equivalent to *ness*.

And pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed*,
Unwares the hidden hook with baite I swallowed.
Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 58.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poem of the ballad kind; some were also called *fancies*.

And sung those tunes to the over scutched
huswives that he heard the carmen whistle,
and sware they were his *fancies*, or his *good-nights*.
2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

It is very true, as Mr. Steevens says, that one of Gascoigne's poems, among his *Flowers*, is called his *Good-night*; but that is nothing to his purpose, as it is not a ballad, but a very serious poem, in Alexandrines, directing pious meditations and prayers before going to rest. The preceding poem is his *Good-morrow*, which is also devotional; so that this is no illustration of Falstaff's "fancies and good-nights."

But **FANCIES** we have. See that word.

GOOD YEAR. Exclamation. See GOUJERE.

But *good yeare* is sometimes written when *goujere* is plainly meant. Thus:

Knavery? No, as God judge me, my lord,
not guiltie;

The *good yeare* of all the knaverie and knaves
to [too] for me. *Harringt. Apol. for*
Aj. M 6.

GOOSE. A cant term for a particular symptom in the *lues venerea*.

He had belike some private dealings with
her, and there got a *goose*. *Comp.* I would
he had got two. *Webster's Cure for a*
Cuckold, 1661. F.

See WINCHESTER GOOSE.

A *taylor's goose* was, and I believe still is, a jocular name for his smoothing or pressing iron; probably from its being often roasting before the fire.

Come in, taylor; here you may roast your
goose. *Macb.* ii. 3.

Here is a taylour, but to tell would tyre one,
Which is most *goose*, hee, or his pressing iron,
Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 50.

GORBELLY, or GORBELLIED. A person having a large paunch. The conjectures on its derivation are various; *gor* is by Skinner supposed to be made from the Saxon *gore*, corruption; or *gor*, dung. Junius mentions, that *gor* is an intensive particle in Welch, implying excess or magnitude; and his editor, Lye, that *gior*, in Icelandic, means voracious. Dr. Johnson inclines to think it a contraction of *gorman* or *gormand*. Most of these conjectures may be traced to Menage on *Gourmand*. To these we may add, that in the old romance language *gorre* meant a *sow*. See *Roquefort*.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are ye undone?
1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed
me; I am shut out of doors finely.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 213.

O 'tis an unconscionable *gorbellied* volume,
bigger bulked than a Dutch hoy.

Nash's Have w. you to Saffron Walden,
cit. St.

Some of your *gorbellied* country chuffes have
cast themselves into their frieze jerkins, with
great tin buttons silver'd o'r.

Holiday's Technogamia, C.

GORGE. To bear full gorge. This was said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to
might,

No lure will cause her stoope, *she beares*
full gorge.

T. Watson, Sonnet 47.

GORSE, or **Goss**. Furze; a Saxon word. It cannot properly be called obsolete, being fully retained in provincial use. Shakespeare has distinguished *furze* and *gorse*. Mr. Tollet says the latter is the same properly as *whins*, a lower species, growing only on wet grounds; and Minshew, in his *Dictionary*, at the word *gorse* refers the reader to *whinns*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss
and thorns. *Tempest*, iv. 1.

With worthless *gorse* that yearly fruitless dies.
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 245.

Mr. Crabbe has given new life to the word, by using it in one of his poems, where it will not be forgotten. See *Todd*.

GOSSAMER, or **GOSSAMOUR**; from the French *gossampine*, the cotton tree, which is from *gossipium*; properly, therefore, cotton wool. Also any light downy matter, such as the flying seeds of thistles and other plants. Now used not unfrequently in poetry to signify the long floating cobwebs seen in fine weather in the air. In the following passage it seems to have the original sense:

— And my baths like pits
To fall into; from whence we will come forth,
And roll us dry in *gossamour* and roses.

B. Jons. Alch. ii. 2.

— Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses, cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.

Massing. Maid of Honour, iii. 1.
Hadst thou been ought but *gossomer*, feathers,
air,

So many fathom down precipitating
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Lear*, iv. 5.

In the following lines it is certainly used either in the second or third sense; most probably the latter:

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall. *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 6.

Here it is indubitably in the third sense;

By the bright tresses of my mistresse haire,
Fine as Arachne's web, or *gosshemere*;
Whose curls, when garnisht with their dress-
ing, shew
Like that *thinne vapour* when 'tis pearl'd
with dew. *Nabbes's Hannibal et*
Scipio, B 2.

In one place I find it corrupted to *gothsemay*, but still used in the last sense:

— I shall unravel
The clew of my misfortunes in small threeds
Thin spun, as is the subtil *gothsemay*.

Lady Alimony, D 2. 1659.

GOSIB, now corrupted to *gossip*, properly signified a relation, or sponsor in baptism; all of whom were to each other, and to the parents, *God sibs*; that is, *sib*, or related, by means of religion. *Godsibbe*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has found it also in the intermediate state of *Godsip*. From the intimacy often subsisting between such persons, it came also to mean a familiar acquaintance.

Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents, and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, that is, of kin together through God: and the child in like manner called such his godfathers and godmothers. *Verstegan*, p. 223.

One mother, when as her foolehardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talants play,
Half dead through feare her little babe revyl'd,
And to her *gossibs* gan in counsell say.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 11.

Neighbour ape, and my *gossip* eke beside,
Both two sure hands in friendship to be ty'd.

Moth. Hubberd's Tale, v. 53.

As the word, in its usual form, is by no means obsolete, for other senses and examples, see *Todd*.

GOSIP, *v. n.* To act as a *gossip*, to stand sponsor to any one in giving a name.

— With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*.

All's W. i. 1.

See in **CHRISTENDOM**.

GOUJERE. The French disease; from *gouge*, French, a soldier's trull. Often used in exclamations, instead of the coarser word.

We must give folks leave to prate: what the
goujere! *Mer. W. W.* i. 4.

The quarto has *good-ier*.

The *goujeres* shall devour them flesh and
fell,

Ere they shall make us weep.

Lear, v. 3.

This expression, however, soon became obscure, its origin not being generally known; and was corrupted to

the *good year*, a very opposite form of exclamation. Even in the passage last cited, where its sense is well confirmed by the context, the folios have "the *good yeeres* shall devoure;" and the old quarto, "the *good* shall devoure," where *yeeres* seems to have been dropped at the press. In *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3. the quarto reads, "what the *good yere*, my lord." In 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. the quarto has, "what the *good yere*;" and the folio agrees in both places. So here,

And sith it never had done so before,
He marvels what the *good yeare* now should
aile him. *Harringt. Ariost.* xlii. 46.

Let her, a *good yeere*, weep, and sigh, and
rayle. *Aminata, by Matthewes*, D 4. b.

So completely was it misunderstood,
that it was translated accordingly:

O sir, you are as welcome as the *good yeere* [los buenos anos.]

Minsh. Span. Dialog. 3d. p. 18.

See GOOD YEAR.

GOUNG. An old word for dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*,
within the liberties of this city, under paine
of forty shilling. *Stowe's London*, ed.
1633. p. 666.

GOUNG-FARMER, from the above; the same
as *jakes-farmer*.

A GOURD. A species of false dice; probably bored internally, with a cavity left, which in the fullams was filled with lead, or some heavy matter, to give a bias; and these were named in allusion to a *gourd*, which is scooped out. This is Capell's conjecture, and is not improbable. Other false dice were called HIGH MEN and LOW MEN. They are all alluded to in the following rant of Pistol:

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and
fullam holds,

And *high* and *low* beguiles the rich and
poor. *Mer. W. W.* i. 3.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped
with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage,
flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when
they liste. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 50. new ed.

Nay, looke you heare, heare's one that for
his bones is pretily stufte. Heres fulloms and
gourds; heeres tall men and low men.

Nobody et Somebody, sign. I 2.

And thy dry bones can reach at nothing
now

But *gords* or nine-pins; pray go fetch a
trencher, go. *B. et Fl. Scornful*

Lady, iv. p. 341.

Mr. Sympson says, "There is no such word that I know as *gords*. Our poets must certainly have wrote *coggs*; i. e. hard, dry, though pieces of wood, which are called the teeth of a mill-wheel." The absurdity of the reason given, why dry pieces of wood should be called *coggs*, is curious; and the whole shows how rash conjectural criticism is, when the language of the author criticized is very imperfectly understood.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony, greediness.
Gourmandise, French.

That with fell clawes full of fierce *gourmandize*.
Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 34.

They make of Lacedemon (whence *gourmundize*, drunkennesse, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished, as Plutarch sheweth in the life of Licurgus) a disorder'd city. *Summary of Dubartas*,
ii. 54.

GOUT. A drop. *Goutte*, French. The English word, in this sense, must, I conceive, be pronounced like the French.

— I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Macb.* ii. 1.

Dr. Farmer, in a note on this passage, says that *gouts*, for drops, is frequent in old English. It is a pity that he did not give an example or two, as no one has yet been found. It is certain that, corrupted to *guttles*, it was very common in heraldry, as may be seen abundantly in Holme's *Acad. of Arm.* B. i. ch. 6. Mr. Steevens says it was used in falconry also, for the spots on a hawk.

GRAAL, or GRAYLE. A broad open dish, something like a terrine (or tureen, as it is commonly written). A word adopted from the old French romance language. See *Roquefort*. The *saint-graal*, or holy vessel of this kind, was supposed to have been the vessel in which the paschal lamb was placed, at our Saviour's last supper before his passion; and to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had sanctified it further, by receiving in it

some of the sacred blood, when he prepared the body for interment.

Hither come Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the *holy grayle*
they say,
And preach'd the truth but since it greatly
did decay. *Spens. F. Q. II. x. 53.*

This sacred relic remained in England for one or two generations, and then, I know not how, was missing, and became the great object of research to knights-errant of all nations. In the *Historie of Prince Arthur*, we find Sir Galahad destined to achieve that great adventure, to whom, says the legend, it was described miraculously by the Saviour himself: "This is, said hee, the holy dish wherein I eate the lambe, on Sher-Thursday — therefore thou must goe hence, and beare with thee this holy vessell." Part iii. ch. 101.

When Merlin, the magician, prepared the round table at Carduel, he left a vacant place for the Saint Graal. This is related in the old romance of *Merlin*. A further account of the adventures to which it gave occasion, is contained in the old French or Latin romance, the full title of which is, "L'Histoire, ou le Roman du *Saint Gréal*, qui est le fondement et le premier de la Table Ronde; lequel traite de plusieurs matiers recreatives, ensemble la queste du dict Saint Gréal, faite par Lancelot, Galaad, Boort, et Perceval, qui est le dernier livre de la Table Ronde, translaté du Latin en rime Françoisse, et de rime en prose." It appears that this romance was first written in Latin verse, towards the end of the twelfth century; was translated into Latin prose in the thirteenth, and finally into French prose by Gualtier Map, or Mapes. It was first printed in French prose in 1516, in two volumes folio, and afterwards in 1523; but both editions are so rare, that this is accounted the scarcest of all the romances of the Round Table. In Dunlop's valuable *History of Fiction*, vol. i. p. 221. is given an abstract of this curious romance of superstition, which is followed by those others which pur-

sued the subject of the quest of the Saint Graal; namely, *Perceval, Lancelot du Lac, Meliadus, Tristan, Ysaie le Triste, Arthur*, and some others. Barbasan has given an extract from the *Sangreal* in French verse: and T. Warton found a fragment of a metrical English version of 40,000 lines in English, by Thomas Lonelich; so, at least, he is quoted by Mr. Dunlop, but I have not been able to find the passage.

From the similarity of the words *Saint Gréal* and *sang réel*, much confusion has been made by authors; as if the real blood of Christ was the object of the quest, not the vessel which had contained it. T. Warton himself was under this mistake, when he wrote the first volume of his *Observations on Spenser*, p. 49: but corrected it afterwards, vol. ii. p. 287. Even Rabelais appears to have confounded these matters, where he says, "La aussi nous dist estre ung flasque de *sang gréal*, chose divine, et à peu de gents connue." L. v. ch. 10. Where also his annotator falls into the same error; though he adds, "*Saint graal*, autre relique, est un plat précieux."

But we have not yet done with this marvellous relic. It appeared at Genoa, in 1101, as a present from Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, having been found at the capture of Caesarea. At Genoa it was kept, in spite of our claims through Joseph of Arimathea, and there venerated and shown, as a most sacred relic, by the name of *sacro catino*; till the self-appointed king of Italy, Buonaparte, transported it to the Imperial Library at Paris. It is of a singular shape, hexagonal, three French inches in height, and twelve in diameter. It was long supposed to be formed of a single emerald, by miracle also; but is now ascertained to be of a greenish glass, but probably antique. See an account of it, by M. Millin, the antiquary, in the *Esprit des Journaux*, Avril, 1807, p. 139 — 153. Whether it is now restored to Genoa, or remains

at Paris, I have not been able to ascertain. There is an account of it, with a figure, in some descriptions of Genoa, and particularly in one which I have, entitled, "Description des Beautés de Gènes, et de ses Environs." *Genoa*, 1781. M. Millin quotes a Genoese work, which gives a pretended history of it, from the very time of our Lord's last passover; and he refers to a figure of it, published in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, probably of the same year, 1807. It was deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, in the Imperial Library, Nov. 20, 1806, by order of the then emperor.

GRACE AT MEAT was often said in metre, in the time of Shakespeare, etc.

I think thou never wast where *grace* was said. No? a dozen times at least. What, *in metre*? *Meas. for Meas.* i. 2.

In the play of *Timon*, there is an instance of a metrical grace said by Apemantus. Act i. sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson says that metrical graces are to be found in the Primers; but I have not met any that contained them.

GRACE, TO TAKE HEART OF GRACE. To take courage from indulgence. So, at least, I conceive the phrase should be written and interpreted, though it is disfigured in the following passage:

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merilie as I could, pledged her in this manner.

Euph. et his Engl. H 2. b.

Those who use it so, seem to have derived it from a horse, or some other animal, thriving and growing strong *at grass*.

I find it in this form elsewhere:

But being strong, und also stoutly man'd,
Ev'n by our losses they *gate heart of grasse*,
And we declining saw what fortune was.

Higins in Mirr. Mag. p. 480.

See HEART OF GRACE.

GRACIOUS. Graceful, or beautiful.

There was not such a *gracious* creature born.
K. John, iii. 4.

From the sequel of the speech, it appears that, having only seen him so *gracious*, Constance expected not to

recognise her son again, when disfigured by grief. In her next speech she says,

Grief — remembers me of all his *gracious* parts. *Ibid.*

And more wealth than faults. — Why that word makes the faults *gracious*.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

Do you know Dr. Plaisterface? By this curd, he's the most exquisite in forging of veins, sprightening of eyes, etc. that ever made an old lady *gracious* by torch-light.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 46.

See also O. Pl. v. 126.

Mr. Todd cites Bishop Hurd for it; but that passage relates not to external beauty, but elegance of language. Mr. Malone's explanation of "my *gracious* silence," in *Coriolanus*, ii. 1. is certainly right; it means, "my beautiful silence," or "my silent beauty."

GRAILE. Gravel, small pebbles. Dr. Johnson derives it from *gréle*, hail, French.

And lying down upon the sandy *graile*,
Dronk of the streame as cleare as christall glas.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 6.

Its meaning is not so clear in the following lines:

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [the ale] flowers and mantles
in *graile*. *Ritson's Songs*, ii. p. 64.

ed. Park.

Mr. Park conjectures that it means, "in small particles;" but this is not quite satisfactory.

GRAILE, or GRAYLE. Corrupted from *gradual*. *Gradualis*, Latin. An ecclesiastical book, used in the Romish church, containing certain parts of the service of the mass, the hymns called *gradales*, or *graduals*, etc. Every parish church was to have "a legend, an antiphonarye, a *grayle*, and a psalter." *Const. Eccles.* It ought to contain, "The office for sprinkling holy water, the beginnings of the masses, the offices of *kyrie*, the *gloria* in excelsis, the *gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the epistles," etc. *Gutch. Coll. Curios.* ii. 166.

In Skelton we find:

The peacock so proud,
Because his voyce is loud,
He shall sing the *grayle*.

Ph. Sparrow, p. 227. repr.

That is, says Warton, "He shall sing that part of the service which is called the *grayle*, or *graduale*." He adds, "Among the furniture given to the chapel of Trin. Coll. Oxon. by the founder, mention is made of four *grayles* of parchment lynced with gold." *Observations on Fairy Queen*, vol. ii. p. 289.

GRAMERCY. Many thanks, much obliged; a form of returning thanks, contracted from *grand merci*, Fr. In the second volume of Lacombe's *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, we find it in the form of *gramaci*, which he explains *grand merci*. This is among the words in the Supplement. *Grand mercy* occurs at length in Chaucer's *Cant. Tales*.

God bless your worship. — *Gramercy*, wouldst thou ought with me?

Mer. Ven. ii. 2.

Be it so, Titus; and *gramercy* too.

Titus Andr. Act i. last line.

See Hawkins's *Origin of the Drama*, vol. iii. p. 269.

Gramercy horse was also a very common exclamation, and proverbial; not only when a *horse* was really in question, but even on other occasions, in allusion to that original use; as here:

He's gon. *Gramercy horse!*

Wilson's Inconstant Ladie, p. 45. first printed, Oxon. 1814.

No mention had there been made of any thing more than horse-play, and coltish tricks of men. So also *gramercy charm*, in the following lines:

But though the shield brake not, *gramercy charme*,

Yet underneath the shield it stound his arme.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxxvi. 54.

Gramercy charme, means, thanks to the charm that secured it. Hence too the phrase of getting any thing for *gramercy*, which meant getting it for thanks, or for nothing.

Payinge very lytle for them, yea mooste commonlye *getting them for gramercy*.

Robinson's More's Utopia, N 3.

Thus, a thing not worth *gramercy*, means not worth thanks:

No ladies lead such lives. *M.* Some few upon necessity, perhaps, but that's not worth *gramercy*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 412.

It appears sometimes in the plural form:

Gramercies, Tranio, well dost thou advise.

Tam. of Shr. i. 1.

Chaucer has it in the original form: *Grand mercy*, lord, God thank it you (quod she)

That ye han saved me my children dere.

Clerke's Tale, 8964.

GRAND-GUARD. A piece of armour for a knight on horseback.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard*?

Pal. No, we will use no horses, I perceive You would fain be at that fight.

Two Noble K. iii. 6.

I cannot find it explained in Grose on *Ancient Armour*; nor in that treasury of lost notices, Holme's *Academy*. It should be in the MS. continuation, but is not.

It was probably a gorget, or something like it, made to hang over the body-arms, and easily put on or off, since we find it separately carried, with the helmet, etc.

The one bare his helmet, the second his *grand-guard*.

Holinsh. p. 820. as cited by Steevens.

Heywood seems to have used *guard* alone, in the same sense:

His sword, spurs, armour, *guard*, pavilion.

Iron Age.

GRAPLE, for grapple, which, as a substantive, means any strong hook by which things are seized and held, as ships to each other in boarding. See *Todd* in *Grapple*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 84.

That is, "the strong hold upon favour."

GRATILLITY. Supposed to be put for *gratuity*, in a burlesque passage of *Twelfth Night*. See IMPETICOS.

GRAVE MAURICE. The customary title given to Prince Maurice of Nassau in England; *grave* being a German title of nobility, as *landgrave*, *margrave*, *palsgrave*, etc. Minsheu says, "A *grave*, a nobleman of the low countries, B. *grave*, *graef*; L. *comes*, *regulus*, *praefectus*." Again, under *Greve*: "*Grave*, or *greve* (*gravius*, *praepositus*), is a word of power and authority, signifying as much as *dominus*, or *praefectus*, and in the low Dutch country they call *graves*." There is

still in Whitechapel, or was very lately, an alehouse, styled *The old Grave Maurice*, the sign of which was the head of that prince.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *Grave Maurice* were elected knights of the garter, and the 27th of December the palsgrave was betrothed to the lady Elizabeth. On Sunday the 7th of February, the palsgrave in person was installed knight of the garter at Windsor, and at the same time was *Grave Maurice* installed by his deputy Count Lodowick of Nassau. *Baker's Chronicle*, An. 1612.

Holpe the king to a subject that may live to take *Grave Maurice* prisoner, and that was more good to the state than a thousand such as you are ever like to do. *B. et Fl.*

Love's Cure, i. 2. (said by a Spaniard.)

You may then discourse how honourably your *grave* used you; (observe that you call *Grave Maurice* your grave).

Decker, Gul's Hornb. Chap. v.

The note of Mr. Seward on the passage from *Love's Cure*, is very entertaining, and a curious specimen of that gentleman's editorial talents. He prints it "grave Maurice," in the text, and thus annotates upon it: "Grave is printed in the last editions with a great letter, and in *italics*, as if it were a proper name; whereas it is an *epithet* only, and *characteristic* of *Prince Maurice* of Nassau, who, after performing great actions against the Spaniards, *is said to have dy'd of grief*, on account of the siege of Breda." Thus, *grave Maurice* meant *melancholy Maurice*!! However *grave* he might be, this note, I think, would make him smile!

To GRAVE. To bury.

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
And lie full low, *grav'd* in the hollow ground.

Rich. II. iii. 2.

Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditches *grave* you all.

Tim. of Ath. iv. 3.

Cinders, think'st thou, mind this, or *graved*
ghosts?

Lord Surrey, 4th Aen.

GRAVES. Sometimes written for *greaves*, as here:

The taishes, cuishes, and the *graves*, staff,
pensell, baies all.

Warner's Alb. Engl. xii. ch. 69.

Hence this has been supported, as the true reading, in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Turning your books to *graves*, your ink to blood,

Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

This is the reading of the folios. Warburton and Capell would read *glaiues*, or swords; but, as it is not easy to determine whether books bear more resemblance to greaves, or to swords, the point cannot easily be settled.

GRAY. A badger. In Ray's *Dictionarium* we have, "A badger, brock or *gray*, melis, taxus."

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, bucke, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*,

But armies, marquesses, graves, counts,
dukes, kings,

Archdutchesses and such heroicke things.

R. Markham in Cens. Lit. ix. 257.

Why he calls it the *limping gray*, see in **BADGER**.

To pitch the bar, to throw the weighty sledge,
To dance with Phillis all the holiday;

To hunt, by day the fox, by night the *gray*.

Poems by A. W. in Davison, repr. 1816.
vol. ii. p. 69.

To GREASE IN THE FIST. To bribe.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall thoroughly *in the fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned away.

Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 411.

Dryden has used *grease* in the same sense, without adding the fist. See **Todd**.

A GREAVE, or GREVE, s. A tree, bough, grove. *Skinner*. From *graef*, a grove, Saxon. It evidently means a tree in the following passage:

Then is it best, said he, that ye doe leave

Your treasure here in some security,

Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,

Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 42.

Mr. Todd explains it *groove* in that place.

Also a bough:

Yet when there haps a honey fall,

We'll lick the syrup't leaves;

And tell the bees, that theirs is gall

To that upon the *greaves*.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, ii. 626.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees

In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;

Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,

Pressing each plant, and loading ev'ry

greave. *Drayt. Birth of Moses*, iv.

1587.

A grove:

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He her not finding, both them thus nigh dead
did leave. *Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 43.*

GREE. Kindness, satisfaction; from *gré*,
French.

To her makes present of his service seene,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly
gree. *Spens. F. Q. I. v. 16.*

Receive in *gree* these tears, O Lord most good.
Fairf. Tasso, iii. 8.

There soon as he can kiss his hand in *gree*
Or with good grace bow it below the knee.
Hall's Sat. iv. 2.

Yet take in *gree* whatever do befall.
Drayt. Ecl. 5. vol. iv. p. 1411.

To 'GREE. An abbreviation for *agree*.

The moe the stronger, if they '*gree* in one.
Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 117.
And doe not see how much they must defalke
Of their accounts, to make them *gree* with
ours. *Daniel, Philotas, p. 195.*

GREECE. A hart, capon, etc. of *Greece*,
meant a fat one; it seems, therefore,
that it should be of *grease*, from *graisse*,
French; and so Percy explains it:

Then went they down into a laund,
These noble archers thre;
Eche of them slew a *hart of greece*,
The best that they could see.
*Song of Adam Bell, P. III. v. 29. Percy's
Rel. i. 174.*

A *hart of greece* is mentioned in a
popular rhyme commemorative of the
following tradition. In 1333 or 4, it
is said, a hart was run from Whinfield
Park, in Westmoreland, to Red Kirk,
in Scotland, and back again. The dog
and hart both died offatigue near a tree
in the park, now called Hartshorn Tree,
on each side of a wall, which the hart
leaped by his last effort of strength.
The dog's name was Hercules, as ap-
pears by the rhyme, which is this simple
one:

Hercules kill'd *hart of greece*,
And *hart of greece* kill'd Hercules.
See Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, B. i.
ch. 1. That author vouches for the
truth of the story.

Whether some punning connexion
did not originally subsist between this,
and taking "heart (or hart) of grace,"
I do not venture to pronounce.

At the coronation feast of Elizabeth
of York, queen of Henry VII., among

other dishes, were "capons of high
greece." *Ives's Select Papers.*

GREEK. *As merry as a Greek.* *Prov.*
The Greeks were proverbially spoken
of by the Romans, as fond of good liv-
ing and free potations; and they used
the term *graecari*, for to indulge in
these articles. Hence we also took the
name of a *Greek* for a jovial fellow,
which ignorance has since corrupted
into *grig*; saying "as merry as a *grig*,"
instead of "as a *Greek*."

I swear to you I think Helen loves him bet-
ter than Paris. Then she's a *merry Greek* in-
deed. *Tro. et Cress. i. 2.*

Again:

A woeful Cressid 'mongst the *merry Greeks*.
Id. iv. 4.
Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that
sent you,
Ilium shall burn, etc. *B. et Fl. Woman's
Prize, ii. 2.*

Drunkards, says Prynne, are called,
Open, liberall, or free housekeepers, *merry
Greeks*, and such like stiles and titles.
Healthes Sicknesse, fol. B 2 b.

We read, however, of one who was
A true Trojan, and a mad merry *grig*,
though no *Greek*. *Barn. Journ.
(1820) i. p. 54.*

GREEN. Inexperienced, unskilful; ap-
plied to such a person as is still termed
a *green-horn*, or in the universities a
fresh-man.

How *green* you are, and fresh in this old
world. *K. John, iii. 4.*

Besides, the knave is handsome, young;
and hath all these requisites in him that folly
and *green* minds look after.

Othell. ii. 1.

Thus also,

GREENLY. Unskilfully.

— And we have done but *greenly*,
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Hamlet. iv. 5.

GREEN-GOOSE FAIR, or GOOSE-FAIR. A fair
still held at Stratford-le-Bow, near
London, on Thursday in Whitsun week,
and so named because *green*, or young
geese, were a favourite article of fes-
tivity at it.

And march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve,
to *goose-fair*. *B. Jons. Poetast. iii. 4.*

At Islington, and *green-goose fair*, and
sip a zealous glass of wine. *Glaphthorne's
Wit in a Constable.*

GREENSLEEVES. An old popular ballad; and, by the manner in which it is usually mentioned, evidently of the amorous kind. It was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, in Sept. 1580. Mr. Ellis published a ballad of *Greensleeves*, from an old miscellany of the date of 1584, near the time of the above entry. *Specim.* iii. p. 327. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the tune, which is in his Appendix, No. 21. The song begins thus:

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my hart of gold,
 And who but Lady *Greensleeves*.

This burden is repeated after every verse. But, assuredly, there was a song of *Greensleeves* still older; for the title of this is, "A new courtly Sonnet of the Lady *Greensleeves*, to the new tune of *Greensleeves*."

But they do no more adhere, and keep place together, than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *green-sleeves*. *Mer. W. W.* ii. 1.

Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of *green-sleeves*, hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes, let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter here.

Id. v. 5.

Shall we seek virtue in a satin gown,
 Embroider'd virtue? Faith in a curl'd feather?
 And set our credits to the tune of *greensleeves*?

B. et Pl. Loyal Subj. iii. 2.

The tune was still a country dance in Prior's time:

Old Madge bewitch'd at sixty-one
 Calls for *greensleeves*, and jumping Joan.
Alma, Canto 2d.

The character of Lady *Greensleeves*, I fear, is rather suspicious; for green was a colour long assumed by loose women. When two ladies are to be equipped for that service, it is said,

Ursula, take them in, open thy wardrobe,
 and fit them to their calling. *Green gowns*,
 crimson petticoats; *green women*, my lord
 mayor's *green women*! guests o' the game,
 true bred. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, iv. 3.

Afterwards the same kind of guests are called "the *green* gamesters that come here." Act v. sc. 3.

The favourite ballad of "Old Kingsborough, of the Isle of Sky," beginning "*Green sleeves*, and pudding pies," appears to have been only a Jacobite

parody of the older song; of which, perhaps, the burden was similar. *Boswell's Journal*, p. 319.

GREESE, or GREEZE. See GRICE.

GREESINGS. Steps; from the same origin as *grice*. When Christ refused to perform a miracle, to descend from the pinnacle of the temple, Latimer gives this reason for it:

It is no time now to shew any miracles: there is another way to goe downe, by *greesings*.
Sermons, fol. 72. b.

See GRICE.

To GREET. To cry out, to make lamentation. See *Greit*, in *Todd*.

Tell me, good Hobbino!, what gars thee greet?
Spens. Shep. Kal. Apr. 1. 1.

Dare I profane so irreligious be

To greet, or grieve her sweet euthanasy.

B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 30.
 Whalley.

Say, shepherd's boy, what makes thee greet
 so sore? *Brydges's Excerpta Tudoriana*, p. 41.

GREGORIAN. A species of wig, or head of false hair. "A cap of hair; so called from one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, that first made them in England." *Blount's Glossographia*. Aubrey says that this "*Gregorie*, the famous peruke-maker, was buried at St. Clement's Danes church," near the west door, with an inscription in rhyme. *Letters from the Bodleian*, vol. ii. p. 360. Cotgrave, under *Perruque*, has, "A periwig, a *Gregorian*." We find there that *perruque* originally meant "a tuft of hair." A wig was *une fausse perruque*.

Some think that thou dost use that new found
 knack,

Excusable to such as hayre do lack,
 A quaint *Gregorian* to thy head to bind.

Harringt. Epigr. iii. 32.

Who pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*,
 which was displac't a little by hastie taking off
 his bever, sharpening his peake, and erecting
 his distended mouchatos, proceeded in this
 answere. *Honest Ghost, etc.* 1658.

p. 46.

Coles' *Dict.* has, "A *Gregorian* [a cap of hair], *capillamentum*."

He cannot be a cuckold that weares a *Gregorian*, for a perriwige will never fitt such a head.

Gesta Grayorum, Part. ii. 65.

Nich. Progr. vol. ii.

GRESKO. A game at cards.

One of them was my prentice, Mr. Quick-silver here; and, when he had two years to serve, kept his whore and his hunting nag; would play his hundred pounds at *gresco* or *primero*, as familiarly (and all o' my purse) as any bright piece of crimson on 'em all.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 273.

GRESHAM. A pretended astrologer, one of the associates of the infamous Mrs. Turner, who would probably have been hanged with her, had he not fortunately had a bad constitution, which carried him off before things came to that extremity. Wilson calls him "a rotten engine." He is mentioned with Bretnor, Foreman, and other wretched impostors. See BRETNOR.

GRESSES, more commonly JESSES, of a hawk. The straps of leather buckled about the legs, to which was fastened the *leash*, or thong, by which she was held for fear of escape. See JESSES.

And you the eagles, soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gresses* that will pull ye down.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 345.

GRESSOP. Used by Skelton for a grasshopper. Grass is said to be called *gress* in the north.

Lord how he would pry
After the butterfly;
Lord how he would hop
After the *gressop*.

Skelton on Ph.

Sparr. p. 219.

GREW seems to be put for the Greek term *γρῦ*; i. e. any trifling or very worthless matter.

Foole that I am, that with my dogges speak
grew!

Come neere, good Mastix, it is now tway
score

Of yeares (alas) since I good Mastix knew.

Pembr. Arcad. ii. p. 224.

GREWND, for greyhound. *Grew*, for grey, is said to be the pronunciation in Lincolnshire.

But Rodomont, as though he had had wings,
Quite ore the dike like to a *grewnd* he springs.

Harringt. Ariosto, xiv. 108.

Look how a *grewnd* that finds a sturdie bore

Amid the field far straying from the heard,
Doth runne about, behind him and before,
Because of his sharp tusks he is afeard.

Id. xxiv. 52.

See also xx. 94.

GRICE The most common mode of spell-

ing a word which is written also *greece*, *greese*, *greeze*, *grieze*, *grize*, *grise*, etc.; and seems to be made from *gressus*, or contracted from *degrees*. It signified a step, or a flight of steps.

— That's a degree to love.

No not a *grice*, for 'tis a vulgar proof
That very oft' we pity enemies.

Twelf. N. iii. 1.

Who in a spreading ascent, upon several
grices, help to beautify the sides.

B. Jons. Ent. at K. James's Coronation.

See also his *Masque of Love Restored*.

Certain skaffolds of borde, with *grices* or
steppes one above another. *William Tho-*

mas's History of Italy, 1561. H 2.

Where, on several *greeces*, sate the foure car-
dinal vertues. *Decker's Entertainment*
of James I. H 3.

This is certainly the true reading in
the following passage:

— They stand a *grieze*

Above the reach of report.

Two Noble Kins. ii. 1.

Where the old copies absurdly read
grief.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the *greece*,
The stair to estate, the grapple of grace.

Mirr. for Mag. Rudocke, p. 84.

Sometimes it is written *greese*:

As we go up towards the hall there are three
or foure paire of staires, whereof one paire is
passing faire, consisting of very many *greeses*.

Coryat, vol. i. p. 51.

Or *grise*:

— And lay a sentence

Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these
lovers

Into your favour. *Othello*, i. 3.

So are they all, for ev'ry *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below.

Tim. of Ath. iv. 3.

A *grice* meant a pig also. Coles has,
"A *grice*, porcellus, nefrens, aper."
See also *Skinner*.

TO GRIDE. To cut, or prick. *Gridare*,
Ital.

Then through his thigh the mortal steele did
gryde. *Spens. F. Q.* II. viii. 36.

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches,
Some in the flanks, that prickt their very
paunches. *Drayt. Mooncalf*, vol. ii.
p. 512.

Milton also has used it.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of
white and red. *Kersey and Johnson*.
Gris de lin, French. See *Boyer's Dict.*

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my
gredaline petticoat. *Parson's Wedding*,
O. Pl. xi. 412.

Dryden has used the word in his
Fables. See *Johnson*.

GRIEFFULL, or GRIEFULL. Melancholy;
compounded of *grief* and *full*.

Which when she sees, with ghastly *grieffull*
eies,

Her heart does quake, and deadly pallid hew
Benumbes her cheekes. *Spens. F. Q.*
VI. viii. 40.

Church says, "This, if I mistake
not, is a compound word of his own."
He did mistake, for it is used by other
writers as early:

Alas, my lord, what *grieffull* thing is this,
'That of your brother you can thinke so ill?
Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 126.

Again:

The wiser sort hold down their *grieffull* heads.
Ib. p. 130.

GRIMALKIN, q. d. Grey malkin, a name
for a fiend, supposed to resemble a
grey cat.

Grimalkin's a hell-cat, the devil may choke
her. *Ballad of Alley Croker*.

2. A cat: still common in burlesque
style.

Grimalkin to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe. *Phillips, Spl. Shilling*.

GRINCOMES. A kind of cant term for the
venereal disease.

You must know, Sir, in a nobleman 'tis
abusive; no, in him the serpigo, in a knight
the *grincomes*, in a gentleman the Neapolitan
scabb, and in a serving man or artificer the
plaine pox. *Jones's Adrasta*, 1635. C 2.

I had a receipt for the *grincomes* in his own
hand. *Family of Love*, 1608. B 1.

— You may see

His handy-work by my flat face; no bridge
Left to support my organ, if I had one:
The comfort is, I am now secure from the
grincomes,

I can lose nothing that way.
Mass. Guardian, Act iv. p. 69.

GRINDLE-TAIL. Like trundle-tail; mean-
ing, I presume, curling tail. Possibly
from a grindle-stone, or grindstone,
which is round.

Their horns are plaguy strong, they push down
palaces;

They toss our little habitations
Like whelps, like *grindle-tails*, with their
heels upward. *B. et Fl. Island Prin-*
cess, Act v. p. 355.

Trindle-tail might possibly be in-
tended.

GRIP. Strength, power of griping or
seizing violently.

Let those weak birds that want wherewith to
fight,

Submit to those that are of *grip* and might.
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv. 1322.

A GRIPE, or GRYPE. A griffin; from
γρυψ, *gryphus*; but more frequently
put for a vulture.

Like a white hind under the *grypes* sharp
claws,

Pleads in a wilderness where are no laws.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 506.

The hellish prince adjudge my dampned ghost
To Tantaes thirste, or proude Ixion's wheele,
Or cruel *gripe* to gnaw my growing harte.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 124.

— Where Titius hath his lot

To feed the *gripe* that gnaws his growing heart.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 196.

A *gripe* doth Titius' liver tear,
His greedy hungry gorge to fill.

Parad. of D. Dev. n. 32.

The gnawing *gripes* of irksome thought,
Consumes my heart with Titius' *grief*. *Ibid.*

In the latter passage it might be equi-
vocal, if it did not follow the other in
the same short poem.

In all these examples, except the first,
it clearly signifies vulture, not griffin.

Sir Philip Sidney has the same:

Upon whose breast a fiercer *gripe* doth tire,
Than did on him who first stole down the fire.
Astroph. S. 14.

Also a sort of boat:

Because they fear'd the departure of some of
the small boates, as *gripes*, and such like.

Danet's Communes, D d 2.

GRIPE'S EGG. Griffin or vulture's egg; a
technical name for one of the vessels
used in alchemy, as pelican was for
another.

— Let the water in glass E be felter'd,
And put into the *gripe's* egg. Lute him well,
And leave him clos'd in balneo. *Alch.* ii. 3.

GRIPPLE, or GRIPLE. Avaricious, grasp-
ing; from to *gripe*.

— He gnasht his teeth to see

Those heapes of gold which *griple* covetyze.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

When *griple* patrons turn their sturdie steele
To wax, when they the golden flame do feele.

Hall, Satires, v. 1.

And so his *gripple* avarice he serve,
What reckes this rank hind if his country starve?

Drayt. Owl, vol. iv. p. 1312.

But the *grippe* wretch who will bestow nothing on his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an infidel, having none at all, or very heathenish conceits of God.

Barrow, Sermon, Psal. cxii. 9.

Mrs. Cooper, not understanding this word, has joined it with the name of Edell, as if it made a compound name: For *Grippe-Edell* to himself her kingdom sought to gaine. P. 158.

So she prints it, instead of "*grippe* Edell," as it stands in Warner's *Albion*, B. iv. ch. 20. I observe with regret, that this error is exactly copied (as well as some others) in Mr. Bliss's valuable edition of *Wood's Athenae*, with the additional fault of making it *Grippil*. Vol. i. col. 768.

GRIPLE, s. for gripe, or grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *grippe* strong
For any thinge would slacke, but still upon
him hong. *Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 14.*

GRISPING appears to be put for the closing; but I have not met with the word elsewhere.

Rested upon the side of a silver streame,
even almost in the *grisping* of the evening.
Euph. Engl. sign. C 1.

GROOM-PORTER, "An officer of the royal household, whose business is to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, etc. and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, etc." *Chamb. Dict.* Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas.

— He will win you

By irresistible luck, within this fortnight
Enough to buy a barony. They will set him
Upmost at the *groomporter's* all the Christmas,
And for the whole year through, at every place
Where there is play. *B. Jons. Alch. iii. 4.*

D. Where find you that statute, Sir?

D'Am. Why be judged by the *groom-porter*.

D. The *groom-porter*?

D'Am. Ay, madam, must not they judge of all
The gamings of the court. *Chapm. Bussy*

D'Amb, Anc. Dr. iii. p. 249.

He is said to have succeeded to the office of the master of the revels, then disused. George I. and II. played hazard in public on certain days, attended by the *groom-porter*. *Archaeol. xviii. p. 317.*

This abuse was not removed till the

reign of George III. It is mentioned, as still existing, in one of Lady Mary W. Montague's *Eclogues*:

At the *groom-porter's* batter'd bullies play.
Thursday, Ecl. 4. Dodsley's Collect. i. 107.

GROUND. An old musical term for an air or musical subject, on which variations and divisions were to be made; the variations being called the descant.

And that none in th' assembly there was found
That would t' ambitious descant give a *ground*.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, vii. 64.

So in *Richard III.*:

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant.
iii. 7.

O but the *ground* itself is naught, from whence
Thou canst not relish out a good division.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 119.

See DESCANT.

The GROUND. The pit at the theatres was formerly so called, because the spectators in that part actually stood on the ground, without benches, or other accommodations; and, as they stood below the level of the stage, Ben Jonson says of them,

The *under-standing* gentlemen of the
ground here ask'd my judgment.

Barth. Fair, Ind.

In the *Case is alter'd*, and other places, he sneers at their "*grounded* judgments, and *grounded* capacities."

GROUNDLING, from the former. A spectator in that part of the theatre, whose places were also called *ground-stands*.

Besides, Sir, all our galleries and *ground-stands* are furnished, and the *groundlings* within the yard grow infinitely unruly.

Lady Alimony, Act i. sc. 1.

In the same play a caution is given to the manager of the stage, that

The stage courtains be artificially drawn,
and so covertly shrouded, that the squint-eyed
groundling may not peep in. *Ibid.*

Shakespeare, in the well-known directions to the players, speaks of ranters, whose object was

To split the ears of the *groundlings*, who
for the most part are capable of nothing but
inexplicable dumb show and noise.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

The price paid by these gentry for admission was then only a penny:

Tut, give me the penny, give me the penny,
I care not for the gentlemen, I—let me have a
good *ground*. *B. Jons. Case is alter'd, i. 1.*

That is, as we should say, a good pit. But it is plain that the pit was not then the place of critics.

Hanmer speaks of the fish called a *groundling*; but the names have no connexion, except in being both derived from ground.

GROWTNOL, quasi, *growty noddle*, i. e. dunce. A word, I suspect, coined by Decker, who is hardly sound authority for the usage of a word, unless supported by collateral examples.

The excellency whereof I know will be so great, that *growtnols* and momes will in swarms fly buzzing about thee.

Gul's Hornb. Prooem, p. 33. repr.

See MOME.

GRUDGING, *s.* from to *grudge*, in the obsolete sense of to feel compunction. See *Todd*, 4. *Grudge*. Thus certain feelings of hunger are called *grudgings* of the stomach; and we find "*grudging stomachs*" in 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1.

Thus it is used for a feeling, or inclination:

— It is my birth-day,

And I'd do it betimes, I feel a *grudging*
Of bounty, and I would not long lie fallow.

B. Jons. Staple of News, i. 2.

And yet I have a *grudging* to your grace still.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. v. 3.

Or a symptom:

— Not much unhealthy;

Only a little *grudging* of an ague

Which cannot last.

B. et Fl. Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

A prophetic intimation:

— Now have I

A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me,
I fear my hot fit.

Honest Man's Fortune,
v. p. 455.

GRUNTING CHEAT. In the beggars' cant language, a pig.

✠ I have not thought it worth while, in general, to introduce the terms of this mock language, as they are never used without a glossary subjoined; and certainly they are little worthy of being recorded.

GRUTCH, *v.* and *s.* Mr. Todd has properly shown, against his venerable predecessor, that this is the more ancient and original form of the word

which is now used, *grudge*. See his ed. of *Johnson*.

GUARDS. Trimmings, facings, or other ornaments applied upon a dress; perhaps from the idea of their defending the substance of the cloth in those parts.

Nay mock not, mock not; the body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments; and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither.

Much Ado, iii. 4.

Oh rhimes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

Not properly gold or silver lace, though sometimes so applied:

The cloaks, doublets, etc. were guarded with velvet *guards*, or else laced with costly lace.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.

And who reads Plutarches eyther historie or philosophie, shall find he trimmeth both their garments with *guardes* of poesie.

Sir Ph. Sidney Dif. of Poesie, 523.

A plaine pair of cloth-breeches, without either welte or *garde*.

Greene's

Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 398.

Guards stand for ornaments in general, or by synecdoche, for dress, in the following passage:

Oh 'tis the cunning livery of hell,

The damned'st body to invest and cover

In princely *guards*. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

Black guard had no relation to ornament, and will be found properly explained in its place.

The meaning of *guard*, in the following passage, has been doubted:

I stay but for my *guard*; — on to the field:

I will the banner from a trumpet take,

And use it for my haste. *Hen. V.* iv. 2.

Shakespeare doubtless had Holinshed in his eye, as he usually had in his *Histories*:

The duke of Brabant, when his standard was not come, caused a banner to be taken from a trumpet, and fastened upon a spear, the which he commanded to be borne before him instead of a standard.

P. 554.

The poet here attributes this action to the constable of France. The *guard* he waited for was probably his body-guard, among whom, as the standard-bearer would be most easily missed, he resolved to repair the loss, as he says. So Mr. Malone interprets it, and I think rightly, as it retains the usual military sense of guard.

To GUARD. To ornament with guards or facings; from the preceding.

— To be possess'd with double pomp,
To *guard* a title that was rich before.

K. John, iv. 2.

— Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 2.

You are in good case since you came to court, fool; what, *guarded*, *guarded*! Yes, faith, even as footmen and bawds wear velvet, not for an ornament or honour, but for a badge of drudgery. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 36.

The *guarded robe* is used by Massinger for the Laticlavian robe of the Roman senators:

The most censorious of our Roman gentry, Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators Esteem an easy purchase. *Roman Actor*, i. 1.

GUDGEON. A gudgeon being the bait for many of the larger fish, *to swallow a gudgeon* was sometimes used for to be caught or deceived; as,

But in my mind if you be a fish, you are either an eele, which as soone as one hath holde on her taile, will slippe out of his hande, or else a minnowe which will be nibbling at every bait, but never biting: but what fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus *to swallow a gudgeon*.

Euph. K 3. b.

The phrase was not uncommon. See other examples quoted by Todd.

More commonly the allusion is rather made to the easiness with which the gudgeon itself is caught. Thus Shakespeare:

But fish not with this melancholy bait
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.

Mer. of Ven. i. 3.

GUE. A sharper, or low-lived person; doubtless from the French *gueux*.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.

Honest Ghost, p. 232.

Said of a sharper who had taken a purse. Seemingly, in the following, used as a term of familiar endearment, as rogue often is:

— None else she would admit
To hold her chat, or in her coach to sit:
I was her ingle, *gue*, her sparrow bill,
And, in a word, my ladies what you will.

Idem. p. 139.

Not having met with this word in any other writer, I am inclined to suspect that it may be an affectation of the

author, who, it is now thought, is ascertained to have been Richard Brathwaite.

GUERDON, French. A reward; used by Milton, and still introduced occasionally in poetry.

Death in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.

Much Ado, v. 3.

Guerdon, O sweet *guerdon*! better than remuneration; eleven pence farthing better!

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Shakespeare, in this latter passage, and the scene in which it is introduced, has dramatized a story then current, and told also by a contemporary writer, of a man who, when going to leave a friend's house, said to one of the servants, "Holde thee, here is a *remuneration* for thy paynes; which the servant receiving, gave him utterly for it (besides his paynes) thanks, for it was but *a three farthings peece*; and I holde thanks for the same a small price, howsoever the market goes." And of another, who said to the same servant, "Hold thee, here is a *guerdon* for thy deserts: now the servant payde no deerer for the *guerdon* than he did for the *remuneration*; though the *guerdon* was *eleven pence farthing better*, for it was a shilling, and the other but a three farthingses."

The above passage, from a pamphlet entitled, "A Health to the Gentlemanly Profession of Serving-men, or the Serving-man's Comfort," pr. 1598, was pointed out to Mr. Steevens by Dr. Farmer. See *Malone's Suppl. to Shakesp.* i. p. 110. and his edition, in the note on *Love's L. L.* It has been inquired, whether the poet copied from the pamphleteer, or he from the poet? Possibly, neither was the case, but each writer made use of a story then fresh in circulation, and in some degree popular.

He hearkned and did stay from further harmes,
To gayne such goodly *guerdon* as she spake.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 15.

Used also for retribution of evil:

To beare such *guerdon* of their traiterous fact,
As may be both due vengeance to themselves,
And holsome terror to posteritie.

Ferrex et Perrex, O. Pl. i. 153.

To GUERDON. To recompense; made from the substantive.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.

2 *Hen. VI.* i. 4.

Speak on, I'll *guerdon* thee, whate'er it be.
Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl. iii. 131.

Obtains from him who does high heav'n command,

In a short time, to *guerdon* all, a son.

Fanshaw's Lusiad, iii. St. 26.

In a bad sense also:

And I am *guerdon'd* at the last with shame.

3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 3.

GUIDON, s. A small flag, or standard; attributed, in the following passage, to a troop of archers; but properly of horse.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. It was generally of damask, fringed, and usually three feet in breadth near the staff, lessening by degrees towards the bottom, where it was by a slit divided into two peaks. It was originally borne by the dragoons, and might be charged with the armorial bearings of the owner. *Grose's Milit. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 258.

Moretes, thou this day shalt lead the horse,
Take thou the cornet; Turnus, thou the archers,

Be thine the *guidon*. *Four Prentices of L.* O. Pl. vi. 539.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,

Under his *guydon* marcht, as private soldiers there. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xviii. p. 1007.

Again:

Leading six thousand horse, let his brave *guydon* fly. *Ib.* p. 1010.

It is originally a French term, and defined by Cotgrave, "a standard, ensigne, or banner" — "also he that bears it."

GUIDRESSE. A female guide; made, by analogy of derivation, as from *guider*.

Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances. *Chaloner's Moriae Encom.*

P 4.

To GUIE, for to guide.

Eight hundred horse, from Champaign come,
he *guies*. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 49.

And with this band late herds and flocks that *gui'd*,

How kings and realms he threaten'd and defy'd. *Ib.* 63.

A withen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.

Id. x. 9.

GUINEA-HEN. A cant term for a prostitute.

Ere I would say I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon. *Othell.* i. 3.

Iago applies this term to Desdemona, to make Roderigo think lightly of his passion.

— Yonder's the cock o' the game

About to tread yon *guinea-hen*, they're billing. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1640.

GUINEVER, properly GENEURA. Queen to King Arthur. Of her gallantries the old ballads and metrical romances exhibit rather a scandalous chronicle. See *Percy's Reliques*, iii. 340. Hence her name was made proverbial among our old dramatists.

So I may answer thee with one as old, that was a woman when queen *Guinever* of Britain was a little wench. *Love's L. L.* iv. 1.

Here's a Paris supports that Helen; there's a Lady *Guinever* bears up that Sir Launcelot. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 20.

See also O. Pl. ix. 87.

Her declared lover was Sir Launcelot of the Lake, of whose amours with her, the following account is borrowed from Mr. Dunlop's *History of Fiction*, where it is drawn, rather more at large, from the romance of *Lancelot du Lac*:

The history of Arthur receives a singular colouring from the amours of his queen with Lancelot. On his first appearance, he makes a strong impression on the heart of *Geneura*. It is for her sake, that the young knight lays whole cargoes of tributary crowns at the feet of her husband. — In compliment to *Geneura* he attacks and defeats king Gallehaut, who becomes his chief confidant, and brings about the first stolen interview between his friend and *Geneura*. When Arthur, deceived by the artifices of a woman, who insisted that she was the real *Geneura*, repudiates his queen, leaving her at liberty to indulge without restraint her passion for Lancelot, the knight is not satisfied; he deems it necessary for the dignity of his mistress, that she should be restored to the throne of Britain; and that, protected in her reputation, by the sword of her lover, she should pass her life in *reputable* adultery. Hence a great number of his exploits are single combats, undertaken in defence of the innocence of his mistress, in which his success is usually greater than he deserved, from the justice of his cause. Vol. i. p. 237.

At length the intrigue is discovered by the fairy Morgain (or Morgana), the sister of Arthur; but, after the death of the king, "*Geneura*, as if

she thought pleasure only gratifying while criminal, withdraws to a convent."

GUINQUENNIUM, properly quinquennium. The space of five years. Whether the gipsy was intended to corrupt this Latin word, or the printers played the gipsy, is uncertain; the meaning is clear, and Mr. Gifford has printed it *quinquennium*: but Whalley hesitated.

Though for seven years together he was very carefully carried at his mother's back — yet looks he as if he never saw his *quinquennium*.

B. Jons. Gipsies Metamorph. 1st Part.

GULCH, s. A glutton; and, *to* **GULCH**, v. to swallow greedily; words made from each other, but in what order is not so clear. See *Todd*, who quotes the verb from Turbervile. Skinner has *gulchin*, which he considers as *gulekin*, parvus gulo. But the word seems rather intensive than diminutive, and is applied to very fat persons. The coarseness of the sound was, I fancy, intended to mark the coarseness of the person so designated. Coles Latinizes it by *ventricosus*. Sherwood renders it in French by *galaffre*, glutton, and similar words; among others, by *ventre à la poulaine*, which Cotgrave explains by "a *gulching*, or huge bellie; a bellie as big as a tunne."

Come, we must have you turn fidler again, slave; get a base violin at your back, and march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to goose fair; then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii. 4.

Mr. Gifford prints it "base viol," which is probably right, but is not in the old copies.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face,

While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 232.

Said to Crapula, who is just after called, "fat bawson." The passage is there erroneously printed as prose.

GULES. The heraldic term for the colour red; from the French *gueules*, which word is itself derived from the barbarous Latin, *gulae*, signifying furs dyed red, and worn as ornaments of dress. "Horreant et murium rubricatas pelli-

culas, quas *gulas* vocant, manibus circumdare sacratiss."

S. Bern. Epist. 42. c. 2. So also the *Annal. Benedict.* p. 460: "Delicatiore etiam vestitus nulla canonicis cura, ita ut *gulas*, quibus nunc ardet clerus, penitus nescirent." See *Du Cange, Gloss. in Gula*.

Shakespeare has once used it for red, as if a common term:

— Follow thy drum,
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*,
gules. *Timon of A.* iv. 3.

So also Beaumont and Fletcher:

Let's march to rest, and set in *gules*, like
suns. *Bonduca*, iii. 5.

In another passage, however, Shakespeare marks its relation to heraldry:

Hath now this dread and black complexion
smear'd

With heraldry more dismal; head to foot
Now he is total *gules.* *Hamlet*. ii. 2.

TO GULE. An awkward verb, made from the above.

— Old Hecuba's reverend locks

Be *gul'd* in slaughter.

Heyw. Iron Age, Part 2.

GULF, for the stomach or paunch. In this sense, possibly formed from *gulp*.

Witches' mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravin'd salt sea shark. *Macbeth*. iv. 1.

In the following it clearly means inside or belly:

I'de have some round preferment, corpulent
dignity,

That bears some breadth and compasse in the
gulf on't. *Middle Game at Chess*,
Act iii. sign. E 3. b.

A GULL. A dupe, or fool; from *to gull*, which is thought to be derived from *guiller*, old French. *To gull* is not so much disused as the substantive; and even that can hardly be termed obsolete.

When sharpers were considered as bird-catchers, a *gull* was their proper prey. See *D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit.* vol. iii. p. 84.

Yon *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very
renegado. *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

What would you do, you peremptory *gull*?

B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour. i. 2.

A double allusion is introduced in the next passage, to the bird called a *gull*, and to the sense here given:

— For I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which flashes now a phoenix.

Timon of A. ii. 1.

In the dramatis personae to the play of *Every Man in his Humour*, Master Stephen is styled *a country gull*, and Master Matthew *the town gull*, which is equivalent to the dupe of each place.

Also for a cheat or imposition:

I should think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it.

Much Ado, ii. 3.

But a gull is most completely defined by J. D. (supposed to be Sir John Davies), in an epigram on the subject, about 1598:

Of a Gull.

Oft in my laughing rimes I name a gull,

But this new terme will many questions breede,

Therefore at first I will expresse at full,

Who is a true and perfect gull indeed:

A gull is he, who feares a velvet gowne,

And when a wench is brave, dares not speake to her:

A gull is he which traverseth the towne,

And is for marriage knowne a common wooer.

A gull is he, who while he proudly weares

A silver-hilted rapier by his side,

Indures the lyes, and knockes about the eares,

While in his sheath his sleeping sword doth bide.

A gull is he which weares good hansome cloathes,

And stands in presence stroaking up his hayre;

And filles up his unperfect speech with oathes,

But speakes not one wise word throughout the yeare.

But to define a gull in termes precise,

A gull is he which seemes, and is not wise.

Ovid's El. by C. M. and *Epig.* by J. D.

also *Censura Liter.* viii. 123.

This is exactly what the French term *un fat*; a fellow assuming to be something, without sense to support him.

GULLIGUT, a burlesque word. A devourer, one of capacious paunch. More serious derivations have been given; but is it not, probably, from *gully*; to mark a person whose maw was like a sink, or *gully*, into which all sorts of things went down? Coles evidently thought so, for he writes it, "*gully-gut*;" and Burton says much to this purpose, "An insatiable paunch is a pernicious sink." *Anat. Mel.* p. 72.

Nothing behinde in number with the invincible Spanish armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boisterous gulliguts as they, *Nash's Lenten St. Harl. Misc.* vi. 149.

GUM-GOLS. A compound of gum, and golls. I suppose clammy hands.

Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets Kiss the gum-gols, and cry, We are your servants? *B. et Fl. Philaster*, v. 4.

GUMM'D VELVET. Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum, to make them sit better; but the consequence was, that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out.

I have remov'd Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a gumm'd velvet. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

I'll come among you, ye goatish blooded toderers, as gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret. *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 17.

So of a young woman it is said,

She's a dainty piece of stuff — smooth and soft as new satin; she was never gumm'd yet, boy, nor fretted. *B. et Fl. Wom. Hat.*

iv. 2.

GUNSTONES. Balls of stone, used in heavy artillery before the introduction of iron shot.

And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his Hath turn'd his balls to gunstones; and his soul

Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance

That shall fly with them. *Hen. V.* i. 2.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like gunstones! *B. Jons. Volpone*, v. 8.

About seaven of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordnance, with stone and powder. *Holinsh.* p. 947.

GURMOND. A glutton; from the French, *gourmand*.

And surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course unto this country.

Healde's Disc. of New W. B. i. ch. 5.

The word occurs often afterwards.

GURNET, or GURNARD. A fish of the *piper* kind, of which there are several species; the *grey*, the *red*, the *streaked*, etc.; all, as well as the *piper* itself, comprised under the genus *trigla* of Linnaeus. It was probably thought a very bad and vulgar dish when *soused*, or pickled; hence, *sous'd gurnet* was a common term of reproach.

If I be not asham'd of my soldiers, I am a *sous'd gurnet*. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

Thou shalt sit at the upper end, punk! —
punk! you *sous'd gurnet*! *Honest Wh.*

O. Pl. iii. 290.

Out, you *sous'd gurnet*, you wool-fist!
begone, I say, and bid the players dispatch,
and come quickly. *Wily Beguiled*, Prol.

Origin of Dr. iii. 294.

To GUST. To taste; seldom used; from
gust, subst.

Sicilia is a — so-forth. 'Tis far gone

When I shall *gust* it last.

Winter's T. i. 2.

To GYBE, for to GIBE, q. v.; so also the
substantive. Both are erroneously so
spelt sometimes, in the modern edi-
tions of Shakespeare; hence, in Fluel-
lin's Welch pronunciation, *gyres*.

He was full of jests, and *gyres*, and
knaveries, and mocks. *Hen. V.* iv. 7.

GYMMAL. See GIMMAL.

GYRE. A circle; from *gyrus*, Latin. A
word at present very little, if at all,
in use; formerly very common. It is
found in the writings of Dryden.

In gambols and lascivious *gyres*
Their time they still bestow.

Drayt. Muses' Elys. p. 1447.

And then down stooping with an hundred
gyres,

His feet he fixed on mount Cephalon.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 140.

— When there might be giv'n

All earth to matter, with the *gyre* of heav'n.
Brown's Brit. Past. ii. 4. p. 127.

To GYRE. To turn round; from the
substantive.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.

Drayt. Ecl. 2. p. 1390.

GYVES, or GIVES. Fetters. A word
little used, but hardly obsolete, at
least in poetry.

If you will take upon you to assist him, it
shall redeem you from your *gyves*.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.

Lay chain'd in *gives*, fast fetter'd in his bolts.

Tancred et Gismunda, O. Pl. ii. 213.

It occurs very often in the *Two Noble
Kinsmen*, and is there always *gives*.

To GYVE. To fetter; from the noun.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.

Othell. ii. 1.

Addition to Article GREEN GOOSE

FAIR.

The following illustration was met
with, after that article was printed off:

The twenty third this month of May,

A fair at Bow is kept that day;

There *geese* by heaps do go to wrack,

Who scarce have feathers on their back.

Poor Robin's Almanack, May, 1689.

Much coarse description of the fair
is added. The 23d was Thursday in
Whitsun-week, that year.

H.

HABBE OR NABBE. Have or have not, hit
or miss, at a venture; quasi, *have or
n'ave*, i. e. have not; as *nill* for will
not.

The citizens in their rage imagining that every
post in the church had bin one of their soul-
dyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, F 2. col. 2.

Hab-nab is the same, which Blount
and Skinner derive rightly from the
Saxon *habban* to have, and *nabban*,
not to have; as, 'Tis *hab-nab* whether
he will gain his point or not. *Glossogr.*

With that he circles draws and squares,

With cyphers, astral characters,

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,

Although set down *hab-nab*, at random.

Hudibr. II. iii. 987.

— I put it

Ev'n to your worship's bitterment, *hab nab*;

I shall have a chance o' the dice for't I hope,
Let them e'en run. *B. Jon. Tale of a
Tub*, iv. 1.

As they came in by *hab, nab*, so will I
bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.

Heywood, cited by Todd.

Hob or nob, now only used convi-
vially to ask a person whether he will
have a glass of wine or *not*, is most
evidently a corruption of this; in proof
of which Shakespeare has used it to
mark an alternative of another kind:

And his incensement at this moment is so
implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but
by pangs of death and sepulcher; *hob, nob* is
his word; give't or take't. *Twelf.* N. iii. 4.

The derivation which Dr. Johnson
has adopted, of *hap ne hap*, is men-
tioned by Skinner, but is inferior to

the other. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the derivation which Grose offered, and another author adopted, from the *hob* of the chimney, etc. Mr. Todd has given these explanations under *Hab-nab*, and *Hob-nob*; but there is no doubt that originally they were distinct words, with or between them. Ray has erroneously mentioned *hab-nab* among arbitrary or rhyming reduplications. *Prov.* p. 272. 3d ed.

HABERDINE. That kind of cod which is usually salted. *Habordéan*, French. And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne On grosser bacon, and salt *haberdine*.
Hall's Satires, IV. iv. p. 68.

HABERGEON, or HAUBERGON. A breast-plate of mail, or of close steel. *Hau-bergeon*, French, from the German, *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; whence the low Latin *halsberga*, etc. See *Du Cange*.

She also dofte her heavy *haberieon*,
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde.
Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 21.

An hawberk some, and some a *haubergeon*;
So ev'ry one in arms was quickly dight.
Fairfax, Tasso, i. 72.

So it stands in the fourth edition (1749), and probably in the first. The second (1624) has it, "*And halbert* some," as quoted by Johnson, which spoils the sense, for *And* is not wanted; and certainly the men could not *donn*, or put on *halberts*, for defensive armour, which was the matter in question. Beckwith, in his edition of Blount's *Tenures*, seems to confound this with the *hacqueton*. See p. 92.

HABLE, and HABILITY. So Spenser writes *able* and *ability*; as from *habile*, French. See *F. Q.* I. xi. 19. and VI. iii. 7.

To HACK. To cut or chop. The appropriate term for chopping off the spurs of a knight, when he was to be degraded. Nothing else can be made of it in the following puzzling speech:

What — Sir Alice Ford! these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst not alter the article of thy gentility. *Mer. W. W.* i. 3.

One lady had said she might be knighted, alluding to her offered con-

nexion with Falstaff; the other, not yet knowing her meaning, says, "What, a female knight! — These knights will degrade such unqualified pretenders." This was the sense put to it by Capell and Johnson. The other conjectures, though from great men too, seem very forced and improbable.

HACKIN. A large sort of sausage, being a part of the cheer provided for Christmas festivities; from *to hack*, or chop; *hackstock* being still a chopping block, in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson*.

The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. *Aubrey MSS.*

HACKSTER. See **HAXTER**.

HACKNEY-MAN'S WAND. Probably a rider's switch. A *hackney-man* is explained by Minshew, "one who letteth horses to hire."

First, to spread your circle upon the ground, with little conjuring ceremony (as I'll have an *hackney-man's wand* silver'd o'er o' purpose for you). *Puritan*, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 594.

HACQUETON. A stuffed jacket without sleeves, made of cloth or leather, and worn between the shirt and the armour. See Church's note on the following passage of Spenser; in which, however, it seems to mean armour, or some part of it.

Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did light,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint
did stay. *F. Q.* II. viii. 38.

Chaucer describes these things exactly in their order. The knight puts on first a shirt;

And next his shirt an *haketon*,
And ovir than an *habergeon*,
For percing of his herte.
And ovir that a fine *hauberke*
Was all iwrought of Jewes werke,
Full strong it was of plate.
And ovir that his cote armoure.

Rime of Sir Thopas, v. 13790. ed. Tyrwh.

If the hauberke had not been of strong plate, it could not have supported the "Jewes werke" wrought in it. I suspect *Jewes werke* to mean jewellery, as the Jews were dealers in all rich things.

Mr. Tyrwhitt has a different conjecture. See his note.

HAD I WIST, that is, *Had I known*. A common exclamation of those who repented of any thing unadvisedly undertaken. "*Had I wist* it would have turned out so!"

And cause him, when he had his purpose mist,
To crie with late repentance, *Had I wist*.

Harr. Ariosto, ix. 85.

Most miserable man! whom wicked fate
Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-ywist*.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 893.

But, out alas, I wretch too late did sorrowe
my amys,

Unless Lord Promos graunt me grace, in vayne
is *had ywist*.

Promos et Cassandra,
Act ii. sc. 2.

Sometimes used much like a substantive, in the sense of repentance:

His pallid feares, his sorrows, his affrightings,
His late-wisht *had-I-wists*, remorsefull bittings.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 57.

For when they shift to sit in haucie throne,

With hope to rule the sceptre as they list,

Ther's no regard nor feare of *had-I-wist*.

Mirr. for Magist. Vitellius, p. 160.

In the *Paradise of Dayntie Devises*, is a poem, entitled, "Beware of *had I wist*." It begins,

Beware of *had I wist*, whose fine brings
care and smart.

Sign. A 3.

HADE. Apparently a high pasture. I see no probable origin for it but the Saxon *had*, or head.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.

Drayt. Pol. xiii. p. 924.

HAGGARD. A hawk not manned, or trained to obedience; a wild hawk. *Haggard*, French.

— If I do prove her *haggard*, —
— I'd whistle her off.

Othello, iii. 3.

I know her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock.

Much Ado, iii. 1.

Much of the knowledge of falconry is comprised in the following allegory:

My faulcon now is sharp, and passing empty,
And 'till she stoop she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.

Another way I have to man my *haggard*,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;

That is, to watch her, as we watch those kites
That bate, and beat, and will not be obedient.

She eat no meat to-day, nor more shall eat;
Last night she slept not, and to-night she shall
not.

Tam. Shr. iv. 1.

What, have you not brought this young wild
haggard to the lure yet? *City Night-cap*,
O. Pl. xi. 327.

HAGS. Haws or brambles.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I
drew.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 41.

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy.

To be *hail-fellow* with any one, to be
on such a footing as to greet him with
hail fellow at meeting. Still used oc-
casionally, though not in serious writ-
ing.

Now man that erst *haile-follow* was with
beast,

Woxe on to weene himselfe a god a least.

Hall's Satires, III. i. p. 40.

HAIR. The grain, texture, or quality of any thing. A metaphorical expression, derived, as it seems, from the qualities of furs.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division.

1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, Act i. p. 311.

Hence, *against the hair*, is against
the grain, or contrary to the nature of
any thing. See *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 194.

If you should fight, you go *against the hair*
of your professions.

Mer. W. W. ii. 3.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry
against the hair.

Tro. et Cress. i. 2.

Books in women's hands are as much *against*
The hair, methinks, as to see men wear sto-
machers,

Or night-railes.

Mayor of Quinb. O.

Pl. xi. 122.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire*
in all things, so I may please thee in anie
thing.

Euph. et his Engl. A a 1.

From some vague notion, that abun-
dance of hair denoted a lack of brains,
arose an odd proverb, noticed by Ray,
p. 180; thus, "Bush natural, *more*
hair than wit." Shakespeare has an
allusion to it:

Item, she hath *more hair than wit*.

Two Gent. iii. 1.

Now is the old proverb really performed,
More hair than wit.

Rhodon et Iris, 1631.

See also *Decker's Satiromastix*,
quoted by Steevens.

HAIR, DYED. It was customary, in the
time of Shakespeare, etc. to dye the
hair, in order to improve its colour.

If any have *haire* of her owne natural grow-

ing, which is not faire ynough, then they will die it in divers collours.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.

Benedict therefore requires, as one of the perfections of his imaginary wife, that "her *hair* shall be of *what colour it please God*." *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

HAIR, FALSE. Much worn by ladies at the same period.

So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,

Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.

Mer. of Ven. iii. 2.

Before the golden tresses of the dead

The right of sepulchres were shorn away
To live a second life on second head,

Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay.

Shakesp. Sonnet 68.

Nay more than this, they'll any thing endure,
And with large sums they stick not to procure
Hair from the dead, yea, and the most unclean:
To help their pride they nothing will disdain.

Drayt. Moonc. vol. ii. p. 489.

There have seldom, I fancy, been times when this was not done, in cases of necessity; but by the above and similar passages, it seems to have been at that time considered as a new practice.

HAIR OF A HORSE. It was a current notion formerly, that a horse-hair dropped into corrupted water would soon become an animal.

A *horse-haire* laid in a pale full of the like water, will in a short time stirre, and become a living creature. *Holinsh. Descr. of Engl.* p. 224.

— Much is breeding,

Which, like *the courser's hair*, hath yet but life,

And not a serpent's poison. *Ant. et Cl.* i. 2.

HAIRY CHILD. A female child was shown as a sight, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, whose body was almost entirely covered with hair, which was pretended to be accounted for in the manner mentioned in the following passage:

'Tis thought the *hairy child* that's shewn about,
Came by the mother's thinking on the picture
Of St. John Baptist in his camel's coat.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 240.

We have here a curious list of sights:

— The birds

Brought from Peru, the *hairy wench*, the camel,
The elephant, dromedaries, or Windsor castle,

The woman with dead flesh, or she that washes,
Threads needles, dresses her children, plays
O' th' virginals with her feet.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 317.

HALCYON, or KING'S FISHER. It was a currently received opinion, that the body of this bird, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the wind. Brown thus opens his chapter upon the subject:

That a *kings-fisher* hanged by the bill sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the brest to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion and very strange; introducing natural weather-cocks, and extending magnetical positions as far as animal natures. A conceit supported chiefly by present practice, yet not made out by reason or experience.

Fulg. Err. III. x.

He then proceeds to reason against it, and to show that it failed entirely in his experiments; yet, in the conclusion, he expresses a doubt whether the fault might not be in the mode of suspension:

Hanging it by the bill, whereas we should do it by the back, that by the bill it might point out the quarters of the wind. For so hath Kircherus described the orbis and the sea swallow.

This is certainly the method pointed out in some of the subsequent quotations; but we may venture to affirm, that one method would be no more successful than the other, unless it were so contrived that the bill, or tail, should act mechanically as the vane; whereas they were hung in rooms, not actually exposed to the wind.

Renege, affirm and turn their *halcyon beaks*
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters.

Lear, ii. 2.

But how now stands the wind?

Into what corner peers my *halcyon's bill*?

Ha! to the east? Yes: see how stand the vanes!

East and by south. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 307.

Or as a *halcyon*, with her turning brest,
Demonstrates wind from wind, and east from west.

Storer's Poem on the Life, etc. of Cardinal Wolsey, 1599. cited by Mr. Steevens.

HALE, s. Health, safety. Hael, Saxon. Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.

Sp. Astrophel, ver. 103.

In the following passage *hales* seems to be put for horse-litter, or something of the sort:

And to avoyde the flixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of *hales*. *Letter of I. B. 1572. in Cens. Lit. vii. 240.*

HALF-CAPS. Half bows, slight salutations with the cap.

And so, intending other serious matters, After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions, With certain *half-caps*, and cold morning nods,

They froze me into silence. *Timon of A. ii. 2.*

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed.

— Whose hopeful colours

Advance our *half-fac'd* sun, striving to shine, Under the which is writ — *invitis nubibus*.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so?

Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 591.

Said also of a face drawn in profile. *Half-fac'd* groats were those which had the king's face in profile; whereas the more valuable pieces generally represented the front face, till the reign of Henry VII.

Because he hath a *half face*, like my father, With that *half face* would he have all my land: A *half-fac'd* groat, five hundred pounds a year!

K. John, i. 1.

In the first two of the above lines, *half face* contemptuously alludes to a thin, meagre face, half formed, as it were. In the following, the diminutiveness of the coin seems alone to be pointed out:

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chit-ty-face! *Rob. E. of Huntington, 1601.*

Falstaff ridicules Shadow for his thin face, with the same contemptuous epithet:

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow — he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-kife. *2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.*

I am inclined to think, no more than a contemptuous idea of something imperfect is meant by *half-faced*, in the famous rant of Hotspur:

But out upon this *half-faced* fellowship!

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

It has been supposed to allude to the

half-facing of a dress; but that seems too minute. Here also it means merely imperfect:

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English. *Nash's Apol. for P. Pennilesse.*

HALF-KIRTLE. A common dress of court-esans; seems to have been a short skirted loose bodied gown; but not a bed-gown, though they might also be worn.

You filthy famish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles*.

2 Hen. IV. v. 4.

HALF-PENNY. "To have his hand on his half-penny," is a proverbial phrase for being attentive to the object of interest, or what is called the main-chance; but it is also used for being attentive to any particular object. It is quibbled on by Lyly, who seems to have introduced a boy called *Halfe-penie* for that ingenious purpose:

Ri. Dromio looke heere, now is my hand on my *halfepeny*. *Half.* Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Mother Bombie, ii. 1.*

But the blinde [deafe] man, *having his hand on another halfepenny*, said, What is that you say, Sir? Hath the clocke stricken?

Notes on Du Bartas, To the Reader, 2d page.

HALFENDEALE. One half; said to be a Chaucerian word.

That now the humid night was farforth spent And heavenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrent.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 53.

HALIDOM. Holiness, faith, sanctity. Haligdome, Saxon. *Holy*, with the termination *dome*; as kingdom, Christendom, etc. *Holy dame* is not the true origin.

By my *hallidom* I was fast asleep.

Two Gent. of Ver. iv. 2.

Now, on my faith and *holy-dom*, we are Beholden to your worship.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv. 6.

Now sure, and by my *hallidome*, quoth he, Ye a great master are in your degree.

Spens. M. Hub. 545.

A HALL, A HALL. An exclamation commonly used to make room in a crowd, for any particular purpose, as we now say *a ring, a ring!*

— Come, musicians, play.

A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

And help with your call
For a hall! a hall!
Stand up to the wall,
Both good men and tall.

B. Jons. *Masque of Gipsies* *Metam.* vi.
110. Whalley.

— Then cry a hall! a hall!

'Tis merry in Tottenham-hall when beards
wag all. *Id. Tale of a Tub*, v. 9.

— A hall! a hall!

Roome for the spheres, the orbs celestiaall
Will dance Kenp's jigge. *Marston, Sat.*
III. xi. p. 225.

Marshall! an hall there! Pray you, Sir,
make roome

For us poor knights who in the fag-end come.
Parthenia's Passions, in *Brathwaite's*
Honest Ghost, p. 293.

It seems also to have been used to
call people together to attend a spec-
tacle, or ceremony. Thus, in the
Widow's Tears, Argus comes in, and
cries a hall! a hall! in order to call
the servants together, when there is
only one person besides himself on the
stage:

A hall! a hall! who's without, there?
[Enter two or three with cushions.] Come
on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? slight,
I think y'are all bridegrooms, ye take your
pleasures so; a company of dormice. Their
honours are upon coming, and the room not
ready. *O. Pl.* vi. 185.

So:

A hall! a hall! let all the deadly sins
Come in, and here accuse me.

Herod. et Antip.

HALLOWMAS. The mass or feast-day of
All-hallows, that is *All Saints*. Shake-
speare alludes to a custom relative to
this day, some traces of which are said
to be still preserved in Staffordshire;
where, on All Saints' day, the poor
people go from parish to parish a *soul-*
ing, as they call it; that is, begging,
in a certain lamentable tone, for a kind
of cakes called *soulcakes*, and singing
a song which they call the *souler's-song*.
Several of these terms clearly point out
the condition of this benevolence, which
was, that the beggars should pray for
the souls of the giver's departed friends,
on the ensuing day, Nov. 2, which
was the feast of *All Souls*

To watch like one that fears robbing; to
speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallow-mas*.

Two Gent. of V. ii. 1.

My wife to France; from whence, set forth
in pomp,

She came adorned hither, like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallow-mas*, or short'st of day.
Rich. II. v. 1.

I am convinced that I have seen *hal-*
lows, for saints, separately used, but
have not marked the reference.

HALSE. Neck; a Saxon word, which
seems to have remained longer in use
in the phrase of *hanging by the halse*,
than in any other. It occurs in Chaucer,
Cant. Tales, 4493. and 10253., and
a verb made from it, *to halse*, to em-
brace, is used by him and Gavin Dou-
glas, in the glossary to whose *Virgil* it
is explained.

A theevisher knave is not on live, more filch-
ing no more false,

Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by
the halse. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl.
ii. 64.

Hence, probably, *halter*, for *hal-*
ster, as being applied to the neck.

TO HALSE, OR HAULSE. To embrace, or
hang on the neck, is used by Spenser
also:

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.
F. Q. IV. iii. 49.

See also to **ENHALSE**, for to clasp
round the neck.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, equi-
valent to *hang-dog*. Minshew writes
it *haltersick*, and explains it, "One
whom the gallows groans for." Coles
has "One *halter-sick*, nebulo egregius."
Holioke also has *sick*.

If he were my son, I would hang him up
by the heels, and flea him, and salt him,
whoreson *halter-sack*! *B. et Fl. Kn.*

of Burning Pestle, i. p. 376.

Away, you *halter-sack*, you.

Ib. King and no K. Act ii.

Thy beginning was *knap-sack*, and thy
ending will be *halter-sack*. *Ib. Four*

Plays in One, F. 1. 1st.

Here Mr. Seward also conjectured *hal-*
ter-sick. These conjectures may be
right; but, from the incongruity of
calling a person *halter-sick*, before the
halter has approached him, I rather
think that *halter-sack* meant, that the
person so called was doomed to hang
upon a halter, like a sack.

HAND, AT ANY HAND. Phrase, for at any
rate, at all events.

Hark you, Sir; I'll have them very fairly bound:

All books of love; see that *at any hand*.

Tam. of Shr. i. 2.

Sometimes *in any hand*:

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design; let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*. *All's well, etc.* iii. 6.

So also of *all hands*:

We cannot cross the cause why we were born, Therefore, *of all hands*, we must be forsworn.

Love's L. L. iv. 3.

Of his hands was a phrase equivalent to of his inches, or of his size; a hand being the measure of four inches. "As tall a man *of his hands*," etc. was a phrase used, most likely, for the sake of a jocular equivocation in the word *tall*, which meant either bold or high:

Ay, forsooth; but he is *as tall a man of his hands* as any is between this and his head; he hath fought with a warrener.

Merry W. W. i. 4.

And I'll swear to the prince thou art a tall fellow *of thy hands*, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow *of thy hands*, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I'll swear it: and I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow *of thy hands*.

Winter's T. v. 3.

Ay, and he's a tall fellow, and a man *of his hands*, too.

Wily Beg. Origin of Drama, iii. 349.

So I conceive it should be pointed.

The explanations given in the note to the *Winter's Tale* seem to be erroneous.

HANDEFAST. Hold, custody, confinement. If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Connexion, or union with:

Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,

To fall into a woman's easy arms.

B. et Fl. Wom. Hater, cited by Todd.

To HANDEFAST. To betroth, to bind by vows of duty. For examples to this verb, and the kindred words, and full illustration of them, see Todd's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*. Bale, Coverdale, Ben Jonson, Archbishop Sancroft, and others, are there quoted. Etymology, handfaestan, Saxon.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir, That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.* iii. 4.

I'll send me fellows of a *handful* high Into the cloisters where the nuns frequent.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 271.

That is, sprites.

They did gird themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little *handfull*. *Coryat*, vol. i. p. 89.

Used also for a span, which some estimate at nine inches, as in the height of Goliath:

— Goliath, nam'd of Gath, The only champion that Philistia hath, This huge Colossus, than six cubits height More by a *handfull*. *Drayt. Dav. et Goliath*, vol. iv. p. 1630.

Viz. "Six cubits and a span." *1 Sam.* xvii. 4.

HANES. I presume, inns or caravans.

At their death, they usually give legacies for the release of prisoners, the freeing of bond-slaves, repairing of bridges, building of *hanes* for the relief of travellers.

Sandys' Trav. p. 57.

Perhaps a Turkish word.

HANGBY. A hanger-on, a dependent.

— They do slander him.

Hang them, a pair of railing *hang-bies*.

B. et Fl. Honest Man's Fort. iv. 2.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hang-byes*; welcom beauties and your kind shadows.

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. v. 3.

What are they [polite exercises] else but the varnish of that picture of gentry, whose substance consists in the lines and colours of true vertue; but the *hang-byes* of that royall court, which the soule keepes in a generous heart.

Hall, Quo vadis, p. 42.

HANGERS. The part of a sword-belt in which the weapon was suspended.

Sir, French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so: three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy.

Hamlet v. 2.

Osrick, affecting fine speech, calls these *hangers* carriages; which Hamlet ridicules, and begs that, till cannon are worn by the side, they may not be called carriages, but *hangers*.

Thou shalt give my boy that girdle and *hangers*, when thou hast worn them a little more.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii. 4.

You know my state; I sell no perspectives, Scarfs, gloves, nor *hangers*, nor put my trust in shoe-ties.

B. et Fl. Scornf. L. ii.

Bobadil uses it in the singular; and it appears there, and elsewhere, that

they were fringed and ornamented with various colours:

I happened to enter into some discourse of a *hanger*, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was the most peremptory beautiful and gentleman-like: yet he condemned and cried it down, for the most pious and ridiculous he ever saw.

Every M. in his H. i. 4.

HANS EN KELDER. A Dutch phrase, signifying literally *Jack in the cellar*, but jocularly used for an unborn infant, and so adopted in English. Coles inserts it in his Latin Dictionary, "*Hanse in kelder*, infans in utero."

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, Gallo-belgicus, the Protoplast; and the modern mercuries but *hans en kelders*.

Cleveland's Works, Charact. of a London Diurnal.

Next beg I to present my duty
To pregnant sister in prime beauty,
Whom [who] well I deem, (ere few months
elder)

Will take out *hans* from pretty *kelder*.

Lovelace, p. 63. repr.

HAPPILY. Corruptly used for *haply*.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which *happily* foreknowing may avoid.

Hamlet. i. 1.

The following has been given as an example, but is doubtful:

Prythee, good Griffith, tell me how he dy'd;
If well, he stepp'd before me *happily*
For my example. *Hen. VIII. iv. 2.*

But this is perfectly clear:

But *happily* that gentleman had business;
His face betrays my judgement, if he be
Not much in progress. *Queen of Arragon,*
O. Pl. ix. 440.

And this also:

Ah, foolish Christians! are you, *happilie*,
Those teeth which Cadmus did to earth com-
mit? *Fanshaw's Lusiad, vii. 9.*

See *Johnson, 4. Happily.*

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE. See **DOLE.**

HARBINGER. A forerunner; an officer in the royal household, whose duty was to allot and mark the lodgings of all the king's attendants in a progress. From the word *harborough*, or *harbergh*, a lodging. *Harbinger* is still a common word in poetry. The practices of the old *harbingers* are here the subject of allusion:

I have no reason nor spare room for any.

Love's *harbinger* hath chalk'd upon my heart,

And with a coal writ on my brain, for *Flavia*,
This house is wholly taken up for *Flavia*.

Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 137.

It appears that this custom was still in force in Charles the Second's reign:

On the removal of the court to pass the summer at Winchester, Bishop Ken's house, which he held in the right of his prebend, was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn; but he refused to grant her admittance, and she was forced to seek for lodgings in another place.

Hawkin's Life of Bp. Ken.

HARBOROUGH. Harbour, station, shelter.

Hereberga, Saxon.

Ah pleasant *harborough* of my heart's thought!
Ah sweet delight, the quick'ner of my soul!

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 220.

Leave me those hills where *harbrough* nis to
see,

Nor holly bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.
Spens. Shep. Kal. June, 19.

Your honourable hulks have put into *har-
borough*; they'll take in fresh water here.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 258.

Also written *herborough*, which is nearer to the etymology:

Like the German lord, when he went out
of Newgate into the cart, took order to have
his arms set up in his last *herborough* (i. e.
the cart). *B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii. 76.*

HARDIMENT. Courage, or acts of courage.

He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.
1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be
staid. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 14.*

HARDYHED. Hardyhood, hardiness. *Spenser.*

Only an antiquated form of the word.

A HARE was esteemed a melancholy animal, probably from her solitary sitting in her form. It was an inseparable consequence of that notion, in the fanciful physics of the time, that its flesh should be supposed to engender melancholy. It was not only in England that the hare had this character. Fontaine says, in one of his *Fables*,

Dans un profond ennui ce lievre se plongeoit,
Cet animal est triste, et la crainte le ronge.

Liv. ii. Fable 14.

Afterwards of the same hare,

Le mélancolique animal.

Prince Henry tells Falstaff that he is
as melancholy as a hare. *1. Hen. IV.*
i. 2.

— Yes, and like your *melancholy hare*,
Feed after midnight. *White Devil*, O. Pl.
vi. 302.

The *melancholy hare* is form'd in brakes and
briers. *Drayt. Polyolb.* Song ii. p. 690.

The eyght thinge is *hare* fleshe, which like-
wise engendreth melancholy bloudde, as Rasis
sayeth in the place afore alegate; this flesh
engendreth more melancholy than any other, as
Galen saythe. *Paynell's Reg. San. Sa-*
lerni, p. 22.

This was not quite forgotten in Swift's
time. In his *Polite Conversation*, Lady
Answerall, being asked to eat hare,
replies, "No, Madam, they say 'tis
melancholy meat." *Dialog.* 2.

A *hare* crossing a person's way was
supposed to disorder his senses. When
a clown is giving himself very fantastical
airs, it is said to him,

Why, Pompey, prithee let me speake to him!
I'll lay my life some *hare* has cross'd him.

B. et Pl. Wit at sev. Weap. ii. p. 276.

But the strangest opinion about hares
was, that they annually changed their
sex, which yet was countenanced by
respectable ancient authorities, and not
denied by Sir Thomas Brown with so
much decision as might be expected.
Fletcher has alluded to it, which for a
poet was allowable:

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
Camelions that alter hue,
Hares that yearly sexes change.

Faithf. Sheph. iii. 1.

Butler has not overlooked it, for a
comic allusion:

When wives their sexes change like hares.

Hudibr. II. ii. v. 705.

Brown handles the subject in his
Vulgar Errors. III. 17.

To HARE. The same as to hurry, to
harass, or scare.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jons. Tale of a*
Tub, ii. 2.

Then did the dogs run, and fight with one
another at fair teeth, which should have the
lardons: by this means they left me, and I
left them also bustling with, and *hairing* one
another. *Ozell's Rabel.* B. ii. ch. 14.

HARECOPPE apparently is used for *hare-*
brain; being composed of *hare*, and
coppe, the top of any thing. Other
conjectures have been made, but this
has most probability. See COP.

A merry *harecoppe* 'tis, and a pleasant com-
panion,

A right courtier, and can provide for one.

Damon et Pythias, O. Pl. i. 222.

HARLOCK. A plant, supposed to be men-
tioned by Shakespeare in the following
passage, where the old reading was
har-dock. But the one name is no more
to be found in the old botanists than the
other. So far there is no choice; but
the passage from Drayton turns the
scale.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With *harlocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-
flowers. *Lear*, iv. 4.

It is mentioned by him again:

The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
The lilly, and the lady-smocke.

Eclogue, 4.

Here, however, it figures among flowers.

Mr. Todd conjectures, not improba-
bly, that *harlock* may be a corruption
of *charlock*, which is the wild mustard,
a very common weed in fields.

HARNESSE. Armour. *Harnois*, French.

Ring the alarum bell: blow, wind! come,
wrack!

At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.

Macb. v. 5.

Thus when she had the virgin all array'd,

Another *harness* which did hang thereby
About herselfe she dight, that the yong mayd
She might in equal armes accompany.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 61.

First, that with his *harneis* himself doth wall
about

That scarce is left a hole through which he
may pepe out,

Such bond-men to their *harneis* to fight are
nothing mete. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 71.

repr. ed.

To HARNESSE. To dress in arms.

This apish and unmannerly approach,
This *harness'd* masque, and unadvised revel.

K. John, v. 2.

Harness'd masque means armed
masquerade.

A HARRINGTON. A farthing; because Lord
Harrington obtained from James I. a
patent for making brass farthings. A
figure of one of these pieces is given in
Mr. Gifford's ed. of *Jonson*, vol. v.
p. 45.

Yes, Sir, it's cast to penny halfpenny farthing,
O' the back side there you may see it, read;
I will not bate a *Harrington* o' the sum.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

His wit he cannot so dispose by legacy
As they shall be a *Harrington* the better for't.
Id. Magn. Lady, ii. 6.

See also, Act iv. sc. 8.

I have lost four or five friends, and not
gotten the value of one *Harrington*.

Sir H. Wotton's Letters, p. 558.

Drunken Barnaby mentions this coin,
on his arrival at the town of that name:

Thence to *Harrington* be it spoken,
For name-sake I gave a token
To a beggar that did crave it, etc.

Part iii. p. 83.

In the new edition of *Barnabee* (1820)
it is erroneously called a town token.
Vol. i. p. 24.

How Barnaby got to *Harrington*,
which is beyond Kettering in North-
amptonshire, in his way from Hunting-
don to Sawtry, is not very clear. He
must have reeled very widely. The
Harrington in Lincolnshire is still more
out of his way. But he confesses such
errors at the end of his book.

HARRISH. Harsh. An old way of writing
the word.

To whom the verie shining force of excel-
lent vertue, though in a very *harrish* subject,
had wrought a kind of reverence in them.

Pembr. Arc. p. 431.

HARROT. A corruption of herald (here-
hault).

By this parchment, gentlemen, I have been
so toiled among the *harrots* yonder, [at the
herald's office] you will not believe. They
speak the strangest language, and give a man
the hardest terms for his money, that ever you
knew. *B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H.* Act iii.

The first red herring that was broiled in
Adam and Eve's kitchen, do I fetch my pe-
degree from, by the *harrot's* book.

Id. Ev. Man in his H. i. 3.

HARROW. An exclamation of sorrow or
alarm; is doubtless of the same origin
with the Norman *haro*, and probably
the Irish *arraha*. Mr. Tyrwhitt derived
it from two Icelandic words, *har*, high
or loud, and *op*, clamour; which, he
thought, were once common to all the
Scandinavian nations. *Cant. Tales*,
Note on 3286. Du Cange has both *haro*
and *haroep*, but makes no attempt at
the etymology. The old conjectures
concerning the calling on *Harold*, or
Rollo (Ha Raoul), have been rejected

by our best critics, yet are retained by
Roquefort.

Harrow now, out, and well away! he cryde.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 48.

Harrow! alas I swelt here as I go.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 248.

TO HARROW. To vex or plunder; the
same as to **HARRY**, *infra*, and merely
a corruption of it. The history of our
Lord's descent to hell was a favourite
legend with our ancestors, and the
phrase applied to it was, regularly,
that he *harrowed* or *harwed* hell; that
is, plundered or stripped it; as, by
virtue of his cross, he released Adam,
and many of his sons: the authority for
which was, the false gospel of Nicode-
mus. Spenser has twice used the ex-
pression in that way:

And he that *harrowed hell*, with heavie
stowre. *F. Q. I.* x. 40.

Also, in his *Sonnets*, he says, ad-
dressing Christ,

And having *harrow'd hell*, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive. *Sonnet* 68.

Chaucer had used the same expres-
sion, *Cant. Tales*, v. 3512; and Mr.
Tyrwhitt, in his note on that passage,
gives two other instances. The latter,
from the *Chester Whitsun Playes*,
MS. Harl. 2013. is very curious. The
cooks' company were to represent the
descent to hell, and are thus addressed:
You cookes with your carriage see thou you
doe well

In pagent sett out the *harrowing of hell*.

Sir Eglamoure of Artoys too, like
Chancer's carpenter, is said to have
sworn "by him *that harowed hell*."

TO HARRY. To harass, vex, or torment;
also to pull rudely. From *harier*, old
Norman French, of the same meaning.

Indeed he is so, I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him.

Ant. et Cleo. iii. 3.

Then, with a face more impudent than
his vizard,

He *harry'd* her amidst a nest of pandars.

Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 328.

When I have *harried* him thus two or three
years. *Mass. New Way to* p. ii. 1.

Which all do wish in limbo *harried*.

Marst. Sat. i. 1. p. 140.

HARRY GROAT. The groats coined in the
reign of Henry VIII. were so called,
and had several distinctions; as, the

old *Harry groat*, the *gunhole groat*, the first and second *gunstone groat*, etc. The *old Harry groat* is that which has the head of the king, with a long face and long hair. *Hewit on Coins*, p. 69. See the note to the following passage:

A piece of antiquity, Sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat*. *Antiquary*, O. Pl. x. 43.

HART OF GREECE. See GREECE.

HART OF TEN. A hart past his sixth year was so termed, as having ten branches on his horns. See *Manwood's Forest Laws*, 4to. 1598. p. 28. Also *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, p. 177. note, where *antlers* is an error. The antlers are the short brow horns, not the branched horns.

— And a *hart of ten*,
Madam, I trow he be.

B. Jons. Sad Shep. i. 2.

— A great, large deer!

Rob. What head? *John.* Forked, a *hart of ten*, *Ib.* i. 6.

So a *deer of ten*:

He will make you royal sport, he is a *deer of ten* a least. *Mass. Emp. of the East*, iv. 1.

HASKE. A fish-basket; put also for the constellation *Pisces*.

And *Phoebus*, weary of his yearly task,
Ystablisht hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his ynné in *fishes haske*.
Spens. Ecl. Nov. v. 14.

Explained by E. K., who has been supposed to be *Spenser* himself, "The sunne raygned, that is, in the signe *Pisces* all November: a *haske* is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carrie fish." *Davison* uses the same phrase:

The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight

Had shut from us in watry fishes *haske*,
Returnes againe. *Poems*, 1611. p. 38.

Ash defines it, any thing made of rushes or wicker, and derives it from the German; but I have not seen it, except in this application to the sign *Pisces*, and *Phillips* explains it accordingly. But still, when we have explained the word *haske*, we must be allowed to wonder at *Spenser's* [astro-nomy, putting the sun into *Pisces* in November, instead of February. The *Summary of Dubartas* says, "The

water-bearer, or *Aquarius*, as also the fishes, for the humiditie of the season, in the moneths of January and February." Page 165.

HASLET. The principal entrails of a hog. *Johnson* has this word, but without an example.

There was not a hog killed within three parishes of him, whereof he had not some part of the *haslet* and puddings.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. iii. ch. 41.

The term, however, is not obsolete, and is sometimes called *harslet*. See *Domestic Cookery*, p. 91.

To HATCH. To engrave, or mark with lines; from *hacher*, French. The strokes of the graver on a plate are still called *hatchings*.

— And such again
As venerable *Nestor hatch'd* in silver.

Tro. et Cr. i. 3.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd* With silver. *Love in a Maze*, 1632.

To which your worth is wedded, your profession

Hatch'd in, and made one piece, in such a peril. *B. et Fl. Thierry et Th.* Act ii. p. 145.

Also for stained:

When thine own bloody sword cried out against thee,

Hatch'd in the life of him.

Id. Cust. of C. Act v. p. 90.

— Thus place him,

His weapon *hatch'd* in blood, all these attending

When he shall make their fortunes.

Humorous Lieut. i. 1.

It is here used loosely, perhaps for coloured or stained:

A rymmer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried, 'tis armed for it.

Overbury, Char. O 7.

In the *Honest Ghost* we have it written *ach't*, but with the same meaning: High-swellling crimes, which rightly understood,

Might stage a rubrick story, *ach't* in blood.

Verses to the State Censor.

See under GILT, that word also applied to the stain of blood.

HAUGHT. Proud; from *haut*, French. The same as haughty.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man,
Nor no man's lord; I have no name, no title.

K. Rich. II. iv. 1.

O full of danger is the duke of Gloster,
And the Queen's sons and brothers *haught*
and proud. *K. Rich. III. ii. 3.*
This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 366.

Also high:

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught*
renown,
And noble deeds, were greater than his for-
tunes, *Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 282.*
— And then his courage *haught*
Desyr'd of forreine foemen to be known.
Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 29.

In the following passage it is spelt
like the French original:

— Lucifer

More *haut* of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinall.
Mirror for Mag. p. 322.

Spenser has also *hault*, which is only
a more antiquated form of the French
word; and even the *l* is pronounced:
Or through support of count'nance proud and
hault,
To wrong the weaker oft, falles in his owne
assault. *F. Q. VI. ii. 23.*

Thus also here:

— And with courage *hault*
We did intend the city to assault.
Mirror for Mag. p. 474.

HAVING, *s.* Fortune, or possessions;
often used in this manner by Shake-
speare and his contemporaries,

The gentleman is of no *having*, he kept
company with the wild prince and Poins.
Mer. W. W. iii. 2.

It is plain by the context, that is
poverty is here alluded to, though Dr.
Johnson seems once to have thought
otherwise.

— Great prediction

Of noble *having*, and of royal hope.
Macb. i. 3.

Often used in the plural also:

But par'd my present *havings* to bestow
My bounties upon you.

Hen. VIII. iii. 2.

Lie in a water bearer's house! a gentleman of
his *havings*! *B. Jon. Every M. in
his H. i. 4.*

One of your *havings*, and yet cark and care!
Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl. ix. 206.

In Scotch it means manners or be-
haviour. See *Jamieson*. But there
seems to be no proper English example
of that sense.

'HAVIOUR, for behaviour. Very frequently
used by Shakespeare.

With the same *haviour* that your passion
bears,
Goes on my master's grief.

Twelf. N. iii. 4.

— Put thyself

Into a *haviour* of less fear. *Cymb. iii. 4.*

Used by Spenser also, see *Todd*.
This dropping the first syllable of a
word was more common formerly than
now.

HAW. A yard, or enclosure; originally
haugh.

St. Mary Bothaw — hath the addition of
Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining
to an *haw*, or yarde, wherein, of old time
boates were made, and landed from Downgate
to be mended. *Stowe, London, p. 181.*

HAWBERK. A coat of mail, or of solid
armour, supposed to have been larger
than the *habergeon*. Chaucer, we see,
has made a knight put it on over the
habergeon. See in HABERGEON.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hawberk* strong, he went to combat in,
And donu'd a breast plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use; light, easy, thin.
Fairf. Tasso, xi. 20.

His friends, therefore, thought him
half unarmed. Gray seems to have
considered it as regularly of mail:
"Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail."

HAWK; *Between hawk and buzzard.*
Prov. Meaning perhaps, originally,
between two equally dangerous enemies,
a hawk and a kite. It is now chiefly
used to express mere doubt. The *hawk*
is teachable, the *buzzard* is not;
whence the French put them together
in a proverb thus: "You cannot make
a *hawk* of a *buzzard*." "D'une buse
on ne sauroit faire un épervier."
Matinées Senon. No. 223.

HAWKER. Originally, perhaps, one who
carried about hawks for sale, though
obsolete in that sense, by the disuse of
the thing. Minshew says, "The appel-
lation seemeth to grow from their un-
certain wandering, like those that *with
hawkes seeke their game*, where they
can find it;" but this is less probable.
In confirmation of the former derivation,
cadger, which means also a *hawker*,
is derived from *cadge*, a round hoop

of wood on which they carried their hawks for sale. See *Bailey*, also *CADGE*. Johnson derives it from *hock*, a German word for a salesman.

A *hawker* meant also, as may be supposed, one who used *hawks*, as a hunter means one who hunts.

HAWKING, *s.* The diversion of catching game with hawks. This was an amusement to which our ancestors were so much attached, that the allusions to it in their writings are perpetual. These will be best understood by turning to the several terms borrowed from that sport, and introduced into their dialogues or other writings. Under **HAGGARD** I have given a long continued allegory on the subject of *hawking*, from Shakespeare. I shall here insert another, from Beaumont and Fletcher. In both, it appears how generally familiar the terms and practices of hawking were at that time, which is all that requires to be shown under this word.

Now thou com'st near the nature of a woman.
Hang these tame-hearted *eyasses*, that no sooner
See the *lure* out, and hear their husband's
hollow,

But cry like kites upon 'em: the free *haggard*
(Which is that woman that hath wing, and
knows it,

Spirit and plume) will make an hundred *checks*
To shew her freedom, sail in ev'ry air
And look out ev'ry pleasure, not regarding
Lure nor *quarry*, 'till her *pitch* command
What she desires, making her founder'd keeper
Be glad to fling out *trains*, and golden ones,
To take her down again. *Woman's Prize*,
i. 2. p. 181.

The prevalence of inclosures has made hawking almost impossible, in most parts of England.

HAXTER, *s.* A hacknied person; for *hackster*, as it is sometimes written. From *hack*. See *Todd* in *Hackster*.

For to bring an old *haxter* to the exercise of devotion, is to bring an old bird to sing prick-song in a cage. *Clitus's* [i. e.

Brathwait's] *Whimzies*, p. 61.

Vowing, like a desperate *haxter*, that he has express command to seize upon all our properties. *Lady Alimony*, i. 1.

HAY. Originally a hedge; from *haie*, French. Also a kind of net to catch rabbits, chiefly by inclosing their holes with a hedge.

A connie-catcher is one who robs warrens, and connie-grounds, pitching his *haies* before their holes. *Minshew*.

Nor none, I trowe, that had a wit so badde,
To set his *hay* for conneys ore riveres.

Wyatt, Ep. to Poynet.

So Sylvester:

— Th' amazed game, amain,
Runs heer and there: but if they scape away
From hounds, staves kill them, it from staves,
the *hay*. *Dubartas*, p. 4. Day 3.

Week 2.

Ben Jonson says,

— O, I lookt for this,
The *hay's* a pitching. *Alchem.* Act ii.
Meaning, the snare is preparing. He resumes the allusion afterwards, calling the sharper *Ferret*, and saying of his prey, Mammon, "are you *bolted*?" as was said of rabbits when they left their holes.

HAYDIGYES. A sort of rural dance, most variously spelt, probably from the uncertainty of the etymology.

Floods, mountains, vallies, woods, each vacant
lies,

Of nymphs that by them danc'd their *hay-*
digyes. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ll. ii.
p. 41.

Spenser writes it *heydeguyes*:

And light foot nymphs can chace the lingring
night

Wit *heydeguyes*, and trimly trodden traces.

Sh. Kal. June, v. 26.

Drayton uses *hy-day-gies*:

And whilst the nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* among the hills.

Polyolb. S. v. Argum.

Perhaps he supposed it derived from *hey-day guise*, as some others have done. Another time he has it *hydeggy*, in the singular:

While some the rings of bells, and some the
bagpipes ply,

Dance many a merry round, and many a *hy-*
deggy. *Polyolb.* xxv. p. 1162.

In *Percy's Reliques* we find it written, according to the conjectural etymology, *hey-day-guise*; but in the glossary he suggests that it should be one word.

By wells and rills and meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day-guise*.

Fairy's Song, vol. iii.

There is much probability that the *hay*, as a dance, was only an abbreviation of this, though a very early one, as we find it in authors equally old.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the *hey*. *Love's L. L.* v. 1.

So it is spelt in the folio, and by Sir J. Davies:

He taught them rounds, and winding *heys* to tread. *Orchestra.*

In Heywood's *Woman killed with Kindness*, it is *hay*, at least in the reprint, for I have not seen the old copy:

Jen. No; we'll have the hunting of the fox.

Jack. The *hay*, the *hay*, there's nothing like the *hay*. *O. Pl.* vii. p. 268.

See *Todd* in *Heydeguy*.

HAYLES. The abbey of Hayles, now Hales, in Gloucestershire, was long famous for a pretended relic of some blood contained in a phial, which, like that of St. Januarius, was supposed to have the property of deciding on the merits of the inspecting visitor. This was done, like that, by a miraculous vanishing of the blood, if the person was unworthy to see it. On the dissolution of the monastery, it was discovered to be "an unctuous gumme. coloured, which in the glasse apperyd to be a glistenynge red resembling partlie the color of blood, and owte of the glasse apparaunte glystering yelow colour like ambre or basse gold." *Certific. of Visitors.* They reported also, that it was enclosed in a crystal bottle, one side of which was rather opaque, to favour the deception.

At Ridybone, and at the blood of *Hayles*,
Where pilgrymes paynes ryght much avayles.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 74.

And therefore vow'st some solemn pilgrimage
To holy *Hayles*, or Patrick's purgatory.

Drayt. Ecl. 6. p. 1412,

The site of the monastery belongs at present to C. H. Tracey, Esq., of Todington, to whom it descended from the Viscounts Tracey, which title became extinct in 1797. Of the buildings little now remains, except part of the entrance tower, and of a cloister.

To **HAYLSAY.** To greet, to say hail!

And therwyth I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *haylsede* thone thother, and hadde spoken thies comen wordes, that be customably spoken, etc. *More's Utopia*,
by Robinson, B 4. 1551.

HAYWARD. The keeper of the cattle or common herd of a parish or village;

from *hay*, a hedge, and *ward*; because a chief part of his business was to see that the beasts did not break down or browze the hedges. "*Hayward*, *custos agri.*" *Coles' Dict.*

The shepheards and *haywards* assemblies and meetings, when they kept their cattel and heard. *Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poetry*,
p. 50.

Like several other disused words, it still remains in use as a surname.

HEAD, *prov.* To give one's head for washing. This very odd proverb is used both by Beaumont and Fletcher and by Butler, and seems to imply, to yield tamely and without resistance, to give up your head as if it was only to be washed. I do not find it in Ray.

— I'm resolv'd.

1 *Cit.* And so am I, and forty more good fellows,

That will not give their heads for the washing, I take it. *Cupid's Revenge*, iv. 3.

So talks Orsin in *Hudibras*:

For my part it shall ne'er be said,
I for the washing gave my head,
Nor did I turn my back for fear.

Hud. I. iii. 255.

Sometimes it is the *beard* for the washing. A description of Exeter, quoted by Dr. Nash, says of the parson of St. Thomas, that "he was a stout man, who would not give his head for the polling, nor *his beard* for the washing." Thus, it seems only to mean that he would not be imposed upon.

HEADSMAN. An executioner, when a person is to be beheaded.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.

All's W. iv. 5.

Just as before the *headsman* one condemned,
Who doth in life his death anticipate,
And now upon the block his neck extend,
For the fear'd stroke which must dispatch
him straight. *Fanshaw's Lusiad*, iii. 40.

Dryden has used it (see *Johnson*), but it seems no longer current.

HEART OF GRACE. To take heart of grace; originally, we may suppose, to be encouraged by indulgence, favour, or impunity.

He came within the castle wall to-day,

His absence gave him so much *heart of grace*,
Where had my husband been but in the way,
He durst not, etc. *Harr. Ariost.* xxi. 39.

These comfortable words Rogero spake,
With that his warlike looke and manly show,
Did cause her *heart of grace* forthwith to take.

Ib. xxii. 37.

Take *heart of grace*, man. *Ordinary*,
O. Pl. x. 205.

Some have supposed it to be more properly *heart at grass*, as if it alluded to a horse becoming hearty at grass. So Lyly,

Rise, therefore, Euphues, and *take heart at grasse*, younger thou shalt never bee, plucke up thy stomacke. *Euph.* F 2. b.

Seeing she would take no warning, on a day *took heart at grasse*, and belabour'd her well with a cudgel. *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory*, p. 24.

The other form is more common, and perhaps preferable. See GRACE, HEART OF.

HEART is used, by Shakespeare and others, for the very essence of any thing, the utmost of it possible; the heart being the most essential part.

Like a right gypsy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss.
Ant. et Cl. iv. 10.

— He out-goes

The very *heart* of kindness. *Timon of A.* i. 1.

— This is a solemn rite

They owe bloom'd May, and the Athenians pay it
To th' *heart* of ceremony. *Two noble Kinsm.* iii. 1.

Heart of heart occurs also for the most vital recess of the heart, in *Tr. et Cr.* iv. 5. and *Hamlet* iii. 2.

HEART-BREAKER, *s.* A jocular name for that kind of pendent curl which was called a *love-lock*. See LOCK.

HEAT, *part.* Sometimes improperly used for *heated*.

And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.
B. Jon. Sejanus, iii.

Yet as a herdesse in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.
Browne, Br. Past. ii. 3. p. 73.

Mr. Todd has very rightly shown, that the word occurs in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, *Dan.* iii. 19; which makes it probable that it was in current use when that version was made, and perhaps was pronounced *het*, which may be found

in Chaucer. In the modern editions of the Bible, *heated* has been tacitly substituted for *heat*.

To HEAT, *v.* To run a heat, as in a race.

— You may ride us

With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre. *Wint. T.* i. 2.

With HEAVE AND HOW seems to mean, *with interest*, or, perhaps, *with force*, implying such an exertion as makes a person cry *ho!* for *ho* it seems to have been pronounced, by the rhyme:

The silent soule yet cries for vengeance just
Unto the mighty God and to his saints,
Who though they seem in punishing but slow,
Yet pay they home at last with *heave and how*.
Harr. Ariost. xxxvii. 89.

HEBENON. Ebony, the juice of which was supposed to be a deadly poison. Spenser uses "*heben* wood," for ebony. *F. Q.* I. vii. 37. And Minshew, as well as Cotgrave, acknowledges the same orthography.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.
Hamlet i. 5.

It is, in the following lines, distinctly put as a poison, and one of the worst sort:

In few, the blood of Hydra Lerne's bane,
The juice of *hebon*, and Cocytus' breath,
And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 355.

It has been conjectured, that it is put in the former passage for *henbane*, but such a transposition of letters is very improbable; and it is still more so, that two authors should coincide in using it. Shakespeare, it is true, has elsewhere the word *ebony*; but uniformity in spelling did not belong to his days. The old quarto also has *hebona*, which less favours the change. Mr. Douce is of the same opinion, and refers to Batman's translation of *Barthol. de Propr.* ch. 52. where it is called *ebeno* in English.

HECCO. The green woodpecker, *picus viridis*, whose note is often compared to laughing, and who certainly has a very sharp bill.

The crow is digging at his breast amain,
The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1294.

He calls it "the laughing *hecco*." *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 915.

Two modern authors, Mrs. Dorset and Mrs. C. Smith, have called the same bird the *yaffil*, which the former confesses to be a provincial name, but thinks very expressive of the noise it continually makes. She also quotes Hurdis, as speaking of the laughing of the same bird:

The golden woodpecker, who, like the fool,
Laughs loud at nothing.

See her notes on *the Peacock at Home*. Mrs. Dorset's words are, "and the *yaffil* laughs loud." Mrs. Smith's,
— And long and loud

The *yaffil* laughs from aspen gray.

From the mention of laughing, they must certainly all mean the same bird which Drayton calls *hecco*. The same bird has also been called HICKWAY, which is not very remote from *hecco*.

HEFT, s. Heaving, reaching; from to heave.

— But if one present

Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known

How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge,
his sides,

With violent *hefts*. *Winter's T.* ii. 1.

Hence *tender-hefted*, in *Lear*, is explained *heaved*, or agitated by tenderness:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse,
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Lear*, ii. 4.

Used also for a weight, as being *heaved* with difficulty:

But if a part of heav'n's huge sphere
'Thou chuse thy pondrous *heft* to bear.
Gorges's Lucan.

How shall my prince and uncle now sustain
(Depriv'd of so good helpe) so great a *heft*?
Harr. Ariost. xliii. 164.

Also, for *need*, as giving occasion for the greatest exertion; or, as is still vulgarly said, "a dead *lift*."

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far appart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.

Mirror for Magist. K. Forrex, p. 750.

HEGGE. Sometimes used for hag. See *Minshew's Dictionary*, and *Cooper's Thesaurus*, in the word *Larva*. See in *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 323.

HEILD, ON THE. Qu. On the wane?

His purse is on the *heild*, and only fortie shillings hath he behinde to try his fortune with at the cardes, in the presence.

Nash's Lent. St. Harl. Misc. vi. 144.

HEIR, applied to a female; heiress is now more usual.

— What lady is that same?

The *heir* of Alençon, Rosaline her name.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

— His revenues long since

Encreas'd by marrying with a rich *heir*,
Call'd Madam Violante. *B. et Fl. Span.*

Curate, i. 1.

Appoint to carry hence so rich an *heir*,
And be so slack! 'sfoot it doth move my patience;

Would any man that is not void of sense
Not have watch'd night by night for such a prize? *Hog lost his Pearl*, O. Pl. vi. 390.

Here the *heir* was Maria.

HELL was used, as a sort of jocular term, for an obscure dungeon in a prison. Thus a catchpole is described as being
A hound that runs counter, and yet draws
dry-foot well,

One that before the judgement carries poor
souls to *hell*. *Com. of E.* iv. 2.

In Wood street's hole, or counter's *hell*.

Counter-rat, a Poem, 1658.

The *hell* was something worse than the *hole*. See *Gifford on Mass. City Mad.* i. 1.

Heaven, Hell, and *Purgatory*, were names given to three ale-houses near Westminster Hall; whence, among the mortifications prescribed by a pretended conjurer, the dupe (Dapper) is told that

— He must not break his fast

In Heaven and *Hell*. *B. Jons. Alch.* v. 2.

Whalley says the two former existed in his time. The third was mentioned in a grant of the first year of Henry VII. seen by Mr. Gifford. See him in *loc*.

There was likewise a place commonly so called under the Exchequer Chamber, where the king's debtors were confined till they had paid the uttermost farthing. *Steevens*. The same was, and perhaps is, the term for a tailor's secret repository of stolen cloth.

To HELL has been thought to be used by Spenser for an older word, to *hele*, in the sense of to *cover*:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them
quight. *F. Q. IV. x. 35.*

But this explanation is by no means
satisfactory; for fire devouring the air
would not *cover* the water: nor is it
very clear what is the antecedent to
them. See **QUIGHT**.

HELLY, *adj.* Hellish.

These monster swarmes, his holiness and
his *helly* crue have scraped and raked together
out of old, doating heathen historiographers.

Declar. of Popish Impost. S. 4.

So also in *Mirr. for Mag. p. 455.*

See **Todd**.

HEMINGE, **JOHN**. A favourite actor of
tragedy in Shakespeare's time, and joint
editor of his works with Condell, in
folio, 1623, seven years after the au-
thor's death. His son William was a
dramatic author of some fame. See
Proleg. to Sh. vol. iii. pp. 232 and
284, ed. 1813.

HENCE, *v.* Sylvester has unwarrantably
made a verb of to *hence*, in the sense
of to go away.

Heerwith the angell *henc't*, and benthis flight
Tow'rds our sad citie, which then deeply sigh't.
Panarctus, p. 875.

I am not aware of any other instance.

HENCHMAN. A page or attendant. Ety-
mologists have been puzzled to find the
origin of this once common word; and
their attempts may be seen in Todd's
Johnson. To me the simple etymology
of Judge Blackstone seems the most
probable: *haunchman*, from following
the *haunch* of his master. Bishop Percy
also made the same conjecture in a note
on the *Northumberland Household*
Book. Hence it is applied to boy as
well as man, *hench-boy*, or *haunch-*
boy. Shakespeare speaks of "the
haunch of winter," for the latter end
of it. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.* They who
derive it from *hengest*, a horse, do not
seem to have considered that it is most
commonly used for a foot attendant or
page. Mr. Douce, however, thinks
otherwise, and he has certainly found
mounted *henshmen* in Chaucer. See
Illustrat. vol. i. 189. Still this only
affects the etymology; for it seems clear

that they became pages afterwards.
Minshew says expressly, that "it is
used for a man *who goes on foot* attend-
ing upon a man of honour, or great
worship."

I do but beg a little changeling boy

To be my *henchman*. *Mids. N. Dr. ii. 2.*

He whose phrases are as neatly decked as my
lord mayor's *hensmen*. *Jack Drum's*

Entertainm. B 4.

They were excepted from the opera-
tion of the statute 4 Edw. IV. cap. 5.
concerning excess of apparel:

Provided also, that *henchmen*, heralds,
pursuivants, swordbearers to mayors, mes-
sengers, and minstrels, nor none of them,
nor players in their interludes, shall not be
comprised within this statute.

Hench-boy was not uncommon:

— How could they

Affect these filthy harbingers of hell,

These proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-*
boys? *Muses' Looking Gl. O. Pl.*

ix. 187.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make
jockeys

Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through
Cheapside. *Wits, O. Pl. viii. 420.*

Thus, to set the *hench-boys* on horse-
back, was to change the nature of their
service. In one of Milton's MS. copies
of the *Ode on a Solemn Music*, he had
called the cherubim "Heav'n's *hensh-*
men," which, with very good taste,
he afterwards expunged. See *Todd's*
Milton, vol. vii. p. 57.

TO HEND, or **to HENT**. To seize, take,
or hold; from the Saxon *hendan*, or
hentan.

As if that is she would in pieces rend,

Or reave it out of the hand that did it *hend*.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 27.

Chaucer uses to *hente* or *henten*;
and it is used in a song inserted by
Shakespeare:

Jog on, jog on the foot-path way,

And merrily *hent* the stile a.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

Mr. Steevens had said, in a note on
Measure for Measure, that the verb
was to *hend*. This he retracts in one
on the above passage; but it appears
that both forms are established on suf-
ficient authority. *Hent* was certainly
used as the preterite, which is all that
the citations in the latter note establish.

Told men whose watchful eyes no slumber
hent,
 What stores of hours theft-guilty night had
 spent. *Brown, Brit. Past. II. 1. p. 29.*
 The little babe up in his arms he *hent*.
Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 1.

Moth, in the *Ordinary*, uses to *hent*,
 in imitation of Chaucer. O. Pl. x. 309.

HENT was also the particle. Seized,
 taken, etc.

— Twice have the trumpets sounded,
 The generous and gravest citizens
 Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
 The duke is entering. *Meas. for M. iv. 6.*
 Great labour hast thou fondly *hent* in hand.
Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 61.

HENT, *s.* is evidently put for hold or op-
 portunity.

Up sword, and know thou a more horrid
hent;

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage.
Hamlet. iii. 3.

The conjecture of *hent*, for *hint*, in
Othello, i. 3. "Upon this hint I spake,"
 though supported by the old quarto,
 seems neither necessary nor probable.
 It is perfect sense as it is. It might in-
 deed be explained in the other way.

HERALDRY. That this art was much more
 fashionable formerly than at present,
 is well known; but it is rather extra-
 ordinary that it should have been made
 the subject of a sonnet. The conceits
 in it are rather far-fetched, but some
 of them not unpoetical:

Heralds at armes doe three perfections quote,
 To wit, most *faire*, most *ritch*, most *glit-*
tering;

So when those three concur within one
 thing,

Needes must that thing of honor be a note.

Lately I did behold a *ritch*, *faire* coate
 Which wished fortune to mine eyes did bring,

A lordly coate, yet worthy of a king,

In which one might all these perfections note.

A field of lillies, roses proper bare,

Two starres in chiefe, the crest was waves
 of gold,

How glitt'ring 'twas, might by the starres
 appeare,

The lillies made it *faire* for to behold.

And *ritch* it was, as by the gold appeareth,

But happy he that in his armes it weareth.

From what book of heraldry the poet
 took his three perfections, fair, rich,
 and glittering, I have not been fortu-
 nate enough to discover.

HERBARS. Herbs. Probably peculiar to

Spenser, as Mr. Todd also has ob-
 served.

The rooffe hereof was arched over head,
 And deckt with flowers, and *herbars* daintily.
Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 46.

HERB-GRACE. See **RUE**.

HERDESSE for shepherdess.

Yet as a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
 Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
 In the calme evening (leaving her *faire* flocke)
 Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. 3. p. 73.

A similar word has been found in
 Chaucer, viz. *hierdesse*.

HERE'S NO, this, or that, (whatever the
 object may be). An ironical exclama-
 tion, implying that there is a great
 abundance of it. Warburton suggested
 this interpretation of the following pas-
 sage, which was doubted at first, but
 has since been fully confirmed:

Sir Walter Blunt! there's honour for you:
here's no vanity! I am as hot as molten lead,
 and as heavy too. *1 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

Now what a thing it is to be an ass!

Here's no fond jest! The old man hath found
 their guilt, etc. *Tit. Andr. iv. 2.*

Here was no subtle device to get a wench!

This Chanon has a brave pate of his own.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 3.

T. Here's no gross flattery!

Will she swallow this? *G.* You see she does,
 and glibly. *Massinger's City Madam,*

i. 1.

Here's no notable gullery!

Puritan,

Suppl. to Sh. ii. p. 556.

See also O. Pl. i. 204. xi. 127. and
 vi. 109. The instances might easily be
 multiplied, to a prodigious extent; so
 that the point is now beyond all doubt.

Allied to this ironical phrase is that
 of *here's much*, to signify, on the con-
 trary, the absence of any thing; as,

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?
 and *here's much Orlando!*

As you like it, iv. 3.

Thus Brainworm, sending Old
 Knowell on a false scent, in pursuit of
 his son, says to him, "I, Sir, there
 you shall have him;" and, as soon as
 he is out of hearing, adds,

Yes! invisible. *Much* wench, or *much* son!

B. Jon. Every M. in his H. iv. 6.

See **MUCH**, as an ironical exclamation
 for *not at all*.

HERNSHAW, HERON-SHAW, OR HERNSHEW.

The bird called a heron or hern. Johnson had interpreted it a *heronry*, supposing it made from *hern* and *shaw*; but the quotations abundantly prove that it meant only the bird.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight,
At an *hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 9.

Minerva's *hernshaw*, and her owl.

B. Jon. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi.
p. 133.

As they were entring on their way, Minerva
did present

A *hernshaw*, consecrate to her; which they
could ill discern

Through sable night, but by her clange, they
knew it was a *herne*. *Chapman's*

Homer, Il. x. p. 136.

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an
heron-shaw, to looke and flie a quite other
way.

Hall, Quo vadis? p. 59.

And leaving me to stalk here in my trowsers
Like a tame *hern-sew* for you.

Id. Staple of News, i. 2.

Than that sky-scaling pike of Teneriffe,
Upon whose tops the *herneshew* bred her
young.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. 5.

p. 153.

"To know a hawk from a *hernshaw*,"
was certainly the original form of the
proverb, in which the latter word is
since corrupted into *handsaw*. But
the corruption had taken place before
the time of Shakespeare; and therefore
Sir Thomas Hanmer's alteration of it in
Hamlet, ii. 2. was superfluous. It is
handsaw in Ray's *Proverbs*, p. 196.
The *hawk* and the *hernshaw* appear
together in the above quotation from
Spenser, which illustrates the real ori-
gin of the proverb; meaning, wise
enough at least to know the hawk from
its game.

HEROD, KING. In the old moralities and
mysteries, this personage was always
represented as a tyrant of a very violent
temper, using the most exaggerated
language. Hence the expression,

It out-herods Herod. Haml. iii. 2.

He is therefore mentioned as the most
daring person that can be thought of
by Alexas, when he tells Cleopatra,

— Good majesty!

Herod of Jewry dare not look upon you
But when you are well pleas'd.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 3.

He is also introduced proverbially by
Mrs. Page:

What a *Herod of Jewry* is this!

Merry W. W. ii. 1.

The fierceness of Herod is well il-
lustrated in Mr. Steevens's note on the
passage of *Hamlet*, from the *Chester*
Whitsun Plays, *Harl. MSS. 1013.*
where he is made to rant most unrea-
sonably on the subject of his own per-
son and valour.

HERSALL, for rehearsal.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse,

The warlike damzell was empassion'd sore.

Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 18.

HERSE. Apparently for that which is re-
hearsed; the same as **HERSAL**. In
Spenser's *Pastoral of November*,
where "O heavy *herse*," and "O hap-
pie *herse*," form the two burdens of
a funeral ditty, the commentator, E.
K., explains it, "the solemn obsequie
in funerals." In the *Fairy Queen*, a
lovesick princess attending public pray-
ers, is said to be inattentive to the
prayers,

For the faire damsell from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did
steale. *III. ii. 48.*

Which, as Warton observed, seems to
mean, from the matter then rehearsed,
and he couples it with the *hersall* above
cited. *Obs. on F. Q. ii. p. 175.*

I have found it once used for a dead
body:

— Bold Archas pierces

Through the mid-hoast, and strewes his way
with *hereses*. *Heyw. Britaines Troy,*
iii. 86.

TO HERY. To honour or worship; from
herian, Saxon. Spenser twice uses
this word, and explains it so himself,
or his friend:

Tho' wouldest thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lasses glove.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. v. 61.

Thenot now nis the time of merry-make,
Nor Pan to *herie*, nor with love to play.

Id. Nov. v. 9.

Free from the world's vile and inconstant
qualms,

And *herry* Pan with orizons and alms.

Drayt. Ecl. 7. p. 1418.

See also p. 1133.

HEST, more usually *behest*. A command.
HAEST, Saxon.

— O my father,

I have broke your *hest* to say so. *Temp. iii. 1.*

Now made forget their former cruell mood
T' obey their rider's *hest*, as seemed good.
Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 39.

— Such untamed and unyielding pride
As will not bende unto your noble *hestes*.
Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 135.
The king prays pardon of his cruel *hest*.
O. Pl. ii. 163.

HESTER, of yesterday. *Hesternus*, Latin.
So if a chronicler should misreport exploités
that were enterprised but *hestern* day.
Holins. Hist. of Irel. H 5. col. 2.

HETHER, *adv.* Rather, as it seems, in
the following passage:

I will *hether* spend the time in exhorting
you to make ready against that day, and to
prepare yourselves, *then* [than] curiously to
recite or expound the signes thereof.
Latimer, Serm. fol. 245. b.

HEYDEGUIES. See HAYDIGYES.

HICK-SCORNER. See HYCKE-SCORNER.

HICK-WAY, or HICK-WALL. One of the
old popular names for a woodpecker.
See HECCO.

And 'tis this same herb, your *hick-ways*,
alias woodpeckers use, when with some mighty
ax any one stops up the hole of their nests,
which they industriously dig and make in the
trunk of some sturdy tree. *Ozell's*
Rabelais, IV. ch. 62.

HIDDER AND SHIDDER. A strange rustic
form, explained in the original notes
to mean *he and she*; but whence deriv-
ed does not appear.

For had his wesand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hidder and*
shidder. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 210.*

HIDE FOX AND ALL AFTER. Said by Sir
Thomas Hanmer to be the name of a
sport among children, which must
doubtless be the same as *hide and seek*,
whoop and hide, etc.; but no instance
is brought of the expression, except
that of the following passage, which
occasioned the remark:

G. A thing, my lord! H. Of nothing:
bring me to him. *Hide fox, and all after*.
Haml. iv. 2.

Hide and seek is certainly alluded
to in Decker's *Satiromastix*, as quoted
by Mr. Steevens, where it is said,
"Cries *all hid*, as boys do." But it
throws no light on *the fox*.

HIDE-PARK, now written Hyde-Park,
was a place of fashionable resort for
coaches, as early as the year 1625.

Alas, what is it to his scene to know
How many coaches in *Hide-park* did show
Last spring. *B. Jons. Staple of News*,
Prologue for the Stage.

It is also mentioned by Ludlow:

This day was more observed for people going
a maying, than for divers years past. Great
resort to *Hyde-park*: many hundreds of rich
coaches, and gallants in attire, but most
shameful powdered haired men, and painted,
spotted women. *Memoirs, May 1, 1654.*

It has long been written as if con-
nected with the family of Lord Claren-
don; but it has been in the Crown from
the time of Henry VIII. Nor could the
name refer to a *hide* of land, which is
estimated at 120 acres, whereas this
park is supposed to contain 620.

HIERONIMO, or JERONIMO. The principal
character in an old play by Thomas
Kyd, entitled *The Spanish Tragedy*,
or *Hieronimo is mad again*.

See GO BY, JERONIMO.

HIGH MEN. False dice, so loaded as to
come always high numbers. See FUL-
LAM. *Low men*, of course, were the
contrary, and produced low throws.

— Your *high*

And *low men* are but trifles; your pois'd
dye,

That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold,
Is gross to this. *Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 238.*
Then play thou for a pound or for a pin,
High men or *low men* still are foisted in.

Harringt. Epig. i. 79.

Item, to my son Mat Flowerdale I bequeath
two bale of false dice, videlicet, *high men*
and *low men*, fulloms, stop-cater-traies, and
other bones of function. *London Prodigal*,
Suppl. to Sh. ii. 456.

In later times these had attained the
name of *high runners* and *low runners*:

Shadwell is of opinion, that your bully,
with his box and his false dice, is an honest
fellow than the rhetorical author, who makes
use of his tropes and figures, which are his
high and his *low runners*, to cheat us at once
of our money and of our intellectuals.

J. Dennis's Letters, vol. ii. p. 407.

HIGH-PALMED. See PALMED and PALM.

HIGHT. A participle of the Anglo-Saxon
verb *hatan*, to call. Used in a very
peculiar way for some of the passive
tenses, without the addition of the au-
iliary *am*, or *was*, or their several
personis. Dr. Johnson erroneously as-

serts, that it was used only in the preterite. See Tyrwhitt's note on *Chaucer*, v. 1016.

For, *am called*:

The wizard smil'd and answer'd in some part,
Easy it is to satisfy thy will;
Is men I *hight*, call'd an inchanter great,
Such skill have I in magic's secret feat.

Fairf. Tasso, x. 19.

Was called:

Full carefully he kept them day and night,
In fairest fields, and Astrophel he *hight*.

Highteth appears to have been sometimes used, but still with a passive signification:

This goeth aright; how *highteth* she, say you.
Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 235.

As a participle, *called*:

Among the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubbard, who did far surpass
The rest in honest mirth that seem'd her well.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 33.

It is sometimes used for, *the man called*, as in the following passage:

Wretch that he was into this land to bring
The Saxons, with *hight* Hengist, their false
king. *Niccol's Winter Nights, Mirror for Mag.* p. 563.

It is employed by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages, as *Love's L. L.* i. 1. and *Mids. N. Dr.* v. 1.; and in this manner it is still occasionally introduced.

Spenser uses it in many other senses.

For *committed*:

Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*.
F. Q. l. iv. 6.

So also *IV.* x. 38.

Granted:

Yet so much favour she to him hath *hight*
Above the rest. *F. Q.* IV. viii. 54.

Mentioned:

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have
hight,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite.
Ib. IV. vi. 4.

Commanded, or directed:

But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*,
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall.
Ib. V. xi. 8.

Given:

Her virtue was the dowre that did delight,
What better dowre can to a dame be *hight*?
Ib. V. iv. 9.

HIGRE, or HYGRA. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and

for similar effects in other rivers. It is spelt also *aigre*, *eagre*, *eger*. The derivation is as uncertain as the orthography. Mr. Todd tries the Runic and the Saxon; but I cannot find any authority for his Saxon word. Dryden has used *eagre*, as a general word for such a tide, occasioned by the narrowness of the channel, and the steepness of the banks; called also *the bore of the Severn*. For the etymology, I fear we cannot venture to go to the Greek *ύγρος*. It is probably of Saxon origin. Drayton thus describes its effects:

— Until they be imbrac'd
In Sabrin's sovereign arms; with whose tumultuous waves
Shut up in narrower bounds the *higre* wildly raves:
And frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly,
As far as from the main it comes with hideous cry,
And on the angry front the curled foam doth bring,
The billows 'gainst the banks when fiercely it doth fling,
Hurls up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land affrighted from the flood;
O'erturns the toiling barge, whose steersman does not lanch,
And thrust her furrowing beak into her ireful panch. *Polyolb. Song* 7.

Chatterton, acquainted with this local phenomenon, has made it the subject of a simile:

As when the *hygra* of the Severne roars
And thunders ugsom on the sandes below,
The cleembe [noise] rebounds to Wedcester's shore,
And sweeps the black sand round its horie prowe. *Second Battle of Hastings*, 691.

See also ver. 326. of the same.

In Drayton is this marginal note, upon a simile subjoined to the lines cited above: "A simile expressing the *boar* or *higre*." The name *higra* is spoken of by William of Malmesbury in the following passage, and the phenomenon described:

In eo quotidianus aquarum furor, quod, utrum voraginem vel vertiginem undarum dicam, nescio; fundo ab imo verrens arenas, et conglobans in cumulum cum impetu venit, nec ultra quam ad pontem pertendit: nonnunquam etiam ripas transcendit, et magnâ vi parte ter-

rae circuita victor regreditur: infelix navis si quam à latere attigerit. Nautae certè gnarum vident illam *higram* (sic enim Anglicè vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus elidunt.

De Pontif. lib. iv. p. 283.

In this last circumstance we see that Drayton exactly agrees with this writer. Drayton has applied the same name to the tide in the Yorkshire Ouse or Humber:

For when my *higre* comes, I make my either shore

Even tremble with the sound, that I afar do send. *Polyolb. xxviii. p. 1206.*

See also *Eger*, in *Todd*.

HILD, for held, for the sake of a rhyme.

This kind of license was very frequently taken by Spenser, and other contemporaries of Shakespeare.

No man inveigh against the wither'd flow'r,
But chide rough winter that the flow'r hath kill'd;

Not that devour'd, but that which doth devour,
Is worthy blame. O let it not be *hild*
Poor women's faults that they are so fulfill'd
With men's abuses. *Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 545.*

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory the Seventh, so blackened by Fox, and other writers against the Romish Church, that his name became proverbial in this country for violence and mischief. In an old abridgment of Fox's *Martyrs*, by a Dr. Bright, printed 1589, I find him thus described: "This *Hildebrand* was a most wicked and reprobate monster, a *sorcerer*, a *necromancer*, an old companion of *Silvester*, *Theophilactus*, and *Laurentius*, conjurers." Page 136. Any name of reproach being thought fair to such a character, Shakespeare has made Falstaff call him Turk:

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms,
as I have done this day. *1 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

See Warburton's note on the passage.

Lead him a prisoner to the lady too.

Sn. Warrant ye, though he were Gog or Hildebrand. Wits, O. Pl. viii. 502.

A HILDING, *s.* A base, low, menial wretch; derived by some from *hinderling*, a Devonshire word, signifying degenerate; by others, from the Saxon (see *Todd's Johnson*). Perhaps, after all, no more originally than a corrup-

tion of *hireling*, or *hindling*, diminutive of *hind*; which the following passage seems a little to confirm:

— A base slave,

A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth,
A pantler, not so eminent! *Cymb. ii. 3.*

In apposition with another substantive, as peasant is occasionally used:

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle, were enough
To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe.

Hen. V. iv. 2.

For a coward:

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*,
hold me no more in your respect.

All's Well, iii. 6.

It was applied to women, as well as men:

For shame thou *hilding* of a devilish spirit.

Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

But now I see this one is one too much,
And that we have a curse in having her;

Out on her *hilding*! *Rom. et Jul. ii. 5.*

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*,
That gave her promise faithfully she would
be here,

Cicely, the sempster's daughter.

Two Noble K. iii. 5.

Dost thou dispute with me? Alexander,
carry the prating *hilding* forth. *B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act iv. p. 216. (Spoken of Viola.)*

HILTS. A familiar term for cudgels; the basket *hilt*, for the defence of the hand, being the most permanent part of them; the sticks might be changed at pleasure.

Fetch the *hilt*s; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *Jun.* I cannot resolve you: 'tis as I am fitted with the ingenuity, quantity, or quality of the cudged. *B. Jons. Case is altered, ii. 7.*

Martino, who is sent, certainly brings the cudgels, not the baskets only: "Enter Martino, with the cudgels." Falstaff either calls his broad sword *hilt*s, or he means to swear by the hilt's, as Owen Glendower by the cross of his Welch hook:

Seven, by these *hilt*s, I am a villain else.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

*Hilt*s were frequently used in the plural, though said of one weapon.

HING, for hang, in the same manner as hild for held. A variation for the sake of rhyme. See **HILD**.

That fear, death, terror, and amazement bring:
 With ugly paws some trample on the green,
 Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders
hing. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv. 4.
 Heav'n in thy palm this day the balance *hings*,
 Which makes kings gods, or men more great
 than kings. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl. iv.
 428.

There are traces of this form in the
 Scottish dialect. See the Glossary to
Gavin Douglas's Virgil.

HINT. A suggestion; used also by Shake-
 speare for a cause or subject.

— Alack, for pity!

I, not remembring how I cried *on't* then,
 (Steevens, for *out*.)

Will cry it o'er again: it is a *hint*
 That wrings mine eyes to 't. *Temp.* i. 2.

— For our escape

Is much beyond our loss: our *hint* of woe
 Is common; every day, some sailor's wife,
 The master of some merchant, and the
 merchant

Have just our theme of woe. *Id.* ii. 1.

It may, however, mean there, slight
 touch or memento.

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
 Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads
 touch heav'n,

It was my *hint* to speak. *Othello*, i. 3.

In this passage the old quarto reads
hent; the second quarto, *hint*. It seems
 most probable that the right reading
 is *hint*. See **HENT**.

HIP. *To have on the hip.* To have at
 an entire advantage. This phrase seems
 to have originated from hunting, be-
 cause, when the animal pursued is
 seized upon the hip, it is finally dis-
 abled from flight. In some of his notes
 on Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson says, that
 it is taken from the art of wrestling;
 which is not without appearance of pro-
 bability, because, when a wrestler can
 throw his adversary across his own hip,
 he gives him the severest of all falls,
 technically termed a *cross-buttock*; but
 it will be seen, in the following pas-
 sages, that the allusion is carried on
 with evident reference to the other
 origin:

If I can catch him once *upon the hip*,
 I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
Merch. of V. i. 3.

The hound who has caught a deer
 by the hip, may feed himself fat on

his flesh; but this has nothing to do
 with a wrestler.

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
 For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.
Othello, ii. 1.

Though this passage is greatly cor-
 rupted, its allusion to hunting cannot
 be overlooked. As to the text, the
 oldest quarto reads the first line,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I crush.
 Warburton conjectured "*poor brach*,"
 sagaciously, and in exact conformity to
 the whole tenour of the passage. See
BRACH. He also proposed *cherish* for
crush, almost as happily; for certainly
 the general sense is, "If this hound,
 Roderigo, whose merit is his quick
 hunting, is staunch also, and will hold,
 I shall have my game on the hip." The
 present reading, *trash*, departs from
 this sense, and neither substitutes one
 so good, nor is itself fully established,
 as being legitimately used in that sense.
 It is derived from the reading of the
 folio, which is,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I *trace*;
 Which seems to be more corrupt than
 the reading of the quarto. Warburton's
 conjectures at least make good sense of
 the whole, which is some advantage:

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
 For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.

Cherish may not have been the very
 word of Shakespeare, but something
 to that effect is surely required. The
 chief objection is, that *brach* is seldom
 used, except for a female; but if that
 be thought valid, *trash* may stand, as
 a word of general contempt.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, cor-
 rected the opinion given in his notes
 to Shakespeare, and derived the ex-
 pression from hunting.

HIPPOCRAS. A medicated drink, compos-
 ed usually of red wine, but sometimes
 white, with the addition of sugar and
 spices. Some would derive it from
υπο, and *κεραννυμι*, to mix; but Me-
 nage observes, that as the apothecaries
 call it *vinum Hippocraticum*, he is
 convinced that it is derived from Hippo-

crates, as being originally composed by medical skill. It is not improbable, that, as Mr. Theobald observes, in a note on the *Scornful Lady*, (p. 286), it was called *Hippocras*, from the circumstance of its being strained; the woollen bag used for that purpose being called, by the apothecaries, *Hippocrates's sleeve*. It was a very favourite beverage, and usually given at weddings.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?

R. *Ipocras*, Sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Honest Wh.*

O. Pl. iii. 283.

Drank to your health, whole nights, in *Hippocras*,

Upon my knees, with more religion

Than e'er I said my pray'rs, which Heav'n forgive me. *Antiquary*, O. Pl. x. 28.

In old books are many receipts for the composition of *Hippocras*, of which the following is one:

Take of cinamon 2 oz. of ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of grains a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz., punne [pound] them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar; let all steep together, a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulder over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices. And if you would make but a quart, then take but half the spices aforesaid. *Haven of Health*, ch. 228. p. 264.

By a pottle is meant two quarts. See *POTTLE*. See also *Strutt's View of Manners*, etc. vol. iii. p. 74.

HIREN. A corruption of the name of Irene, the fair Greek, first broached, perhaps, by G. Peele, in his play of *The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the fair Greek*. In this play, which does not appear to have been published, was probably the hemistich so often alluded to by subsequent dramatists, "Have we not *Hiren* here?"

And therefore, while we have *Hiren* here, speak my little dish-washers. *Decker, Satyrom.* Or. Dr. iii. 173.

What ominous news can Polymetes daunt? Have we not *Hiren* here?

Law Tricks, 1608.

'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not *Hyren* here? *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl.

iv. 218.

Pistol, in his rants, twice brings in the same words, but apparently meaning to give his sword the name of *Hiren*:
Down, down, dogs, down faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

And soon after,

Die men like dogs, give crowns like pins,
Have we not *Hiren* here? *Ibid.*

Mrs. Quickly, with admirable simplicity, supposes him to ask for a woman, and replies, "O my word, captain, we have no such here; what the goujere, do you think I would deny her?" *Ibid.*

In another old play, on the Clown saying, "We have *Hiren* here," the Cook and he dispute whether it was *Hiren* or *Siren*. *Massing. Old Law*, iv. 1.

Mr. Douce, by extraordinary chance, picked up an old rapier, with the very motto of *Pistol's* sword upon it, in French:

Si fortune me tourmente,
L'espérance me contente.

See his *Illustr. of Shakesp.* i. p. 453. where he has given a wood-cut of it.

HIS, pron. It was commonly supposed, during the imperfect state of English grammar, that the pronoun *his* was the legitimate formative of the genitive case of nouns, and that the *s*, with an apostrophe, was only a substitute for that word. Modern grammarians, struck with the absurdity of supposing the same abbreviation to stand for *his*, *her*, and *their*, (as the *s* is subjoined also to feminine and plural nouns), have recurred to the Saxon, where *is*, or *es*, formed the genitives; which fully accounts for the abbreviation. See *Lowth's Gram.* p. 25.; *Johnson's*, prefixed to his *Dict.*; and *Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versif. of Chaucer*, in his edition of the *Cant. Tales*, vol. iv. p. 31. But the other opinion was formerly general, and traces of it are found from the time of Shakespeare, and even earlier, to that of Addison. Ben Jonson says expressly, in his *English Grammar*,

To the genitive cases of all nouns denoting a possessor, is added *s* with an apostrophe,

A a

thereby to avoid the gross syntax of the pronoun *his* joining with a noun; as the *emperor's court*, the *general's valour*; not the *emperor his court*, etc. Chap. xiii. ed. Whalley, vol. vii. p. 250.

This form, as is well known, occurs once at least in the Liturgy; namely, in the prayer for *all sorts and conditions of men*, which concludes, "and this we beg, for Jesus Christ *his* sake."

Shakespeare has written according to the notion of his time:

Vincentio *his* son, brought up in Florence,
It shall become to, etc. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1.

Once in a sea-fight 'gainst the duke *his* gallies
I did some service. *Twelfth N.* iii. 3.

In the following, he seems to have accumulated the two methods:

Madam, an if my brother had my shape,
And I had his, *Sir Robert's his*, like him.

John, i. 1.

Unless the true reading were "Sir Robert *his*." Inaccurate speakers still occasionally use a double form, as *Sir Robert's's*, which may account for the accumulation in Shakespeare, whether by himself or his publishers.

Spenser has written *his*, and made it form his verse in a peculiar manner:

This knight too late, *his* manhood and *his*
might

I did assay. *F. Q.* IV. i. 35.

For "this knight's manhood and might."
By aid of this supposed syntax, *his*
blood, *his* wounds, etc., were some-
times used for *God's* blood, etc., omit-
ting the sacred name, which should be
the antecedent:

Nay by Godde's harte, if I might doe what I
list,

Not one of them all that should scape my fist.
His nayles! I would plague them one way
or another. *New Custome*, O. Pl. i. 277.

And again:

And trust, by *his* woundes! Avarice, some
agayne for to trie. *Ibid.*

And,

His blood! I would I might have once seene
that chance.

Ho, s. Originally a call, from the in-
terjection *ho!* afterward rather like a
stop or limit, in the two phrases, *out*
of all ho, for out of all bounds; and
there's no ho with him, that is, he is
not to be restrained. Both seem de-

ducible, in some degree, from the no-
tion of calling in or restraining 'a sport-
ing dog, or perhaps a hawk, with a
call, or *ho*; or so calling to a person at a
distance, or going away.

Oh, aye; a plague on 'em, *there's no ho*
with them, they are madder than March hares.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 353.

See also 382.

Because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some
such fantastic fellows make much on him, *there's*
no ho with him; the vile dandiprat will over-
look the proudest of his acquaintance.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 172.

For he once loved the fair maid of Fresing-
field *out of all hoe*. *Green's Fryer*

Bacon, etc. G 3.

So also, OUT OF ALL CRY, which see.
There's no ho with him; but once hartned
thus, he will needes be a man of warre.

Nash's Lenten St. Harl. Misc. vi. p. 160.

If they gather together, and make a muster,
there is no hoe with them. *A Strange*

Metam. cited *Cens. Lit.* vii. 287.

The phrase was retained even by
Swift, in the jocular strain of his fa-
miliar letters:

When your tongue runs, *there's no hoe with*
you, pray. *Journ. to Stella*, Let. 20.

Ho, Ho. An established dramatic excla-
mation, given to the devil, whenever
he made his appearance on the stage;
and attributed to him when he was
supposed to appear in reality.

But Diccon, Diccon, did not the devil cry
ho, ho, ho? *Gammer Gurton*, O.

Pl. ii. 34.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased,
What is his name thou wouldst have eased.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 88.

Ben Jonson's comedy of the *Devil is*
an Ass begins with a long *ho, ho*, from
Satan himself. Robin Goodfellow, a
clown who often personates the devil,
to scare his neighbours, in the old play
of *Wily Beguiled*, speaks thus of his
enterprise:

Tush! fear not the dodge: I'll rather put
on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face,
and come wrap'd in a calf's skin, and cry *ho,*
ho; I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.

Origin of Dr. iii. 319.

In that work it is indeed printed *bo,*
bo, which alteration Mr. Hawkins made,
I presume, from not being acquainted
with the customary interjections of the
fiend. In Mr. Reed's notes to the Old
Plays, it is cited *ho, ho*, which is pro-

bably right; but I have never had an opportunity of seeing the original play.

HOAR, or HOARY. Used sometimes for mouldy, because mouldiness gives a white appearance.

R. What hast thou found? *M.* No hare, Sir; unless a hare, Sir, in a lenten pye, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were vinew'd and *hoarie* with over long lying.

Beaum. to Speght, on his Chaucer.

Lest, starke with rest, they finew'd waxe, and *hoare*. *Mirror for Mag. p. 417.*

To HOAR. To become white or mouldy, or to make any thing so.

— *Hoar* the flamen

That scolds against the quality of flesh, And not believes himself. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*

When it *hoars* ere it he spent. *Rom. et Jul. loc. cit.*

Devote to mouldy customs of *hoar'd* eld. *Marston's What you will, B 4.*

HOB. A frequent name, in old times, among the common people, particularly in the country. It is sometimes used, therefore, to signify a countryman; and *hob-goblin* meant perhaps, originally, no more than clown-goblin, or bum-kin-goblin. Coriolanus, curiously enough, finds this name among the citizens of Rome:

Why in this wolvis gown should I stand here,

To beg of *Hob*, and Dick, that do appear Their needless vouches. *Coriol. ii. 3.*

The country gnuffs [i. e. gnoffs] *Hob*, Dick, and Hick,

With staves and clouted shoon. *Old Proph. cited by Steevens.*

Hence the farce of *Hob in the Well*, in much later times, to denote the clown in the well.

Hob was also used as a substitute for hob-goblin:

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
That trouble our dairies,
From fire-drakes, and fiends,
And such as the devil sends,
Defend us, good heaven!

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 6.

For proof, take Merlin father'd by an *hob*,
Because he was said to be the son of a demon, *Mirr. Mag. 297.*

HOB-GOBLIN. See PUCK.

HOB-NOB. See HABBE NABBE.

HOBBIDIDANCE, or HOBERDIDANCE. One of Shakespeare's fiends, taken from the history of the Jesuits' impostures. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hobbididance, prince of dumbness.

Lear, iv. 1.

HOBBY-HORSE. A small horse; also a personage belonging to the ancient morris dance, when complete, and made, as Mr. Bayes's troops are on the stage, by the figure of a horse fastened round the waist of a man, his own legs going through the body of the horse, and enabling him to walk, but concealed by a long foot-cloth; while false legs appeared where those of the man should be, at the sides of the horse. The hobby-horse is represented by figure 5 of the plate subjoined to 1 *Henry IV.* in Steevens's *Shakespeare* of 1778, and the subsequent editions, and illustrated by Mr. Tollet's remarks. Latterly the *hobby-horse* was frequently omitted, which appears to have occasioned a popular ballad, in which was this line, or burden:

For O, for O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.
Which is quoted in *Love's L. L. iii. 1.* and *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

T'other *hobby-horse*, I preceive, is not forgotten. *Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 97.*

But see, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Fool it must be your lot,

To supply his want with faces,

And other buffoon graces. *B. Jon. Entert. of the Queen, etc. at Althorpe, vol. v. p. 211. ed. Whalley.*

This had become almost a proverbial expression:

Cl. Answer me, *hobbihorse*, which way crost he you saw enow? *Jen.* Who do you speake to, Sir? *We have forgot the hobbihorse.* *Drue's Dutch. of Suff. C 4 b.*

The Puritans, who were declared enemies of all sports and games, seem to have been particularly inveterate against the poor *hobby-horse*. The following may be taken as a specimen of their eloquence against him:

The beast is an unseemly and a lewd beast,
And got at Rome by the pope's coach horses,
His mother was the mare of ignorance.

B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i. 1.

Where is much more to the same effect.

The forgetting the *hobby-horse* is there also introduced:

Shall th' *hobby-horse* be forgot then?

The hopeful *hobby-horse*, shall he lie founder'd?

And the mode of carrying the horse is alluded to:

Take up your horse again, and girth him to you,
And girth him handsomely, good neighbour Bomby.

Many tricks were expected of the dancer who acted the *hobby-horse*, and some of a juggling nature, as pretending to stick daggers in his nose, (perhaps a false one,) which is represented in the print from Mr. Tollet's window. Sogliardo, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, boasts of an excellent *hobby-horse*, in which his father and himself were famous for dancing:

Nay, look you, Sir, there's ne'er a gentleman in the country has the like humours for the *hobby-horse*, as I have; I have the method for the threading of the needle and all, the — *Car*. How, the method? *Sogl*. I, the leigerity for that, and the whigh-hie, and the daggers in the nose, and the travels of the egg from finger to finger, and all the humours incident to the quality. The horse hangs at home in my parlour. Act ii. sc. 1.

HOBELER, or HOBBLER. A term for a sort of light horseman, from their riding on hobbies, or small horses. See *Chamb. Dict.* and *Du Cange*.

Hee that might dispende tenne pounce should furnishe hymselfe, or fynde a demilaunce, or a light horseman, if I shall so tearme him, beeyng then called a *hobeler* with a launce.

Holinsh. vol. ii. K k 3.

See Stat. 18 Eliz. iii. 12.

I cannot conjecture in what sense *hobler* is intended to be used in the following speech, unless it means a lame or hobbling thing. He speaks of his ill success as a fiddler:

Marry, Sir, you see I go wet shod and dry mouthed, for yet could I never get new shoes or good drink: rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a *hobler*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

It was French also. Roquefort says, "*Hobeler*, cavalier qui monte un cheval Ecossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin*;" which Coles also testifies, by rendering it, "*Velites olim in Gallia merentes*." It appears, therefore, that the origin is Scotch, not Irish.

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival; which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter. That it was long observed, and that gatherings, or collections of money were then made, is certain, from the churchwardens' accounts of various parishes; but its origin has been much disputed by historians and antiquaries. As it was a moveable feast, depending upon Easter, it could not be the commemoration of any fixed event, as some have pretended. The whole discussion, which is much too long for this place, may be seen in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 156—165. 4to. ed. On the authority of Mr. Bryant, who combated its historical origin, it has been derived from *hoch*, high, German.

Whatever was the origin of *hock*, it was applied also to another feast, that of *harvest-home*; and Herrick has a short poem, entitled the *Hock-Cart, or Harvest-Home*, where he says,

The harvest swains and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.

Hesperides, p. 114.

This *hock-tide* is still observed in Suffolk, Cambridge, and the neighbouring counties, under the corrupted names of *hawkey*, *hockey*, or *horkey*; in which last form, a copious description of the festival, as observed in Suffolk, is given in the *New Monthly Magazine*, for November 1820, pp. 492—498. See also *Todd's Johnson*, in *Hockey*, or *Hawkey*. Dr. Clarke has mentioned it in his *Travels*. Bloomfield, though a Suffolk lad, does not venture on the provincial name, but celebrates *harvest-home* in common English. See his *Summer*, v. 287.

To HOCUS, *v.* To cheat, to impose upon; from *hocus-pocus*, the jargon of pretended conjurers; the origin of which, after various attempts, seems to be rightly drawn from the Italian jugglers, who said *Ochus Bochus*, in reference to a famous magician of those names. *Verelii Epit. Hist. Suio-Goth.* See *Todd*, in *Hocus-pocus*.

The mercer cries, was ever man so *hocuss'd*? however I have enough to maintain me here.

Art of Wheedling, p. 322.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which jugglers *hocus* the vulgar.

Nelson, quoted by Todd.

L'Estrange has *hocus-pocussing*, at length. Mr. Malone considered the modern word *hoax*, as made from this; and, indeed, between *hocuss'd* and *hoaxt* there is hardly any difference, and I prefer this derivation to those that are more learned. See *Todd*, in *Hocus*. It is a strong confirmation of this origin, that *hoax* is not a word handed down to us from our ancestors, but very lately introduced, by persons who might have retained *hocus*, a word hardly obsolete, but could know nothing of Saxon, or the books in Lambeth Library.

HODDY-PEKE. A ludicrous term of reproach, generally equivalent to fool; perhaps originally synonymous with *hodmandod*, or snail. It is remarkable that Bacon enumerates *hodmandod*, or *dodman*, among fish that cast their shells; what he means is doubtful.

Art here again, thou *hoddypeke*?

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 45.

What ye brainsicke fooles, ye *hoddy-peakes*, ye doddy poules, doe ye believe him? are ye seduced also?

Latim. Serm. fol. 44. b.

Who under her husband's, that *hoddy-peke's* nose, must have all the destilling dew of his delicate rose.

Nash's Anatomie of Absurdities, B.

It seems, in the latter place, to mean cuckold, of which the horned snail might be thought a fit emblem.

HODDY-POULE. Thick head, dunder-head; the same as **DODDIPOLE**.

Whereat I much wonder,
How such a *hoddy poule*
So boldly dare controule,
And so malapertly withstand
The kynges owne hand.

Skelton, Why come ye not to Court?

HOFUL, and **HOFULLY**. See *Todd*. I have not met with the words.

HOGH. A hill; from the Dutch. A place near Plymouth was so called, which Camden terms the *haw*.

That well can witn ss yet unto this day
The western *hogh*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goernot. *Spens. F. Q.* II. x. 10.

Drayton speaks of it also;

All doubtful to which part the victory would go,

Upon that lofty place at Plimmouth call'd the
hoe,

Those mighty wrestlers met.

Polyolb. Song. i. p. 668.

HOGREL. The rustic name for a sheep of two years old.

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two
years.

Surrey, Virg. B. iv. l. 72.

At one year they are *hogs*.

HOG'S-NORTON. A village in Oxfordshire, north-east of Chipping Norton, which Ray says was properly called *Hoch Norton*, but is now *Hook Norton*, or *Hoke Norton*. Camden says, that the clownishness of the inhabitants occasioned it to be popularly called *Hog's Norton*, and Ray has a proverb of that meaning:

You were born at *Hog's Norton*.

P. 258.

Equivalent to saying, you are a clown. The old saying, that the *pigs play on the organ there*, was probably a continuation of the joke, calling the inhabitants pigs, who had probably an organ in their church. Ray, in another place, will have Pig, or Pigs, the name of a man who played the organs; (see p. 206.) and there inadvertently transfers it to the *Hoke Norton* of Leicestershire. But see **ORGANS**.

But the great work in which I mean to glory
Is in the raising a cathedral church:

It shall be at *Hog's Norton*, with a pair
Of stately organs; more than pity 'twere

The *pigs* should lose their skill for want of
practice.

Rand. Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl. ix. 212.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I
do not requite it, then call mee cut, and say
I was brought up at *Hogge Norton*, where
pigges play on the organs. *Nash's Apol.*
of *Pierce Pennilesse*, K 4.

HOLDEN. Mr. Gifford has suggested, that *hoiden* seems to be used for a leveret in the following passage. It clearly appears to be a hunting term for some kind of game:

You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare o'
me, to hunt counter thus, and make these
doubles.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

TO HOTT. To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. We still speak of a *hoity-toity* person.

He sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions. *B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pest.*
 We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon,
 You'll wonder at it. *Webst. Thracian*
Wonder, ii. 1. repr. p. 31.

HOLD. To cry *hold!* when persons were fighting, was, according to the old military laws, an authoritative way of separating them. This is shown by the following passage, produced by Mr. Tollet; it declares it to be a capital offence,

Whosoever shall strike stroke at his adversary, either in the heat or otherwise, if a third do cry *hold*, to the intent to part them.

Bellay's Instructions for the Wars.
 transl. 1589.

If they fought in lists, the general only could part them. *Ibid.* This well illustrates the following passage of Shakespeare:

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark

To cry *hold*, *hold!* *Macb.* i. 5.

Hold was also the word of yielding. See *Macb.* v. 7.

The HOLE. One of the meanest apartments in the Counter prison, in Wood Street, was so called; as a still worse room had the name of Hell.

But if e'er we clutch him again, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The *hole* rot him.

Puritan, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 590.

In Wood street's *hole*, or Poultry's hell.

Counter-rat, a Poem.

Next from the stocks, the *hole*, and little-ease,

Sad places, which kind nature do displease,
 And from the rattling of the keeper's keys,
 Libera nos, Domine.

Walks of Hogsdon, with the Humours of Wood Street Compter, a Comedy, 1657.

From the feather bed in the master's side, or the flock bed in the knight's ward, to the straw bed in the *hole*.

Miseries of Inf.
Marr. O. Pl. v. 48.

See also O. Pl. iv. 284.

Here it is said of the *Poultry Compter*. Perhaps the term was common to many prisons. We still hear of the *condemned hole* in Newgate. See *Fennor's Compter's Commonwealth*, 4to. 1617.

HOLIDAME. By some supposed to be for Holy Dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary; but see *HALIDAM*.

Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina.

Tam. of Shr. v. 2.

HOLLOWMAS. The feast of All-hallows, or All Saints; that is, the first of November. See *HALLOWMAS*.

She came adorn'd hither like sweetest May,
 Sent back like *hollowmas*, or short'st of day.
Rich. II. v. 1.

HOLPE, and HOLPEN. The old preterite and participle of to help.

Sir Robert never *holp* to make this leg.

K. John, i. 1.

— Thou art my warrior,

I *holp* to frame thee.

Cor. v. 3.

He, remembring his mercy, hath *holpen* his servant Israel.

Magnificat, Prayer-Book transl.

Shakespeare often uses the preterite incorrectly for the participle:

You have *holp* to ravish your own daughters, and

To melt the city leads upon your pates.

Cor. iv. 6.

The following phrase is yet occasionally used in low life:

A man is well *holp* up, that trusts to you.
Com. of Err. iv. 1.

HOLT. A wood. Saxon. Sometimes a high wood.

Or as the wind in *holts* and shady greaves,
 A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Fairf. Tasso, iii. 6.

About the rivers, vallies, *holts*, and crags,
 Among the ozyers, and the waving flags.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. ii. p. 56.

As over *holt* and heath, as thorough frith and fell.

Drayt. Polyolb. xi. p. 862.

Bishop Percy says, sometimes it signifies a hill; but in the passage he quotes from Turberville it clearly means no more than a high wood:

Ye that frequent the hilles

And highest *holtes* of all.

Glossary to Reliques, vol. i.

The other passage is not decisive.

Mr. Ellis says, and I believe rightly, that *holts* properly meant woody hills. *Specim.* vol. ii. p. 33.

In the following passage it seems to be corruptly used instead of *hold*, for the sake of rhyming to *bolt*:

But sooner shall th' Almightyes thunderbolt

Strike me down to the cave tenebrious,

The lowest land, and damned spirits' *holt*,

Than, etc.

Solimus, Emp. of the Turks, A 4.

HOMELING. A native of any place, and resident there: *indigena*.

So that within a while they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I finde the word in-

digena to be Englished in an old booke that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also an *homeling*). *Holinsh.* vol. i. A 3.

HONEST AS THE SKIN BETWEEN HIS BROWS, *prov.* An odd proverbial saying, used by Shakespeare and others. Where the force of the comparison lies, it is not easy to perceive. The skin between the brows certainly cannot be made subservient to dissimulation, as the other features may; but this seems too refined.

And old man, Sir, and his wits are not so blunt, as, God help, I would desire they were, but in faith *honest*, as *the skin between his brows*. *Much Ado*, iii. 5.

I shall be justified to thy husband's faith, now: thou shalt be as *honest* as *the skin between his horns*, la. *B. Jon. Bart.*

Fair, iv. 5.

I am as *true*, I would thou knew, as *skin between thy brows*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 67.

I am as *honest* as *the skin that is between thy brows*. *Constable*. What *skin between my brows*?

What *skin*, thou knave? I am a Christian; And what is more a constable! What *skin*? *Ordinary*, O. Pl. x. 308.

In the following passage the same comparison is applied to magnanimity:

Punt. Is he magnanimous? *Gent*. As *the skin between your brows*, Sir. *B. Jons.*
Ev. Man out of his H. ii. 2.

But this seems to be mere burlesque.

TO HONEST. To do honour to.

Sir Amorous! you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence.

B. Jon. Silent Woman.

Surely, you should please God, benefit your country, and *honest* your own name.

Ascham, Scholemaster, Pref. xvii. ed. Upt.

HONESTY, for credit or reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short.

Hall's Chron. p. 226.

This remarkable speech is exactly copied by the author of the old drama of *Damon and Pithias*:

Come Gronno, doo thine office now, why is thy colour so dead?

My neck is so short, that thou wilt never have *honestie* in striking of this head.

O. Pl. i. 241.

TO HONEY. To sweeten or delight, coax or flatter. Shakespeare has been thought licentious in converting substantives

into verbs, and the contrary; but it will appear in this work, that this interchange was much authorized by the custom of his time:

Can'st thou not *hony* me with fluent speach,
And even adore my toplesse villany?

Antonio et Mellida, A 4.

O unpeerable! invention rare!

Thou god of policy, it *honies* me.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 66.

Was ever rascal *honey'd* so with poison?

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 246.

Shakespeare has made it a neuter verb, and used it contemptuously for courting; i. e. calling each other *honey*:
Stew'd in corruption; *honeying* and making love

Over the nasty sty. *Hamlet*. iii. 4.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover and die.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,

Than baits to fish, or *honeystalks* to sheep.

Tit. And. iv. 4.

HOODMAN-BLIND. The childish sport now called *blind man's buff*.

— What devil was't

That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*?

Hamlet. iii. 4.

Come boy, and make me this same groaning love,

Troubled with stitches and the cough o' the lungs,

That wept his eyes out when he was a child,
And ever since hath shot at *hudman-blind*,
etc. *Merry Dev. of Edm.* O. Pl. v. 262.

Why should I play at *hoodman-blind*?

Wise Woman of Hogsden.

HOOD-WINK, s. Drayton has this word, which must mean the same as *hoodman-blind*.

By moonshine many a night do give each other chase

At *hood-wink*, barley-break, etc.

Polyolb. xxx. p. 1225.

By HOOK OR CROOK. By one instrument or another. Warton observes, that it has been falsely derived from two lawyers in Charles the First's time, Judge *Hooke* and Judge *Crooke*; but he shows that it is twice used by Spenser, and occurs also in Skelton. *Observ. on Spenser*, vol. ii. p. 235. See *Todd*.

HOOP. A name for a quart pot; such pots

being anciently made with staves, bound together with hoops, as barrels are.

The Englishman's healths, his *hoops*, cans, half-cans, etc. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.* p. 28.

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented, that every man should take his *hoope*, and no more. *Nash's Pierce Pennilesse.*

They were usually three in number to such a pot; hence one of Jack Cade's popular reformatations was to increase their number:

The *three-hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.*

Will not this explain *cock-a-hoop* better than the other derivations? A person is *cock-a-hoop*, or in high spirits, who has been keeping up the *hoop*, or pot, at his head.

HOOVES. Used for the plural of hoof.

The furious genets seem, in their career,
To make an earthquake with their thundering
hooves. *Fanshaw's Lusiad, vi. 64.*

HOPDANCE. A fiend mentioned by Shakespeare's Edgar, when personating mad Tom. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring. *Lear, iii. 6.*

HOP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet, evidently corrupted from *hap-harlot*; from to *hap*, in the sense of to *wrap*. A burlesque kind of compound, similar to that by which a stout wrapping coat, or cloke, is sometimes called a *wrap-rascal*. In both cases, the thing itself is meant to be ridiculed, by appropriating it to such wearers. It is variously noticed in old dictionaries, and absurdly enough by some etymologists, as may be seen in *Todd's Johnson*. *Dag-swain*, which occurs with it, seems a similar compound.

Covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dag-swain, or *hop-harlots*.

Harrison, Pref. to Holinsh. ch. 12.

HOPE, for mere expectation, as *spero* is sometimes used in Latin, and *ἐλπίζω* in Greek.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So also the verb:

— I cannot *hope*

Caesar and Antony shall well greet together.

Ant. et Cl. ii. 1.

This use of the word was not, however, common; and Puttenham, relating of the Tanner of Tamworth that he said "I *hope* I shall be hanged to-morrow," calls it "an ill shapen terme."

Whereat the king laughed a good, not only to see the tanner's vaine feare, but also to heare his ill shapen terme. *Art of Poesie, B. iii. ch. 22.*

This reading, however, is not found in the ballad, as now extant; there it stands thus:

A collar, a collar, the tanner he sayd,

I trowe it will breed sorrowe:

After a collar cometh a halter,

I trowe I shall be hang'd to-morrow.

Percy's Rel. ii. p. 92.

The HOPE, on the Bankside in Surrey, one of the London theatres, in the reign of James the First, at which Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* was acted, as appears by the following passage in the induction to that play:

Articles of agreement indented, between the spectators or hearers, at the *Hope*, on the Bankside, in the county of Surry, on the one party; and the author of *Bartholomew Fair*, in the said place and county, on the other party, the one and thirtieth day of October 1614, etc. *Induct. to Barth. Fair.*

The *Hope*, however, was not one of the regular theatres, but, as well as the Swan and the Rose, (also on the Bankside,) was chiefly used as a bear-garden. Why Jonson produced his play there, I know not; but he speaks very contemptuously of the place:

Though the fair be not kept in the same region that some here perhaps would have it, yet think that the author hath therein observed a special decorum; the place being as dirty as Smithfield, and as stinking every whit.

Ibid.

HOPSHACKLES. What these were, we can only guess. By the context, in the following passage, where only I have found it, they appear to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race, by the judges of the contest.

Such runners, as commonly they shove, and shoulder to stand foremost, yet in the end they come behind others, and deserve but the *hopshackles*, if the masters of the game be right judges.

Asch. Scholemaster, p. 166. ed. Upt.

HORN-THUMB. A nick-name for a pick-

pocket. This quaint term has been well illustrated by Mr. Gifford, from whose edition of *Ben Jonson* the following illustrations of it are taken. It alludes to an old expedient of pick-pockets, or cut-purses, who were said to place a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs, to resist the edge of their knife, in the act of cutting purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse. *Bart. Fair*, Act ii. p. 413.

But cosin, bicause to that office ye may not come,

Frequent your exercises: — a *horne* on your *thumbe*,

A quick eye, a sharp knife.

Cambises, O. P.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gules, with no difference, and upon our creste, a left hand, with a *horne* upon the *thumbe*, and a knife in the hande.

Moral Dialogue, by W. Bulleyn.

HOROLOGE. A clock; from the Latin *horologium*.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle.

Othello, ii. 3.

The cock, the country *horologe*, that rings

The chearful warning to the sun's awake,

Missing the dawning scantles in his wings,

And to his roost doth sadly him betake.

Drayton's Moses, B. ii. p. 1594.

HORSE-COURSER, properly **HORSE-SCOURSER**. A horse-dealer. See **SCOURSE**.

Equorum mango. *Coles*. Junius was

wrong in deriving it from the Scotch

word *cose*; it is from the English word

scorse, to exchange, and means literal-

ly a *horse-changer*. See **SCORSE**. Hence

Coles has also *horse-coursing*, *equorum*

permutatio. Abr. Fleming thus defines

it: "*Mango equorum*, a *horse scorser*;

he that buyeth horses, and putteth them

away again by chopping and changing."

Nomencl. p. 514. a. The *horsecourser*

in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*,

and that described in Overbury's *Chā-*

acters (51), are evidently horse-deal-

ers, and nothing else. From Whalley's

note on *Barth. Fair*, Act iii. sc. 4. it

appears that the word was familiar to

him in this sense, though now quite

disused. See *Johnson*, who instances

the word from Wiseman and L'Estrange.

He that lights upon a horse, in this place,

[Smithfield] from an old *horse-courser*,

sound both in wind and limb, may light of an honest wife in the stews,

D. Lupton's London, *Harl. Misc.* ix. p. 317.

Their provender, though divers *horse-cour-sers*, that live by sale of horse, do feed them with sodden rie, or beanemeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eie; yet it is not good foode to labour with. *B. Googe on Husbandry*, B. iii. 120. b.

HORSELEECH; from *leech*; in the sense of surgeon. A horse-doctor or farrier.

Or if the *horseleach* would adventure to minister a potion to a sicke patient, in that hee hath knowledge to give a drench to a diseased horse, he would make himself an asse.

Euphues, *Epist. Ded.* A 2. b.

HORSE-LOAVES, and **HORSE-BREAD**. A peculiar sort of bread, made for feeding horses. It appears to have been formerly much more common than at present to give bread to horses; for which reason we often read of *horse-loaves*, etc. The receipts for making these loaves are given in various books on hunting. Thomas in G. Markham's book on the hunting-horse:

The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then, through a fine range, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a meal sive, and knead it with water, and good store of barme, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the days of sore labour. Book i. p. 52.

Another receipt is in the *Gentleman's Recreation*, on the hunting-horse, p. 49, which is also made of one part wheat and two parts beans, and directed to be made into "great household peck loaves—to avoid crust." So also the *Northumberland Household Book*.

This kind of food is particularly recommended to strengthen the animal, which effect is still attributed to common bread:

O that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*. Something to hearten me.

B. et Fl. Night Walker, v. 1.

Latimer shows how common it was so to feed horses:

For when a man rideth by the way, and commeth to his inne, and giveth to the hostler his horse to walk, and so himself sitteth at the

table and maketh good cheere, and forgetteth his horse, the hostler cometh and saith, Sir, *how much bread* shall I give your horse?

Serm. fol. 153. b.

These loaves, being large, became a jocular measure for the height of any very diminutive person:

Her face was wan, a lean and writhel'd skin,
He stature scant three *horse-loaves* did exceed.

Harringt. Ariosto, vii. 62.

Minsheu defines the word *dwarf* to mean "a dandiprat or elfe, one no higher than three *horse-loaves*." So also Cotgrave, in *Nain*. Rye-bread is said to be given now to horses in Flanders. *Cens. Lit. x. p. 369.*

HORT-YARD. A garden, now softened to orchard; from ortgeard, Saxon, which itself is put for hyrtgeard, a place for herbs.

The *hort-yard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.

Sandys, cited by Todd.

HOSE. Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. *Chausses*, French. In French, distinguished into high hose and low hose: *haut de chausses*, and *bas de chausses*; (as here, UPPER AND NETHER STOCKS, which see) the present word *bas* being only a contraction of the above. Hose are most probably derived from the Saxon *hosa*, though the Welch is nearly the same, and even the French not remote.

In the following quotations *hose* evidently mean breeches, or the whole lower garment:

And youthful still in your doublet and *hose*,
this raw rheumatick day. *Merry W. W. iii. 1.*

Their points being broken — down fell their
hose. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

O, rhimes are guards on wanton Cupid's
hose,

Disfigure not his slop. *Love's L. L. iv. 3.*

Slop is indeed an emendation of Theobald's, but is indubitably right.

Trunk hose were the round swelling breeches, such as are ridiculed in the following passage:

Nay you are stronge men, els you could not beare these britches. *W.* Are these such great *hose*? in faith, goodman collier, you see with your nose. By mine honestie I have but one lining in one *hose*, but 7 els of rug.

Again:

These are no *hose*, but water bougets, I tell thee playne:

Good for none but suche as have no buttockes.

Dyd you ever see two suche little Robin rud-dockes

So laden with breeches? chill say no more lest I offende;

Who invented these monsters first, did it to a godly ende,

To have a *male* readie to put in other folke's stuffe. *Damon et Pithias, O. Pl. i. 219.*

A *male* is a trunk.

Sometimes I have seene Tarleton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such *sloppes* or slivings, as now many gentlemen weare; they are almost capable of a bushell of wheate, and if they bee of sacke-cloth they woulde serve to carrie mawlt to the mill. This absurde, clownish, and unseemly attire only by custome now is not misliked, but rather approved. *Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1601. in Cens. Lit. ix. 178.*

To Host, from the substantive an host.

To take up abode, to lodge.

Go bear it to the centaur where we *host*.

Com. of Er. i. 2.

— Come, pilgrim, I will bring you

Where you shall *host*. *All's W. iii. 5.*

Also, to encounter with armies. In this sense Milton and Phillips have used it. See *Johnson*. An *hosting pace*, therefore, in Holinshed, means a fit pace for an onset in battle:

The Prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people, — and advanced forward with them towarde his enimies, an *hosting pace*.

Vol. ii. N n 3.

HOSTRY. An inn; from *host*.

And now 'tis at home in mine *hostry*.

Marlow's Faustus, F 4. b.

Dryden has used it, but it seems to be now obsolete. See *Johnson*.

Also for a lodging in general;

Only these marishes and myrie bogs,

In which the fearful ewftes do build their bowres,

Yeeld me an *hostry* 'mongst the croaking frogs,
And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs. *Spens. F. Q. V. x. 23*

HOT. Called; used passively as the preterite of to hight.

Whylome before that cursed dragon got

That happy land, and all with innocent blood

Defyld those sacred waves, it rightly *hot*
The well of life.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 29.

So also *hote*:

And after him another knight that *hote*,
Sir Brienor, so sore that none him life behote.
Id. IV. iv. 40.

Also for the past participle or preterite of to *hit*:

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonied.
Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, S 8.

A HOT-HOUSE. A bagnio; from the hot baths there used. They were of no better fame in early times than at present. See *B. Jons. Epigrams*, B. i. Ep. 7.

Whose house, Sir, was, as they say, pluck'd down in the suburbs, and now she professes a *hot-house*, which is, I think, a very ill house too.

Meas. for M. ii. 1.

Besides, Sir, you shall never need to go to a *hot-house*, you shall sweat there [at court] with courting your mistress, or losing your money at primero, as well as in all the stoves in Sweden.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. iv. 8.

Marry, it will cost me much sweat; I were better go to sixteen *hot-houses*.

Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 598.

Minshew renders *hot-house* by *vaporarium*, etc. and refers to *Stew* and *Stove*.

HOTSPUR, *adj.* and *s.* Warm, vehement; or as an appellation for a person of vehement and warm disposition, and therefore given to the famous Harry Percy. A very violent rider makes his spurs hot in the sides of his horse. This is evidently the allusion. In the following passage it has the general sense, as well as that of a conventional name:

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath th' excuse of youth, and heat of blood;
And an adopted name of privilege, —
An harebrain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.

1 Hen. IV. v. 2.

After Percy is killed, it is said, in allusion to his surname, that his *spur* is cold:

He told me that rebellion had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's *spur was cold*.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

And directly after,

— Ha — again,

Said he young Harry Percy's *spur was cold*?
Of *Hot spur*, *cold-spur*?

Ibid.

Spenser uses it as an adjective:

The *hot-spurre* youth, so scorning to be crost.

F. Q. IV. i. 35.

Harvey as a substantive:

Cormorants and drones, dunces, and hypocritical *hotspurres*.

Gabr. Harv.

Four Letters, E 4. b.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of four books of Virgil:

To couch not mounting of master vanquisher
hoatspur.

Where *vanquisher hoatspur* is the version of *victoris heri*.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.

Burton,

cited by Johnson.

Upton, reversing the truth, derives the general term from Percy's surname. But why should he have been so called, if the term had no previous meaning?

HOTSPURRED, participial adjective, from the above. Vehement.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement.

Peacham, cited by Johnson.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A *hot-spurr'd* youth height Hylas.

Chalkhill, Thealma et Clearchus, p. 41.

HOT I' THE SPUR is also used to signify being very hotly earnest upon any point.

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business

Is but breath, and your design, it seems,
rides post. *Shirley, Doubtful Heir*, Act v. p. 62.

To HOVE, for to hover. Skinner notices the use of this word, and it was used by the earlier writers, Gower, etc. See *Todd*.

Seek with my plaints to match that mournful dove;

Ne joy of ought that under heav'n doth *hove*
Can comfort me. *Spenser, Sonnet* 88.

Metaphorically, for to lurk near a place, as to *hover* is also used:

— He far away espide

A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,
Which *hoved* close under a forest side,
As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did
hide. *Id. F. Q.* III. x. 20.

HOUSEL. The eucharist, or sacrament of the Lord's Supper; from husel, or husl, Saxon, which has been deduced from *hostiola*, Latin.

And therefore he wryteth unto the Corinthians, that of the holy *howsyll*, the sacrament of the awter, he had shewed them the matter and the manner by mouth.

Sir Thomas More's Works, p. 160.

Now will we open unto you, through God's

grace, of the holy *housell*, which ye shoulde now goe unto. *Saxon Homily*, publ. by Archb. Parker.

Also the act of taking the sacrament, perhaps as the viaticum:

Likewise in *howsell*, and receiving the sacrament. *Chaloner's Moriae Encom.*

T I b.

To HOUSEL. To administer the sacrament to any one; huslian, Saxon.

The king and queene descended, and before the high aulter they wer both *houseled*, with one host devided betweene them.

Holinshed, vol. ii. P p p 7.

Thomas the apostle's hand, that was in Christ's side, would never go into his tomb, but alwayes lay without; which hand had such vertue in it, that if the priest when he goes to mass, put a branch of a vine into his hand, the branch putteth forth grapes, and by that time that the gospel be said, the grapes been ripe, and he takes the grapes and wringeth them into the chalice, and with that wine *houselleth* the people. *Legend*, quoted by *Patr. on Rom. Dev.* p. 17.

Particularly, to give it as the viaticum to dying persons:

Also children were christned and men *houseled* and annoyed through all the land.

Holinshed, vol. ii. N 6.

Thou wert not *houseled*, neither did the bells ring

Blessed peales, nor towle thy funerall knell.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, sign. I 2.

In profane allusion, to prepare for any journey, as the giving of the viaticum implied preparing men for their final journey:

— May zealous smiths

So *housel* all our hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.

B. et Fl. Wit without Money, iii. 1. p. 305.

Mr. Seward's note on this passage will show how reluctantly he admitted this very improper allusion; which however was certainly, I fear, intended by the author.

HOUSLING, *part. adj.* (from the above words) Sacred, or rather sacramental, being to celebrate a marriage, as Mr. Todd has properly observed, after Upton.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fit,

The *housling* fire did kindle and provide;

(And holy water thereon sprinkled wide)

At which the bushy teade a groom did light.

Spens. F. Q. 1. xii. 37.

HOWLE-GLASSE. See OWL-GLASS.

HOWLET, diminutive of owl, with an aspirate prefixed. An owl. Still used in the northern counties.

Lizard's leg and *howlet's* wing.

Macb. iv. 1.

Keep a fool in a play, to tell the multitude of a gentle faith that you were caught in a wilderness, and thou may'st be taken for some far-country *howlet*.

Bird in a Cage,

O. Pl. viii. 221.

Often joined with Madge, etc. as *Madge-howlet*.

To Hox. To cut the hamstrings; corrupted from to *hough*, which is pronounced *hock*, and means the same. Both from *hoh*, a heel, Saxon.

If thou inclin'st that way, thou art a coward, Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining From course requir'd. *Winter's T.* i. 2.

Recovering his feet, with his faulchion *hoxed* the hinder legs of the mare whereon the sultan rid. *Knolles' Hist. of Turks*, p. 87.

Methought his hose were cut and drawn out with parsley; I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to *hox* him, and so awaked. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, iii. 4.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill.

At long-buts, short, and *hoyles*, each one could cleave the pin. *Drayton*,

Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1175.

To HOYT, or HOIT. To make a riotous noise. Hence *hoity-toity*, and, perhaps, *hoyden*.

We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon, You'll wonder at it. *Webster et Rowley*, *Thracian Wonder*, Act ii. Anc. Dr. vi. 31.

He has undone me and himself and his children, and there he lives at home, and sings and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions. *B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle*, iv. 1.

Mr. Todd explains it, to dance, which this passage seems to confirm:

— Could do

The vaulter's sommersalts, or us'd to woo With *hoiting* gambols. *Donne*.

Perhaps we should rather say, that it means to use riotous mirth, whether in voice or action.

To HUCK. To bargain, to deal as a huckster.

Now is the time (time is a god) to strike our love good lucke,

Long since I cheapen'd it, nor is my comming now to *hucke*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*

v. 26. p. 129.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman
shall never buy good flesh.

Hales, quoted by Todd.

To HUD, for to hood. *Albumazar*, O.
Pl. vii. 179. See BRAIL.

HUDDER-MOTHER. See HUGGER-MUGGER.

HUDDLE, s. A term of contempt applied
to old, decrepid persons, probably
from having their clothes awkwardly
huddled about them; or from being
bent with age so that their figure ap-
pears all *huddle* and confusion.

I care not, it was sport enough for me to
see these *old huddles* hit home. *Lyly's*

Alex. et Camp. O. Pl. ii. 128.

Thou half a man, half a goat, all a beast,
how does thy young wife, *old huddle*?

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 19.

These *old huddles*, having overcharged their
gorges with fancie, account all honest recrea-
tion mere follie, and having taken a surfet of
delight, seem now to savour it with despiht.

Euphues, C 3. b.

HUFFCAP. A cant term for strong ale;
from inducing people to set their caps
in a bold and huffing style.

To quench the scorching heat of our parched
throtes, with the best nippitatum in this town,
which is commonly called *hufcap*, it will
make a man looke as though he had seene the
devill, and quickly move him to call his own
father hoorson. *Pulwel's Art of Flattery*,

H 3.

HUFF-SNUFF. A fierce, bullying person;
from *huff* and *snuff*, both denoting an-
ger. See SNUFF.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, de-
speradoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the
most part like those whom Tacitus stiles, "*ho-
spitibus tantum metuendi*."

Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iv. Pref. xxiii.

In HUGGER-MUGGER. In secrecy, or con-
cealment. For the various derivations,
see Todd. But I am inclined to think
that they are all erroneous, and that
the different spellings are founded on
similar mistakes; while the word was
really formed from *hug*, or *hugger*,
by a common mode of burlesque redu-
plication. Steevens found *to hugger*,
for to lurk about. The phrase *in hug-
ger-mugger* is now obsolete; the word
is used, if at all, as an adjective; as,
huggermugger doings, or an adverb,
as, *it was all carried on hugger-
mugger*.

— And we have done but greenly
In *hugger-mugger* to inter him.

Hamlet, iv. 5.

And how quaintly he died, like a politician,
in *hugger-mugger*. *Revenger's Trag.*

O. Pl. iv. 395.

See also O. Pl. viii. 48.

One word, Sir Quintilian, in *hugger-mug-
ger*. *Satiromastix*, Orig. of Dr. iii. 133.

— For most that most things knew,

In *hugger-mugger* utter'd what they durst.

Mirror for Mag. p. 457.

So these perhaps might sometimes have some
furtive conversation in *hugger-mugger*.

Coryat, *Crud.* ii. p. 251. repr.

In old books, I do not find the phrase
in any other form; but the common-
ness of it in that usage strongly proves
the rashness of some editors of Shake-
speare, who thought proper to change it.

Ascham writes it *hudder-mother*,
probably from some assumed notion of
its etymology:

It lurkes not in corners, and *hudder-mother*.

Toxophilus, p. 19. repr.

HUGY, or HUGIE, for huge.

— Could not that happy hour

Once, once have hapt, in which these *hugie*
frames

With death by fall might have oppressed me.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 139.

A strong turret, compact of stone and rock,
Hugy without, but horrible within.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 215.

And round about were portraid heere and there
The *hugie* hosts, Darius and his power,
His kings, princes, his peeres and all his flower.

Sackv. Mirr. Mag. p. 266.

Wherewith they threw up stones of *hugie*
waights into the ayre. *Knolles, Hist. of*

Turks, p. 584.

Dryden has used this word. See
Todd.

HUKE, or HUK. A kind of mantle or
cloke worn in Spain and the low coun-
tries. *Huque*, French; *huca*, low La-
tin. See *Minshew*.

As we were thus in conference, there came
one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich
huke. *Bacon's New Atalantis*.

Johnson has this instance; I find the
word also in the *Muses' Recreation*:

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie

Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.

Defiance to K. Arthur, etc.

But it is more correctly given in
Percy's Reliques, where the former
line runs,

And heraults in' *hewkes*, hooting on high.
Vol. iii. p. 26.

That edition is said to be composed of the best readings in three different copies.

HULK. A ship, particularly a heavy one. Light boats sail swift, though greater *hulks* draw deep. *Tro. et Cress.* ii. 3.

As when the mast of some well-timber'd *hulke* Is with the blast of some outrageous storme Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke. *Spens. F. Q. V.* xi. 29.

To HULL. To float, by the effect of the waves on the mere hull, or body of a vessel.

Mar. Will you hoist sail, Sir? here lies your way. *Vio.* No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.

— Thus *hulling* in

The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer Towards this remedy. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 4.

That all these mischiefs *hull* with flagging sail. *Noble Soldier*, 1634.

— These are things

That will not strike their topsails to a foist, And let a man of war, an argosy, *Hull*, and cry cockles.

B. et Fl. Philaster, v. 4.

HUM. A sort of strong liquor. Mr. Gifford thinks it was a mixture of ale or beer, and spirits.

— Car-men

Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers

To their tobacco, and strong waters, *hum*, Meath, and Obarni. *B. Jons. Devil's* an *Ass*, i. 1.

— Lord, what should I ail?

What a cold I have over my stomach; would I'd some *hum*. *B. et Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 3.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of wines, yet there be stills and limbecks going, swetting out aqua vitae and strong waters, deriving their names from cinnamon, balm, and aniseed, such as stomach-water, *hum*, etc.

Heywood's Drunkard, p. 48. cited by Gifford.

It is introduced in the *Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1. among terms of the cant language, which, probably, was its origin.

HUM-GLASSES. Small glasses, used particularly for drinking hum, as now liqueur-glasses; which proves the strength of the compound, whatever it was.

They say that Canary sack must dance again To the apothecary's, and be sold For physic in *hum-glasses* and thimbles.

Shirley's Wedding, ii.

HUMBLE-BEE. A well-known insect. Mr. Todd has found *humblinge* in Chaucer, in the sense of *humming*, or rumbling, from which the word may well originate. See **BUMBLE-BEE**; where the strange mistake of supposing it to have no sting is noticed. It is the *apis lapidaria* of Linnaeus; and among its genuine characters is this: "*sting* of the females and neuters *pungent*, and concealed within the abdomen." *Donovan, Insects*, pl. 385. Dr. Shaw thus concludes his account of the *apis lapidaria*:

It may not be improper to add, that the bees of this division in the genus, are popularly known by the title of *humble-bees*, and some authors in conversant in natural history, have most erroneously imagined them, in consequence of the above name, to be *destitute of a sting*. *Naturalist's Misc.* plate 454.

It is for the sake of this elucidation, and the reference to Chaucer, that this article is here introduced.

HUMBLESSE, for humbleness. Frequently used by Spenser, who had it from Chaucer.

HUMOUR. The use, or rather the abuse of this word, in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson, was excessive; what are properly called the *manners*, in real or fictitious character, being then denominated the *humours*. But it was applied on all occasions, with little either of judgment or wit; every coxcomb had it in his mouth, and every particularity which he could affect was termed his *humour*. Shakespeare has abundantly ridiculed it in the foolish character of Nym; and Jonson has given it a serious attack in the induction to his play of *Every Man out of his Humour*, the very title of which, as well as that of *Every Man in his Humour*, bears witness to the popularity of the term. Jonson says that he introduces the subject

To give these ignorant, well-spoken days
Some taste of their abuse of this word *humour*.

This, it is answered, cannot but be acceptable,

Chiefly to such as have the happiness
Daily to see how the poor innocent word
Is rack'd and tortur'd.

He then proceeds to a long and seri-

ous definition of the word, which, with a good deal of logical affectation, he rightly deduces from the original sense, moisture. To understand this definition, we must go back to the conjectural and fanciful philosophy that prevailed when the senses of many of our words were fixed. The disposition of every man was supposed to arise from four principal *humours*, or fluids, in his body; and, consequently, that which was prevalent in any one, might be called *his* particular *humour*. Blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy, were the four humours; the two latter being not so properly different fluids, as one fluid, bile, in two different states; common bile, *χολή*, choler; and black bile, *μελαγχολία*. From these fluids were supposed to arise the four principal temperaments, or mental humours; the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic: the fluids themselves being more remotely referred to the four elements. Their connexion is thus stated by Howell:

And it must be so while the stars pour different influxes upon us, but especially while the *humors* within us have a symbolization with the *four elements*, who are in restless conflict among themselves who shall have the mastery, as the *humors* do in us for a predominancy. *Parly of Beasts*, p. 80.

See ELEMENTS.

This doctrine was that of the schools, derived from the Greek physicians. Having gravely settled the use of the term, which in the introduction to a comedy is curious enough, Jonson proceeds to the abuse of it:

But that a rook, by wearing a py'd feather,
The cable hat-band, or the three-pil'd ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the Switzer's knot
On his French garter, should affect a *humour*,
O, it is more than most ridiculous!

Every M. out of his H. Ind.

To which is replied:

He speaks pure truth; now, if an idiot
Have but an apish or fantastic strain,
It is his *humour*.

Shakespeare's attack upon it is made in a pleasanter way, and so much the more effectual, as, in such cases, the Horatian maxim is most true, that ridicule is better than reproof. The following may serve as a specimen:

And this is true: I like not the *humour* of lying; he hath wrong'd me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her; but I have a sword, and it shall bite upon my necessity. He loves your wife, there's the short and the long, etc. — Adieu, I love not the *humour* of bread and cheese; and there's the *humour* of it.

On which curious harangue, the page exclaims,

The *humour* of it! here a fellow frights *humour* out of its wits. *Merry W. W.*

ii. 1.

Shakespeare gives us here the key to his strange character of Nym which was evidently meant to exemplify the absurd abuse of that word. Nym also affects sententious brevity of speech, which was another prevalent folly, and is attributed to him in *Hen. V.* iii. 2. Without these particular objects, the character would have been, perhaps, too absurd. Pistol also should be considered not as a mere imaginary character, but as a fellow whose head is crammed with fragments of plays, and intended by the author as a vehicle for his ridicule of many absurd and bombastic passages in those of his predecessors.

Jonson has also a jocular attack upon *humour*:

Cob. Nay, I have my rheum, and can be angry as well as another, Sir. *Cash.* Thy rheum, Gob? thy *humour*, thy *humour*; thou mistak'st. *Cob.* *Humour*? mack, I think it be so indeed; what is that *humour*? some rare thing, I warrant. *Cash.* Marry, I'll tell thee, *Cob*: it is a gentlemanlike monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly. *Cob.* How! must it be fed? *Cash.* O, aye, *humour* is nothing if it be not fed. Didst thou never hear of that? it is a common phrase, *feed my humour*! *Ev. Man in his H.* iii. 4.

This is comic; except that *Cob*'s mistake of rheum, for *humour*, is out of all probability; it is far beyond the learning of *Cob*'s station or character, to know that either rheum or humour meant moisture, and consequently to confound them; the very blunder supposes too much knowledge. In noticing the phrase, *feed my humour*, Jonson meant also to ridicule the inconsistency it conveyed of *feeding a moisture*. That the term *humours* was sub-

stituted for that of manners, he also notices:

No clime breeds better matter for your whore,
Bawd, squire, impostor, many persons more,
Whose manners, now call'd *humours*, feed
the stage. *Prologue to the Alchemist.*

HUMOROUS. Moist, humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among those trees
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Rom. et Jul. ii. 1.

Other writers use it in the same manner. Thus Niccols, in *Winter's Nights*:
The *humorous* night was waxed old, still silence hush'd each thing.
Mirror for Mag. p. 558.

Chapman, in his *Homer*, B. ii. and Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, apply this epithet to night. Drayton also to fogs:
The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.
Baron's Wars, B. i. St. 47.

Humorous was also used for capricious, as *humoursome* now is; in allusion to the use of *humour*, above noticed:

As *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.

The duke is *humorous*, what he is indeed,
More suits you to conceive than me to speak of.
As you l. it, i. 2.

Thus the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beaumont and Fletcher, who gives a name to one of their plays, is capricious and self-willed, not droll. See *Pye's Sketches*, p. 88.

You know that women oft' are *humorous*.
Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 137.
Love's service is much like our *humorous* lords.
All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 120.

HUMPHREY, DUKE. See **DUKE HUMPHREY.**

HUNGARIAN. A cant term, probably formed in double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*.

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*.
Merry Dev. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 267.

This is said by an innkeeper, who probably was meant to speak of *hungry* guests. Afterwards he gives it us in the other sense:

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers, [for filchers]
we are once more come under the *zona torrida* of the forest.
Id. p. 285.

The middle aile [of St. Paul's] is much fre-

quented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton's London, Harl. Misc. ix. 314.

Hungarian is the reading of the folio edition of Shakespeare, where the original quarto has *Gongarian*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3. The latter is thought to be the right reading. See **GONGARIAN.**

To HUNT COUNTER. To hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards.

When the hounds or beagles *hunt it by the heel*, we say they *hunt counter*.
Gentl. Recr. 8vo. ed. p. 16.

To *hunt by the heel* must be to go towards the heel instead of the toe of the game, i. e. backwards. "To *hunt counter*, retrò legere vestigia." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.
A hound that *runs counter*, and yet draws dry foot well.
Com. of Err. iv. 2.

This is contradictory, as to hunting, for to *draw dry foot*, is to pursue rightly in one way; to *hunt counter*, is to go the wrong way: but it is a quibble upon a bailiff, as *hunting* for the *Counter*, or *Compter* prison.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
O, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs.
Hamlet. iv. 5.

And trulie, answered Euphues, you are worse made for a hound than a hunter; for you mar your sent with carren, before you start your game, which maketh you *hunt* often *counter*.
Euph. Engl. A a 1.

It seems to be an error to join the two words into one, as if to make a name, in this passage:

You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt!

Falstaff means rather to tell the man that he is on a wrong scent: "You are *hunting counter*;" that is, the wrong way. In the old quartos the words are disjoined accordingly:

You *hunt counter*, hence! avaunt!
2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

We see by the passage in *Hamlet*, that *hunting counter* was used with latitude for taking a false trail, and not strictly confined to going the wrong way.

A HUNT'S-UP. A noise made to rouse a person in a morning; originally a tune played to wake the sportsmen, and call them together, the purport of which was, *The hunt is up!* which was the subject of hunting ballads also.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesy* it is said, that one Gray grew into good estimation with Henry the Eighth and the Duke of Somerset, "for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was, the *hunte is up*, the *hunte is up*." D 2. b.

Such ballads are still extant. Mr. Douce gives one, which, perhaps, is the original. *Illustr. of Sh.* vol. ii. p. 192. Another is very short, but not very moral:

The *hunt is up*, the *hunt is up*,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away.

Acad. of Compl.

In a third, referred to by Mr. Steevens, it is spiritualized. The expression was common.

Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray,
Hunting thee hence with *hunts-up* to the day.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 5.

I love no chamber-musick; but a drum
To give me *hunts-up*.

Four Prentices,
O. Pl. vi. 472.

Rowland, for shame, awake thy drowsy muse,
Time plays the *hunt's-up* to thy sleepy head.

Drayt. Ecl. iii. p. 1392.

No sooner doth the earth her flowery bosom
brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant
spring,
But *hunts-up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans
sing.

Drayt. Pol. xiii. p. 914.

HURDEN. Made of tow, or such coarse materials.

What from the *hurden* smock, with lock-
ram upper bodies, and hempen sheets, to wear
and sleep in holland.

R. Brome's New Acad. iii. p. 47.

HURDS. Another name for tow.

Now that part [of the flax] which is utmost,
and next to the pill or rind, is called tow or
hurds.

Holland's Pliny, vol. ii. p. 4.

HURLEWIND. Whirlwind; possibly the original word.

And as oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewint* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft, from Thetys' lap
Ev'n in a moment up into the skies.

Harringt. Ariost. xlv. 69.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys, cited by Todd.

HURLY. A noise, or tumult; from *hurler*; French; also *hurlu-burlu*.

That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot.

John, iii. 4.

Hurlu-burlu, which is not in the common French dictionaries, is in the latest editions of the dictionary of the Academy, both as substantive and adjective. Explained "*étourdi*."

To HURRE. To growl or snarl like a dog. R is the dog's letter, and *hurareth* in the sound.

B. Jons. Engl. Gr.

HURRICANO. Used for a water-spout. *Ouragan*, French.

— Not the dreadful spout

Which shipmen do the *hurricane* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent.

Tr. et Cr. v. 2.

You cataracts, and *hurricanes*, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples.

Lear, iii. 2.

And down the show'r impetuously doth fall,
As that which men the *hurricane* call.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 494.

Menage says that *ouragan* is an Indian word.

I find it written *herocane* in one passage:

Such as would have made their party good
against all assailants, had they not been dispersed and weakened by violent tempests: besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.

Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

HURST. A wood. Saxon and low Latin. It occurs in many names of places, either singly or in composition, implying that the situation was once woody; as *Hurst* in Berks, Gloucestershire, Kent, Lincoln, Sussex, etc. Also *Penshurst*, *Speldhurst*, *Wadhurst*, *Hawkhurst*, *Crowhurst*, in the latter county.

— From each rising *hurst*

Where many a goodly oak had carefully been
nurst.

Drayt. Polyolb. ii. p. 689.

For further discussion of the etymology, which, however, seems unnecessary, see *Todd's Johnson*.

To HURTLÉ, *v. n.* To clash together.
Heurter, French. Gray has used it.
 — In which *hurtling*,
 From miserable slumber I awak'd.
As you l. it, iv. 3.
 Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
 Each other's neck. *Fairf. Tasso*, vi. 41.
 To make a sound like clashing:
 The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air.
Jul. Caes. ii. 2.

To skirmish:
 Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take.
Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 29.

Also actively, to brandish:
 His harmfull club he gan to *hurtle* hye.
Id. II. vii. 42.

HUSBAND, for husbandman, farmer.
 For *husband's* life is labourous and hard.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, 266.
 That feeds the *husband's* neat each winter's
 day. *Brown, Brit. Past.* I. 3. p. 61.

Johnson has cited it from Dryden
 also, with whom many words lingered
 that are since obsolete.

HUSHER, or HUISHER. An usher, or gentle-
 man usher. *Huissier*, French.
 A gentle *husher*; Vanitie by name,
 Made rowme, and passage for them did
 prepare. *Spens. F. Q.* I. iv. 13.
 But more for care of the security,
 My *huisher* hath her now in his grave charge.
B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 6.
 And throughout that play.

HYCKE-SCORNER. The title of an old mo-

rality, or allegorical drama, printed
 by Wynken de Worde, and reprinted
 in Hawkins's *Origin of the English
 Drama*, vol. i. p. 69. *Hycke-scorner*
 is there represented "as a libertine
 returned from travel, who, agreeably
 to his name, scoffs at religion." *Percy
 Anc. Ballads*, i. p. 132. But whether
 the term were taken from the drama,
 or the name of the play from a term
 already current, we find it used as a
 general name:

Zeno beeyng outright all together a stoique,
 used to call Socrates the scoffer, or the *Hicke-
 scorner* of the citee of Athens.

Udall's Apophth. of Erasmus, 1565.
 Preface, sign. xxv. b.

I find *hick* used for a man, in cant
 language, in an old song:
 — That not one *hick* spares.

And again:
 — That can bulk any *hick*.
Acad. of Compl. ed. 1713. p. 204.

A HYEN. Used by Shakespeare only, I
 believe, for hyena.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when
 thou art disposed to sleep. *As you like it*,
 iv. 1 — 243. a.

HYREN, for hiren. Sylvester uses it to
 signify a seducing woman.

Of charming sin the deep-inchaunting syrens,
 The snares of virtue, valour-softening *hyrens*.
Dub. Week ii. Day 2. Part 3.

See HIREN.

I. et J.

I was commonly said and written, in the
 time of Shakespeare, for *aye*; which
 afforded great scope and temptation for
 punning, as may be seen in the follow-
 ing passages:

But what said she? did she nod? *Sp. I.*
Pro. Nod *I!* why that's noddie, etc.

Two Gent. Ver. i. 14.
 And at these people with their *I's* and *No's*.
Fansh. Lus. iv. 1.

Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but *I*,
 And that bare vowel I shall poison more
 Than the death-darting *eye* of cockatrice.
I am not I, if there be such an *I*.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 2.

This is very lamentable, in a pas-
 sage that should rather have been pa-
 thetic. In the same strain Drayton has

a whole sonnet, which carries the ab-
 surdity still further; it is, however,
 curious:

Nothing but No and *I*, and *I* and No,
 How falls it out so strangely you reply?
 I tell you, fair, I'll not be answer'd so,
 With this affirming No, denying *I*.
 I say, I love; you slightly answer, *I*:
 I say, you love; you peule me out a No:
 I say, I die; you echo me with *I*:
 Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a No.
 Must woe and I have nought but No and *I*?
 No *I am I*, if I no more can have;
 Answer no more, with silence make reply,
 And let me take myself what I do crave:
 Let No and *I*, with *I* and you be so:
 Then apswer No and *I*, and *I* and No.

Idea 5.

Line the tenth is nearly the same as
 the fourth cited from Shakespeare.

As when the disagreeing commons throw
About their house, their clamorous *I* or No.
Herrick, p. 360.

In the modern editions of Shakespeare, *I* is geuerally changed to *aye*; but in Whalley's *Ben Jonson* the single vowel is retained, which the reader should recollect, or he will sometimes take it for the pronoun.

I, the pronoun, was sometimes repeated in colloquial use, as the French subjoin *moi: Je n'aime pas cela, moi*; "I like not such a thing, I." Some instances of it occur in Shakespeare, and many other writers.

I'll drink no more than will do me good,
for no man's pleasure, *I*. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

I will not budge for no man's pleasure, *I*.
Rom. et Jul. iii. 1.

Yon light is not day-light, I know it, *I*.
Ibid.

Ironically:

I am an ass, *I!* and yet I kept the stage in
Master Tarleton's time.

Induct. to B. Jons. Barth. Fair.

I am none of those common pedants, *I*,
That cannot speak without propterea quod.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 342.

For my disport I rode on hunting, *I*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 52.

I per se, as *A PER SE*, etc.; *I* by it-
self:

If then your *I* agreement want,

I to your *I* must answer No.

Therefore leave off your spelling plea,

And let my *I* be *I per se*.

Wit's Interp. p. 116.

JACK, s. A horseman's defensive upper garment, quilted and covered with strong leather. It is usually interpreted a coat of mail, but some of the following quotations seem to prove otherwise. A kind of pitcher made of leather, was similarly called a *black jack*, even in my memory.

I have half a score jades that draw my beer carts; and every jade shall bear a knave, and every knave shall wear a *jack*, and every *jack* shall have a skull, and every skull shall shew a spear, and every spear shall kill a foe at Ficket Field.

First P. of Sir J. Oldc.

Suppl. to Sh. ii. 297.

The bill-men come to blows, that by their cruel thwacks,

The ground lay strew'd with male, and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxii. p. 1062.

Their armour [in England] is not unlike unto that which in other countries they use, as corslets, *Almaine rivets*, shirts of male,

jacks quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to the same.

Euph. Engl. F f 2. b.

Their horsemen are with *jacks* for most part clad.

Harr. Ariost. x. 73.

The following, however, is an instance of *jack* used for a coat of mail:

Nor lay aside their *jacks* of gymold mail.

Edw. III. i. 2. in *Capell's Prolus.*

Unless the original copy had "*jacks*, or gymold," which seems to me most probable.

JACK-A-LENT. A stuffed puppet, dressed in rags, etc. which was thrown at throughout Lent, as cocks were on Shrove Tuesday.

Thou cam'st but half a thing into the world,
And wast made up of patches, parings, shreds:
Thou, that when last thou wert put out of service,
Travell'd to Hamstead Heath on an Ash Wednesday,

Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,

For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee,
To make thee a purse. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv. 2.

Six weeks are again mentioned as the duration of a *Jack of Lent*, in the following passage:

Nay, you old *Jack-a-Lent*, six weeks and upwards, though you be our captain's father you cannot stay there.

Four Prentices,
O. Pl. vi. 478.

By which is meant, that the old man is come to the utmost extent of his utility and existence.

The very children in the street do adore me: for if a boy that is throwing at his *Jack-a-Lent* chance to hit me on the shins; why, I say nothing but *Tu quoque*, smile, and forgive the child.

Green's Tu Quoque, O.
Pl. vii. 92.

— If I forfeit,

Make me a *Jack o' Lent*, and break my shins
For untagg'd points and compters.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iv. 3.

Jack-a-Lent occurs twice in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*; once merely as a jocular appellation, iii. 3. and once as a butt, or object of satire and attack, v. 5.

Breton introduces the name of this personage with an allusion to a well-known proverb:

The puffing fat that shewes the pesant's feede,
Proves *Jack a Lent* was never gentleman.

Honour of Valour, 1605.

Taylor the water-poet has a tract entitled, "*Jacke a Lent*, his Beginning and Entertainment: with the mad Prankes of his Gentleman-usher, Shrove-Tuesday," etc. See *Works*, p. 113.

JACK-AN-APES. A monkey, or ape; from *Jack* and *ape*. In this sense it has been long disused, though common enough still, as addressed to an impertinent and contemptible coxcomb.

This performed, and the horse and *jack-an-apes* for a jigge, they had sport enough that day for nothing.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 272.

Like a come aloft *jacanapes*. *Sheldon*, cited by Todd.

Notwithstanding the attempts of Ritson and others to derive it from *Jack Napes*, a person never heard of, I have no doubt that the real derivation is *Jack* and *ape*, as Johnson gave it. Mr. Todd does not appear to have observed, that in the instance which I have copied from him, it simply means an ape. See **COME ALOFT**.

That which would make a *jackanapes* a monkey, if he could get it, a taylor.

Isle of Gulls, ii. 1.

Massinger coined the word *Jane-an-apes*, as a jocular counterpart to *Jack-an-apes*. *Bondm.* iii. 2.

JACK OR THE CLOCK, OR CLOCK-HOUSE. A figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside; of the same kind as those still preserved at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. *Jack*, being the most familiar appellative, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work of a man or servant. Thus, roasting *jacks* were so named from performing the office of a man, who acted as turnspit, before that office devolved upon dogs. *Jack* and *Gill* were, indeed, familiar representatives of the two sexes in low life; as in the proverb. "Every *Jack* must have his *Gill*;" and, "A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*," *Ray, Prov.* p. 124. So *jack* alone:

Since every *jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *jack*.

Rich. III. i. 5.

— But my time

Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,

While I stand fooling here, his *jack o' the clock*. *Rich. II.* v. 5.

K. Rich. Well, but what's o'clock?

Buck. Upon the stroke of ten.

K. Rich. Well, let it strike.

Buck. Why let it strike?

K. Rich. Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke,

Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.

Rich. III. iv. 2.

Skirm. How now, creatures, what's o'clock?

Fra. Why, do you take us to be *jacks o' the clock house*? *Puritan, Suppl. to Sh.* ii. 573.

How's the night, boy? *Draw.* Faith, Sir, 'tis very late.

Uber. Faith, Sir, you lie. Is this your *jack i' th' clock-house*?

Will you strike, Sir? *B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act. i.* p. 167.

But, howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbowes, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery conteyne you any longer.

Decker's Gul's Hornbook, 1609.

By the above it appears that the *jacks* at St. Paul's struck only the quarters.

Decker, in another pamphlet, tells us of a fraternity of sharpers who called themselves *Jacks of the clock-house*:

There is another fraternitie of wandring pilgrim's, who merrily call themselves *Jacks of the clock-house*.

He then describes that piece of mechanism particularly:

The *jacke of a clock-house* goes upon screws, and his office is to do nothing but *strike*, so does this *noise* (for they walke up and down like fiddlers) travaile with motions, and whatever their motions get them, is called *striking*.

Lantern and Candlelight, or the Belman's Second Night Walk, etc.

See **NOISE**.

He scrapes you just such a leg, in answering you, as *jack o' th' clock-house* agoing about to strike.

Flecknoe's Aenigmat. Char. p. 76.

Cotgrave, in the article *Fretillon*, introduces it as a general term for a diminutive or paltry fellow:

A little nimble dwarfe or hop-on-my-thumb; a *jacke of the clock-house*; a little busie-body, medler, jack-stickler; one that has an oare in every man's boat, or his hand in every man's dish.

Minute-jacks, in *Timon of Athens*, have been supposed to mean the same thing; but *jacks* that struck hours or quarters could hardly be so called.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and minute-jacks. *Timon*, iii. 6.

Probably *jacks* are there only equivalent to fellows, as in *Richard III.*: "silken, sly, insinuating *jacks*." It will then mean "fellows who watch the proper minutes to offer their adulation." *Jack*, as shown above, was a common appellative for every person or thing familiarly, or rather contemptuously, spoken of.

Katherine calls her music-master a twangling *jack*. *Tam. of Shr.* ii. 1.; and so elsewhere.

The *clock-house* evidently means that part of the steeple, etc. which contains the clock.

A JACOB'S STAFF. A pilgrim's staff; either from the frequent pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, or because the Apostle St. James was usually represented with one.

As he had travel'd many a sommer's day
Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynd;
And in his hand a *Jacob's staffe* to stay
His weary limbs upon.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 32.

Also an astronomical instrument, called likewise a *cross-staff*; from its resemblance to the other:

Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
Hudibr. II. iii. 785.

JACOB'S STONE. The stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I., reputed among the Scots to have been the very stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz; and regarded by them as the palladium of the monarchy. See *Hume*, an. 1296. It is still enclosed in the coronation chair.

If I survive England's inheritance,
Or ever live to sit on *Jacob's stone*,
Thy love shall with my crown be hereditary.
Heywood's Royal K. etc. Anc. Dr. vi. 227.

For a fuller history of this stone, see the accounts of Westminster Abbey, and these Latin verses, which are, or were, inscribed upon the chair itself:

Si quid habent veri vel chronica cana, fidesve,
Clauditur hac cathedrâ nobilis ecce lapis,
Ad caput eximius *Jacob* quondam patriarcha
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli, etc.

JACOBITE. This word seems to be used for Jacobin, or white friar.

To see poor sucklings welcom'd to the light,
With searing irons of some soure *Jacobite*.

Hall, Sat. iv. 7.

JADRY. The properties of a bad or vicious horse; from *jade*, which in its primitive sense, as applied to a horse, is growing into disuse, though Pope has so applied it, which may keep it alive a little; but the usage is in general transferred to the metaphorical sense, as applied to a woman.

— Seeks all foul means

Of boisterous and rough *jadry*, to disseat
His lord, that kept it bravely.

Two Noble Kinsm. v. 4.

JAKES. A necessary-house, or privy. A term now almost forgotten, though used by Dryden and Swift. See *Johnson*. Hence the quibbling title of Sir John Harrington's tract, "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," by which he meant *the improvement of a jakes*. See *AJAX*.

Its etymology is uncertain, unless we accept the very bad pun of Sir John, who derives it, (in jest indeed,) from an old man who, at such a place, cried out *age akes*, *age akes*, meaning that age causes aches; whence some who heard him called the place *age akes*, or *a jakes*. *Prologue to Ajax*.

The delicacy of Queen Elizabeth was much offended with him for publishing that book, which is now esteemed by collectors such a prize. *Jakes* was sometimes written *iaxe*, which made the punning allusion the more easy.

Solomon, a Jew, fell into a *iaxe* at Tewkesbury on a Saturday. *Camden's Remains*, p. 307.

JAKES-FARMER. One who cleanses the jakes, jocularly called a gold-finder.

Nay we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee, or adalantado. *B. et Fl. Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

Not scorning scullions, coblers, colliers,
Jakes-farmers, fiddlers, ostlers, oysterers.
Sylvester's Tobacco Batter'd Works, p. 575. a.

The chamber stinks worse all the yeere long, than a *jakes-farmer's* clothes doth at twelve a clock at night. *Fennow on the Compter*, in *Censura Lit.* x. p. 302.

Called in Stowe a *goung-fermour*. *London*, ed. 1633. p. 666. See *GOUNG*.

A JANE. A small coin of Genoa, or Ja-

nua; according to Skinner, "Exp. Halfpence of Janua, potius Genova, q. d. nummus Genuensis vel Januensis." Supposed to be the same as the galley halfpence mentioned by Stowe.

Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 58.

Chaucer more than once speaks of a *Jane* in this sense. See *Warton on Spenser*, vol. i. p. 245.

To **JAPE**. To play, or jest.

Nay *jape* not hym, he is no smal fole.

Skelton, p. 236.

It was used also in an indecent sense:

Now have ye other vicious manners of speech, but sometimes and in some cases tolerable, and chiefly to the intent to moove laughter and to make sport, or to give it some prety strange grace; and is when we use such wordes as may be drawn to a foule and unshamefast sence, as one that should say to a young woman, I pray you let me *jape* with you, which is indeed no more but let me sport with you. Yea, and though it were not so directly spoken, the very sounding of the word were not commendable, as he that in the presence of ladies would use this common proverbe:

Jape with me, but hurt me not,

Bourde with me, but shame me not.

For it may be taken in another perverser sense by that sorte of persons that heare it, in whose eares no such matter ought almost to be called in memory.

Puttenh. Art of English

Poesie, B. iii. ch. 22.

A **JAPE**. A jest.

I durst aventure wel the price of my best cap,
That when the end is knowen, all will turne
to a *jape*.

Gammer Gurton, O.
Pl. ii 68.

The pilfiring pastime of a crue of apes,
Sporting themselves with their conceited
japes.

Coryat, Verses prefixed,
[k 7. b.]

To **JAR**. To tick as a clock.

My thoughts are minutes, and, with sighs,
they *jar*

Their watches, to mine eyes, the outward
watch;

Whereto my finger, like a dial's point,
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.

Rich. II. v. 5.

The above is the reading of the second folio, and is sense without alteration or laborious explication: the reading of the old quartos serves as the best comment, which is,

— They *jar*

Their watches on unto mine eyes, etc.

The meaning is, "They tick their pe-

riods on, to my eyes, which represent the outward watch;" watch signifying, as Dr. Johnson observed, in the first place a portion of time, and in the second the face of the clock.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jarring*, and the clock striking twelve.

Spanish Tragedy,
O. Pl. iii. 199.

A **JAR**, from the above, a beat or stroke; the ticking made by the pallets of the pendulum in a clock.

— Yet, good deed, Leontes,

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind

What lady she her lord. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

To **JAUNCE**. To ride hard; from *jancer*, old French, to work a horse violently.

And yet I bear a burden like an ass,

Spur-gall'd, and tir'd, by *jauncing* Bol-
ingbroke. *Rich. II. v. 5.*

A **JAUNCE** was also used for a jaunt, the derivation of which is supposed to be the same. For, "What a *jaunt* have I had," (*Rom. et Iul. ii. 5.*) the quartos read, "What a *jaunce* have I had." The same is meant by *geance* in the following passage:

Vaith, would I had a few more *geances* on't:
An' you say the word, send me to Jericho,
Out-cept a man were a post-horse, I ha' not
known

The like on't.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub,
ii. 4.

The word is purposely misspelt, to mark the dialect of the speaker; as *vaith* for faith, etc.

JAVEL. A worthless fellow. *Javelle* in French means a sheaf of corn, and also a faggot of brush wood, or other worthless materials; and therefore might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits."

— The term that these two *javels*

Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master.

Spens. Moth.

Hubb. T. v. 309.

To preach by halves is to be worse than those
tongue-holly *javels*,

That cite good words, but shift off works and
discipline by cavells.

Alb. Engl.

B. viii. ch. 39. p. 192.

He called the fellow ribbald, villayn, *javell*,
backbiter, etc.

Robinson's Utopia,
1551. E 3.

To **JAW**. To devour, to take within the
jaws.

I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me, so
He had this file; what if I hollow'd for him?

Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 2.

I do not know that this word was ever
so employed by any other author. It
seems to be only a harsh metaphor,
hazarded in this place.

JAWSAND, *adj.* Apparently, a corrup-
tion of joy some or jocund.

F. Will you be merry then and *jawsand*?

R. As merry as the cuckows of the spring.

Ford, Sun's Darl. iii. 1.

The old edition has *jawfand*.

A JAY. Used for a loose woman, pro-
bably from the gay plumage of that bird.
Warburton remarks, that *putta* in Ita-
lian has also both these senses.

Go to, then; — we'll use this unwhole-
some humidity, this gross watry pumpion; —
we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*!

Merr. W. W. iii. 3.

— Some *jay* of Italy,

Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd
him.

Cymb. iii. 4.

ICE-BROOK. Supposed to mean cold or
icy brook.

I have another weapon in this chamber;
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.

Othell. v. 2.

The reading of the old quarto is *ise-
brooke's*, which the folio changed to
ice brookes; whence Pope made *Ebro's*,
and was followed by Capell. Mr.
Steevens is of opinion that *ice-brook's*
is right; and proves from Martial, that
the brook or rivulet so used, is the
Salo, now Xalon, near Bilbilis, in Cel-
tiberia.

ICELAND DOGS. Shaggy, sharp-eared,
white dogs, much imported formerly
as favourites for ladies, etc.

Pish for thee, *Iceland dog*, thou prick-ear'd
cur of Iceland.

Hen. V. ii. 1.

But if I had brought little dogs from *Iceland*,
or fine glasses from Venice, etc.

Swetnam's Arraignment of Women,
Preface.

We have sholts or curs dailie brought out of
Iseland. *Holinsh. Descr. of Brit.* p. 231.

Written also corruptly *Isling*, and
Island:

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling* curs,
For never powder, nor the cringing iron
Shall touch these dangling locks.

B. et Fl. Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

So I might have my belly-full of that
Her *Island* cur refuses. *Massing. Pict.* v. 1.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 489.

These dogs are particularly described
by A. Fleming, in his translation of
Caius de Canibus:

Use and custome hath intertaind other
dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few,
and the same beying of a pretty byguesse; I
meane *Iseland dogges*, curled aud rough all
over, which by reason of the lenght of their
heare make showe neither of face nor of body.
And yet these cures forsoothe, because they
are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed,
taken up, and made of, many times in the
roome of the spaniell gentle or comforter.

Of English Dogges, etc. 1576.

IDLE WORMS. Worms bred from idleness.

It was supposed, and the notion was
probably encouraged, for the sake of
promoting female industry, that when
maidens were idle, worms bred in their
fingers.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle
Worms* in thy fingers' ends.

B. et Fl. Women Hater, iii. 1.

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*,
Prick'd from the *lazy finger* of a maid.

Rom. et Jul. i. 4.

JENERT'S BANK. The following passage is
probably corrupt. It has been con-
jectured that there was a bank called *Je-
nert's*, so famous as to be proverbial
for security; but it remains to be shown
that any country-bank existed in the
seventeenth century; much more that
they were so common as for one to be
famous above the rest. A better read-
ing seems to be wanted:

How now, my old *Jenert's bank*, my horse,
My castle, lie in Waltham all night, and
Not under the canopy of your host Blague's
house?

Merry Devil of Edm. O. Pl.
v. 500.

Can it be a misprint, for *Ermen's*
bank, or the old Roman road passing
through Edmonton, which might have
been written *Irmint's*? *Horse* is not
much more intelligible, as applied here.
Should it not be *house*? speaking of
his house as his castle.

TO JEOBARD. Sometimes written for to
jeopard; probably from ignorance of
the etymology.

Yet I dare *jeopard* my cappe to fortie shil-
lings, thou shalt have but a colde suite.

Ulp. Fulwel's Art of Flattery, H 3.

To *jeopard*, itself, is not much in use. All the examples given in *Todd's Johnson*, are of the seventeenth century, or earlier.

JEObERTIE, for jeopardy, in like manner. If you foil me, of which there is small *jeobertie*, I will send word to set them all at libertie.
Harr. Ariost. xxxv. 44.

To JEOPARD. To hazard or endanger. Not in use now.

He was a prince right hardie and venterous, not fearing to *jeopard* his person in place of danger.
Holinsh. vol. i. l. 3. col. 1.

I am compelled against my minde and will (as Pompey the Great was) to *jeopard* the libertie of our country, to the hazard of a battel.
North's Plut. Brutus, p. 1072.

JER-FAULCON, or GERFAULCON. A large and fine sort of hawk, said to come originally from the north; therefore by some called the Iceland falcon. *Gyro-falco*, low Latin; *gerfaulk*, or *gerfaut*, French. Latham is abundant in its praise:

A bird stately, brave, and beautifull to behold in the eye and judgement of man, more strong and powerfull than any other used hawk, and many of them very bold, couragious, valiant, and very venturous, next to the slight-falcon, of whose worthiness I have already sufficiently discoursed. *Latham*, B. i. ch. 16.

The *Gentleman's Recreation* is almost equally strong in its commendation; p. 48 of the *Treatise on Hawks*. The following description of a contest of one of these birds with a heron, may be thought interesting:

I saw once a *jerfalcon* let flie at an heron, and observed with what clamour the heron entertained the sight and approach of the hawke, and with what winding shift hee strave to get above her, labouring even by bemuting his enemies feathers to make her flagge-winged, and so escape: but when at last they must needs come to an encounter, resuming courage out of necessity, he turned face against her, and striking the hawke through the gorge with his bill, fell downe dead together with his deademie.
Arthur Warwick's Meditations, Part ii. p. 80.

JERICHO seems to be used, in the following instance, as a general term for a place of concealment or banishment. If so, it explains the common phrase of wishing a person at *Jericho*, without sending them so far as Palestine.

Who would to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to stay in *Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits
more staid. *Heyw. Hierarchie*, B. iv.
p. 208.

JERONIMO. See **HIERONIMO**. It is censured with *Titus Andronicus* in the following passage:

He that will swear *Jeronimo* or *Andronicus* are the best plays yet, shall pass unexcepted at here, as a man whose judgement shews it is constant, and hath stood still these five and twenty or thirty years. Though it be an ignorance, it is a virtuous and staid ignorance.
B. Jons. Induct. to Barth. Fair.

JESSES. The short straps of leather, but sometimes of silk, which went round the legs of a hawk, in which were fixed the varvels, or little rings of silver, and to these the leash, or long strap which the falconer twisted round his hand; from *gect*, or *get*, the same in old French; or *geste*, a bandage in general. In a passage of Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, *gets* and *gesses* are distinguished:

So, seize her *gets*, her *gesses*, and her bells.
O. Pl. vii. 269.

— If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii. 3.

That, like an hauke, which feeling herself freed
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight,
Him seem'd his feet did fly, and in their speed
delight. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. iv. 19.

In the old play of *Edw. II.* it is printed *gresses* by mistake:

— Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gresses* [*jesses*] that will pull you
down. O. Pl. ii. 345.

A hawk he esteems the true burden of nobility, and is exceeding ambitious to seem delighted in the sport, and to have his fist gloved with his *jesses*.
Earle's Microcosm.

§ xviii. p. 54. Bliss's edition.

To JEST. To act any feigned part in a mask or interlude, etc.

As gentle and as jocund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Rich. II.* i. 3.

A JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude. But where is old Hieronimo our marshal?
He promis'd us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 138.

On which immediately follows the mask, which satisfies the king as the

fulfilment of the promise. It seems to be applied to actions in general, real or fictitious. See *GEST*. *Jest* is sometimes written for *gest*:

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read,

Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.

Jasper Heywood, in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 393.

To *JET*. To strut, or walk proudly; to throw the body about in walking. *Jet-ter*, French.

O peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him; how he *jets* under his advanced plumes!

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands,
Nor snowie swans that *jet* on Isca's sands.

Brown, Br. Past. II. iii. p. 94.

Of those that prank it with their plumes,
And *jet* it with their choice perfumes.

Herrick's Noble Numbers, p. 44.

And, Midas like, he *jets* it in the court.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 340.

See also O. Pl. iii. 390.

It is used in the following passage for to rejoice, exult, or be proud:

— The orders I did set,

They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.

Mirr. for Magist. Queen Helena, p. 202.

A *JETTER*. A strutter; from the preceding.

— So were ye better,

What shulde a begger be a *jetter*?

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 94.

JEW'S EYE. This phrase does not require explanation, but its origin may be worth remarking. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the thirteenth century, and the periods both before and after, exposed them to the most tyrannical and cruel mutilations, if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them. "King John," says Hume, "once demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he should consent. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him." Chap. xii. A. D. 1272. The threat of losing an eye would have a still more powerful effect. Hence the high value of a *Jew's eye*. The allusion was familiar in the time of Shakespeare:

There will come a Christian by

Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*. *Mer. Ven.* ii. 5.

The fine black eye of the Jew does not seem sufficiently to account for the saying.

JEWSE, s. If not put for joist, I know not what it is. I have met with it only in these lines:

— From the walls down went

The English troopes, and to the gates did passe,
Where th' iron barres in sunder they did rent,
Beate downe the posts, and all the *jewses* brent.

Nicc. Eugl. El. Mirr. for Mag. p. 866.

The old dictionaries give *jewise* for a gallows, which in Chaucer is also used for the word punishment; but the passage here cited refers to the gates of Cadiz, when stormed by the English.

IGNOMY, for ignominy, occurs very commonly.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave,
But not remember'd in thy epitaph.

1 Hen. IV. v. 4.

Hence, broker, lacquey! — *ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name!

Tro. et Cr. v. 3.

Oh wherefore stain you vertue and renowne
With such foule tearmes of *ignomy* and shame?

Trag. Com. of Weakest goes to the Wall.

H 2. b.

His *ignomy* and bitter shame in fine shall be
more great.

Thos. Preston's Cambyses,

bl. let. A 2.

The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 765.

It occurs also in *Titus Andronicus*.

IGNOTE. Unknown. A mere pedantic Latinism, properly noticed by *Todd*.

A *JIG* meant anciently not only a merry dance, but merriment and humour in writing, and particularly a ballad. Thus, when Polonius objects to the Player's speech, Hamlet sarcastically observes,

He's for a *jigg*, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

He does not mean a dance, (which these players did not undertake), but ludicrous dialogue, or a ballad.

In the following passage it means a trick or sport; and the desire of Mr. Sympson to change it into *juggle*, shows that he had but imperfectly learned the language of his authors:

— What dost think of

This innovation? is't not a fine *jigg*?

A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.

B. et Fl. or Shirley, Coron. v. 1.
And therefore came it, that the fleering Scots,
To England's high disgrace, have made this *jig*;
Maids of England sore may you moorn,
etc. *Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 353.*

In the Harleian collection of old ballads are many under the title of *jigs*; as, "A Northern *Jige*, called Daintie, come thou to me;" "A merry new *Jigge*, or the pleasant Wooing betwixt Kit and Pegge;" etc.

So in the *Fatal Contract*, by Hemmings:

— We'll hear your *jigg*; —
How is your ballad titled? *Act iv. Sc. 4.*

Thus:

A small matter! you'll find it worth Meg of Westminster, although it be but a bare *jig*.
Hog hath lost, etc. O. Pl. vi. 385.

It appears, in the scene, that this *jig* was a ballad.

JIG-MAKER. A writer of ballads, or humorous poems.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. *Ham.*
Who, I? *Oph.* Ay, my lord. *Ham.* O!
your only *jig-maker*! *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

If you have this strange monster honesty in your belly, why so *jig-makers* and chroniclers shall pick something out of you.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 254.

O Giacopo! Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*, Sannazar a goose, and Ariosto a puck-fist to me. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice,*
ii. 1.

JIMMAL. See GIMMAL.

By Jis. See *Gis.*

To Ild, for to yield. See *GOD Ild YOU.*

ILL MAY-DAY, i. e. Evil may-day. The 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy. Much mischief was done before the rioters were quelled, and fourteen or fifteen apprentices were afterwards executed. See a ballad on the subject in *Evans's Collection*, vol. iii. p. 76. 2d ed. Ben Jonson mentions it:

Rogues, hell-hounds, Stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an *ill May-day*, or when the galley-foist is afloat to Westminster! *Epicoene, iv. 2.*

The ballad begins,

Peruse the stories of this land,
And with advisement mark the same,
And you shall justly understand
How *ill May-day* first got the name.

This use of the word *ill* is now obsolete; but it lasted much later than the times to which this work refers. Even in Queen Anne's time some writers used the expression of an *ill man*, for a bad man. See *Pennant's London*, p. 587. 8vo. ed.

ILLUSTRATE, *adj.* Illustrious.

Else why did I, of such *illustrate* race,
Obscure his virtuous deeds with my disgrace?

Mirr. for Mag. p. 705.

Like Jove-borne Perseus, that *illustrate* knight.

Ibid. Engl. Eliz. p. 870.

IMAGINOUS. Full of imagination.

— As the stuffe

Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
'Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the
beames

Of his *imaginouse* fancie thorough it.

Byron's Conspiracy, by Chapman, E 2.

IMBOSH, *s.* The foam that comes from a hunted deer, apparently a corrupt and arbitrary formation from *to imboss*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. *Gentleman's Recreat.*
8vo. p. 73.

IMBOSSED, the same as *embossed*. Blown and fatigued by being hunted. See **EMBOSS**ED.

But we have almost *imboss'd* him, we shall see his fall to-night. *All's Well, iii. 6.*

But being then *imbost*, the noble stately deer

When he hath gotten ground, the kennel
cast arrear,

Doth beat the brooks, etc.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 917.

It was applied also to dogs:

Brach Merriman, — the poor cur is *imbost*:
And couple Clowder with the deep mouth'd
brach. *Tam. of Shr. Ind.*

It has been thought that the first *brach* in these lines is corrupt, and that some verb should be substituted; but connected speech is not necessary in such field directions.

IMBROCCATA, *s.* A thrust over the arm in fencing; an Italian term, adopted

by the fashionable pupils of CARANZA and Saviolo.

But if your enemy be cunning and skilfull, never stand about giving any foine or *imbrocata*, but this thrust or stoccata alone, neither it also, unlesse you be sure to hit him.

Saviolo's Practise of the Duello, 1595. H 1.

We have a pretty ample list of these terms in the following passage:

Then we have our stocatas, *imbrocatas*, mandritas, puintas, and puinta-reversas; our stramisons, passatas, carricadas, amazzas, and incartatas. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl. ix. 122.

Some of these, however, are corrupted the true terms, with their explanations, may be seen in the above cited translation of Saviolo.

IMMEDIACY, *s.* Immediate representation; the deriving; a character directly from another, so as to stand exactly in his place. A word, as far as is known, peculiar to the following passage:

Alb. Sir, by your patience,
I hold you but a subject of this war,
Not as a brother. *Regan.* That's as we list
to grace him.
Methinks our pleasure might have been demanded,
Ere you had spoke so far. He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immédiacy* may well stand up
And call itself your brother. *Lear*, v. 3.

It is evident from the context, that supremacy is not the right interpretation.

IMMOMENT, *adj.* Not momentous, unimportant; another Shakespearian word, (*ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*) which Johnson justly calls barbarous, because not formed according to the analogy of our language.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Ant. et Cl.* v. 2.

IMMURE, *s.* Enclosure of wall, fortification.

— And their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Tro. et Cr. Prol.*

From the verb to *immure*, which was formerly common, and is still in use.

IMP, *s.* A graft or shoot inserted into a tree, or any young shoot or sucker. Welch or Danish. Hence a young off-

spring in general; also a feather inserted into a wing; and, lastly, a small or inferior devil: in which last sense alone it is not obsolete.

She'll tell you, what you call virginities
Is fitly lik'ned to a barren tree,
Which, when the gardner on it pains bestows
To graffe an *impe* thereon, in time it growes
To such perfection, that it yeerly brings
As goodly fruit as any tree that springs.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 47.

— Poor Doridon, the *impe*
Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth
To be ingrafted on some stocke of worth.

Id. p. 59.

Like th' ancient trunk of some disbranched tree,
Which Aeols' rage hath to confusion brought,
Disarm'd of all those *imps* that sprung from me,
Unprofitable stock, I serve for nought.

Darius, a Trag. 1603.

And thou, most dreaded *impe* of highest Jove,
Faire Venus' son. *Spens. F. Q.* Ind. to B. 1.

Lord Cromwell, in his last letter to Henry VIII., prays for the *imp*, his son; but Shakespeare uses it only in jocular and burlesque passages, which is the natural course of a word growing obsolete. See *Love's L. L.* i. 2. v. 2., 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 5., *Hen. V.* iv. 1.

To IMP. To insert a new feather into the wing or tail of a hawk, in the place of a broken one. Often used metaphorically. Turberville has a whole chapter on "The way and manner how to *ympe* a Hawke's feather, howsoever it be broken or broosed."

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Rich. II. ii. 1.

And then, with chaste discourse, as we return'd

Imp feathers to the broken wings of time.

Mass. Great Duke of Flo. i. 1.

They will laugh as much, to see a swallow fly with a white feather *imp'd* in her tail.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 351.

Imping a feather to make me flie, where thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring.

Euph. Engl. E 1. b.

IMPAIR, *s.* Diminution; also disgrace, which is diminution of character.

A load stone — receives in longer time *im-pair*. *Brown.*

That is, lasts longer unimpaired.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 171.

IMPAIR, *adj.* Unequal, unworthy. *Im-par*, Latin.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shews,

Yet gives he not 'till judgement guide his bounty,

Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.

Tro. et Cr. iv. 5.

Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man, etc.

Chapm. Preface to Shield of Homer.

To **IMPALE**. To encircle, as with a pale.

Until my mishap'd trunk that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.

3 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

In the former of these lines some transposition is certainly necessary, like that proposed by Sir Thomas Hammer or Mr. Steevens, to make the head *impaled*, and not the trunk.

Did I *impale* him with the regal crown?

Ibid. iii. 3.

Tear off the crown that yet *empales* his temples.

Heywood's Rape of Lucrece.

Shoots not the laurel that *impal'd* their brows
Into a tree, to shadow their blest marble.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, iv. 3.

Beneath this loftie hill shot up on high,
A pleasant parke *impaled* round doth lie.

Mirror for Magis. p. 776.

To **IMPARLE**. To speak or debate; from *imparlance*, a law term. *Parler*, French.

To treat of truce, and to *imparle* of peace.

Hughes's Arthur, a Trag. B 4.

And straight the two generals *imparled*
together.

North's Plut. p. 33.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes in the sense of *partial*; *im* being made intensive instead of negative. Yet *partial* was sometimes used for impartial; in which case, *im* compounded with it would have its usual force. See **PARTIAL**.

— Come, cousin Angelo,

In this I will be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause.

Meas. for M. v. 1.

Theobald, not knowing this usage,
proposed to read *partial*:

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.

Swetnam, the Woman Hater.

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,

Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?

Romeo et Juliet, 4to. ed. of 1597.

Instead of *impartial*, in its proper and modern sense, *unpartial* was very often used; yet the very same writers used *impartial* also, in the modern sense. Thus Shakespeare:

Mowbray, *impartial* are our eyes and ears;

Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir,
etc.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.

Rich. II. i. 1.

To an *impartial* man, with whom nor threats
Nor prayers shall e'er prevail; for I must steer
An even course.

Massing. Bondman, i. 3.

So also Jonson.

IMPARTMENT, s. The act of imparting, communication.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone.

Hamlet, i. 4.

IMPASTED. Incrusted, formed into a paste; a word not so much disused as never in use, which may be said also of the preceding.

Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

To **IMPEACH**, v. To stop or hinder. *Empêcher*, French. This is the primitive sense of the word.

There was no barre to stop, nor foe him to
impeach.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 34.

Some editions have *empeach*, which is the same.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

Davies, cited by Todd.

With other examples.

IMPEACH, s. for impeachment, trial, or accusation.

Why what an intricate *impeach* is this!

Com. of Er. v. 1.

Johnson cites this passage in his Dictionary, as giving the sense of hinderance or impediment; but he seems not to have recollected that the Duke who speaks is trying a cause, and speaks of it as such. Mr. Todd has not observed it.

IMPEACHMENT, s. Hinderance, obstruction.

But could be willing to walk on to Calais
Without *impeachment*.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

In this sense of these words, *empeach* would certainly be preferable, as marking the etymology.

IMPERIE, s. the same as *emperry*. Government. *Imperium*.

So also he can not wel indure in his hert,
an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.

Taverner's Adagies, 1552. 11.

IMPERSE' VERANT, *adj.* Strongly persevering, the *im* being augmentative. It must be accented on *se'*, the antepenultima, according to the analogy of that time, when *perséver*, and *persevérançe*, were constantly so accented.

And more remarkable in single oppositions: yet this *impersevérant* thing loves him in my despight. *Cymb.* iv. 1.

IMPETICOS, *v.* A word purposely corrupted, as well as *gratillity* in the same sentence, for the sake of gross burlesque.

I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Twelfth N.* ii. 3.

For this the modern editors read, "I did *impetticoat* thy gratuity;" which, perhaps, is the meaning of it.

TO IMPLEACH, *v.* To intertwine; from *pleach*.

And lo, behold, these talents of their hair,

With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*,
I have received from many a several fair.

Sh. Lover's Compl. Malone, Suppl. i. 752.

See **PLEACH**.

TO IMPLY. To fold up. *Implico*.

— The which his tail uptyes

In many folds, and mortall sting *implies*.

Spens. F. Q. l. iv. 31.

And Phoebus, flying so most shamefull sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*,

And hydes for shame. *Ib.* vi. 6.

To entangle:

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himself in streighter bandes too rash *implies*.

Ib. xi. 23.

TO IMPONE. To lay down, or lay as a stake or wager. *Impono*. An affected word, introduced by Shakespeare in ridicule.

Against the which he hath *impon'd*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards.

Hamlet. v. 2.

IMPORTABLE, *adj.* Intolerable, in supportable; accented by Spenser on the first syllable.

So both att once him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes, and *im'portable* powre

Spens. F. Q. ll. viii. 35.

For the majesty of thy glory cannot be borne, and thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable*. *Prayer of Manasses, Apocrypha.*

The tempest would be *importable* if it beat always upon him from all sides.

Life of Firmin, cited by Todd.

Who shows also that it was a Chaucerian word.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* Importunity. *Emporter*, French.

— Maria writ

The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*.

Twel. N. v. 1.

At our *importance* hither is he come,

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf.

K. John, ii. 1.

Mr. Todd says that this use is peculiar to Shakespeare; and in truth no other instances have been found. Yet the use of **IMPORTANT** by Spenser, as exemplified below, approaches very near to it.

IMPORTANT, *adj.* Importunate, violent. *Emportant*, French.

And with *important* courage him assail'd.

Spens. F. Q. ll. vi. 29.

Whom I made lord of me and all I had

At your *important* letters. *Com. of Err.* v. 1.

Now his *important* blood will nought deny

That she'll demand. *All's W.* iii. 7.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in every thing.

Much Ado, ii. 1.

It is clear that Shakespeare had no doubt about these words, as he used them so often.

IMPORTLESS, *adj.* Not important, of no serious import. An unusual word.

— We less expect

That matter needless, of *importless* burden,
Divide thy lips. *Tro. et Cress.* i. 3.

IMPORTUNACY, *s.* Importunity. It is odd enough, that it was accented on the antepenultima, though *importune*, both verb and adjective, had the accent on the penultima.

— Art thou not ashamed

To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?

Two Gent. iv. 2.

Your *importunacy* cease 'till after dinner.

Timon of A. ii. 2.

— The confluence

Of suitors, then their *importunacies*.

B. Jons. Sejanus, Act iii. p. 200.

TO IMP'ORTUNE, *v.* In the sense of to import, or imply.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd)

That it *importunes* death, and dolefull dreryhedd. *Spens. F. Q.* ll. i. 16.

IMPOSE, *s.* Imposition, command. Peculiar to this passage.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,

I am thus early come, to know what service

It is your pleasure to command me in.

Two Gent. iv. 3.

IMPRESSE, IMPRESA, or IMPRESS. A device on a shield, etc. In this sense the latter word is accented on the first syllable; but *impresse*, which is more common in old writers, on the last. In Camden's *Remains* is a chapter on *impreses*, which begins with the following definition:

An *impresse* (as the Italians call it) is a device in picture, with his motto, or word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notify some particular conceit of their owne: as emblemes — do propound some general instruction to all. P. 181.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.

Rich. II. iii. 1.

It is *impresse* in the early editions.

The fit *impresa's* for inflam'd desire.

Brown, Brit. Past. II. iii. p. 80.

Whose smoky plain a chalk'd *impresé* fill'd,
A bag fast seald: his word, "Much better
sav'd than spill'd." *Fletch. Purple Is.*
viii. 29.

In the above passage the final *e* of *impresse* must be pronounced, to make the verse complete.

Rome, the lady citty, with her *impresse*,
"Orbis in urbe." *Clitus's Whimzies*,
p. 150.

In the sense of pressure, Shakespeare had accented it differently:

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent.* iii. 2.

TO IMPROVE, *v.* To reprove or refute; as from *improbo*, Latin.

None of the phisitions, that have any judgement, *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Paynel's Hutton*.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said.

Whitgift, cited by Johnson.

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. It was the usual diversion at ordinaries, and places of inferior resort. It is described in the *Compleat Gamester*, (ed. 1680. p. 117.) too much at length to be here copied; but it appears that *in* was, when there was a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in and in* when there were either two doublets, or all four dice alike, which swept all the stake. The same book gives ingenious directions for cheating at it, with false dice or

boxes. How favourable it was to the players, after the fees claimed for the box, may be seen by the following account:

I have seen three persons sit down at twelve-penny *in and in*, and each draw forty shillings a piece; and in little more than two hours, the box has had three pounds of the money, and all the three gamesters have been losers, and laughed at for their indiscretion.

Nicker Nicked, Harl. Misc. ii. 110.
Park's edit.

Thus the house made the chief, and, in this instance, the whole profit.

He is a merchant still, adventurer
At *in and in.* *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii. 1.

In and Inn Medlay is made the name of a character in the *Tale of a Tub*, by the same author, who is a cooper and a headborough, probably to imply that he encouraged such games, though in office. He, however, gives another account of it himself, which appears to be meant only as a burlesque exposure of his vanity:

Indeed there is a woundy luck in names, Sirs,
And a maine mystery, an' a man knew where
To vind it. My god-sire's name, I'll tell you,
Was *In-and-inn Shittle*, and a weaver he was,
And it did fit his craft: for so his shittle
Went *in and in* still; this way, and then that way.

And he nam'd me *In-and-Inn Medlay*,
which serves

A joiner's craft, because that we do lay
Things *in and in*, in our work.

Act iv. Sc. 2.

In the *Chances*, i. 4. it has only a punning allusion to this game.

IN FEW, or IN A FEW, for, in short, in a few words.

In few, his death (whose spirit lent a fire
Ev'n to the dullest peasant in his camp)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away,
etc. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 1.

— But *in a few*,
Signor Hortensio, thus it stands with me.
Tam. of Shr. i. 2.

Warburton, not understanding the phrase, attempted to correct the latter passage; it has, however, been used by Milton, Dryden, and Pope. See *Johnson in Few*, 2.

IN PLACE. Present, in company, here.

If any hardier than the rest *in place*
But offer head, etc.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, ii. 11.

See, as I wish'd, Lord Promos is *in place*;
Now in my sute God graunt I may find grace.
Promos et Cass. Part I. Act iii. Sc. 2.

INAIDABLE, a. Incapable of receiving aid.
The congregated doctors have concluded
That labouring art can never answer nature,
From her *inaidable* estate. *All's W. ii. 1.*
That is, "In consequence of her desperate condition." The word is rather unusual than obsolete.

INAQUATE and INAQUATION. Technical terms in theology, used by Gardiner and Cranmer, but never adopted. See *Todd's Johnson*.

INCAPABLE, a. Unconscious, not having any comprehension of circumstance.
Which time she chaunted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable* of her own distress.
Hamlet. iv. 7.

INCARDINATE, a. Incarnate. Whether an unusual word, or an intended blunder of the speaker, Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, is not quite clear.

The count's gentleman, one Cesario; we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*.
Twelfth N. v. 1.

To INCARNARDINE, or INCARNADINE, v. To make red, or of a carnation colour. See **CARNARDINE**.

—No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnardine*,
Making the green one red. *Macb. ii. 2.*

Though it is not exactly to the purpose of the present word, I cannot forbear remarking that, in the third line, Shakespeare surely meant only "making the green *sea* red." The other interpretation, which implies its making "the green [sea] one entire red," seems to me ridiculously harsh and forced. The punctuation of the folios supports the more natural construction.

Others write it *incarnadine*:

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall be snow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carew's Poems, 1651. F 7.*

The word was, for a time, thought peculiar to Shakespeare; but Lovelace is also quoted as using *incarnadine* as an adjective. See *Todd*.

To INCENSE, v. more properly **INSENSE**.
To put sense into, to instruct, inform.
A provincial expression still quite cur-

rent in Staffordshire, and probably Warwickshire, whence we may suppose Shakespeare had it.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not *incensed* by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?
Rich. III. iii. 2.

He does not mean provoked, for the child had shown no anger; but instructed, schooled.

—Indeed, this day,
Sir, I may tell it you, I think I have
Insens'd the lords o' the council that he is
(For so I know he is, they know he is,)
A most arch heretick, a pestilence
That doth infect the land. *Ib. v. 1.*

Who in the night overheard me confessing
to this man, how Don John, your brother,
insens'd me to slander the lady Hero.
Much Ado, v. 1.

Minsheu has the definition of to *move*, or *instigate*, under *incense*; but that does not quite meet the provincial usage here noticed, which is simply to inform.

INCH, s. An Erse word for an island; still current in Scotland, in the appellatives of several small islands; as *Inch Keith*, *Inch Kenneth*, etc.

'Till he disbursed at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.
Macb. i. 2.

The place mentioned is now called *Inch-comb*, or *Inch Colm*. The first folio of Shakespeare spells it *ynch*. In the second, it is changed to Colmes' hill, probably because the editors did not understand the other. Shakespeare follows Holinshed, as usual:

The Danes that escaped and got once to their ships, obtained of Macbeth for a great sum of gold, that such of their friends as were slaine, might be buried in Saint Colmes' *inch*. In memory whereof many old sepultures are yet in the said *inch*, graven with the arms of the Danes.
Holinshed.

After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes narrower: and there are some beautiful islands, which are called *inches*.

R. Alloa, cited by Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson shows that the word exists in all the kindred dialects, Welch, Cornish, Breton, Irish, and Gaelic, with a few trivial changes.

INCH-MEAL, adv. By inch-meal, by pieces of an inch long at a time; as we say *piece-meal*, a piece at a time. See also **DROP-MEAL** and **LIMB-MEAL**.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and
make him

By *inch-meal* a disease. *Temp.* ii. 2.

INCH-PIN, *s.* The sweetbread of a deer.

— Although I gave them

All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and
doucets.

R. What, and the *inch-pin*? *M.* Yes.

B. Jon. Sad Shep. i. 6.

We find it explained, among hunt-
ing terms, by Randle Holme:

Inch-pin, are the sweet-breds, or sweet gut
in the deer. *Academy*, B. II. ch. ix.

p. 188.

TO INCISE, *v.* To cut in. *Incido*, Latin.

Let others carve the rest, it shall suffice

I on thy grave this epitaph *incize*.

Carew's Poems, G 3. ed. 1651.

Nor had it yet to any, had not stone
And stocks discover'd it, been ever known;
Which (for on them he us'd his plaints' *incise*)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.

Sir E. Sherburne, cited by Todd.

INCISION. This word appears to have had
some meaning, in a kind of proverbial
use, which has not yet been rightly
traced. Warburton says, to make *in-*
cision meant to make one understand;
but no proof of this appears. Mr. Stee-
vens conjectured, that in the follow-
ing passage it was something equivalent
to the vulgar phrase of *cutting for the*
simples, which implies improving a
bad understanding. But the two pas-
sages from Beaumont and Fletcher have
yet received no illustration.

God help thee, shallow man! God make *in-*
cision in thee! thou art raw.

As you l. it, iii. 2.

Then down on's marrow-bones; O excellent
king —

Thus he begins, — Thou light and life of
creatures,

Angel-ey'd king, vouchsafe at length thy favour;
And so proceeds to *incision*: what think you of
this sorrow? *B. et Fl. Humorous Lieut.*

iv. 3.

Mr. Weber satisfied himself that here
it had reference to the custom of stab-
bing the arms, as illustrated above in
DAGGERED ARMS; which is, indeed,
possible, as the Lieutenant is describ-
ed as ridiculously in love with the
King. He, says the same character,
Is really in love with the king most dotingly,
And swears Adonis was a devil to him.

This was the effect of a magical

philtre; but no such interpretation will
suit the next quotation:

Come, strike up then: and say "The Mer-
chant's Daughter,"

We'll bear the burthen. Proceed to *incision*,
fidler. *B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas*, iii. 3.

The meaning apparently implied in
the latter of these passages, is that of
proceeding to action. Can it have been
a phrase borrowed from surgery?

TO INCLIP. To embrace. See **CLIP**.

Perhaps an arbitrary compound.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine if thou wilt have it. *Ant. et Cl.* ii. 7.

TO INCLUDE, for to conclude. To close,
or shut up.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.

Two Gentl. of Ver. v. 4.

INCONTINENT, adverbially, for inconti-
nently, and that for suddenly, imme-
diately.

And put on sullen black *incontinent*.

Rich. II. v. 6.

Unto the place they come *incontinent*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 8.

— That doth make

Her cold chill sweat break forth *incontinent*
From her weak limbs.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 189.

It occurs frequently in Spenser, Fair-
fax, and others. The French use *in-*
continent in the same manner.

INCONY, *a.* Sweet, pretty, delicate. The
derivation is not clearly made out; the
best derivation seems to be from the
northern word *canny*, or *conny*, mean-
ing pretty. The *in* will then be inten-
sive, and equivalent to *very*.

It has generally something of bur-
lesque in it:

My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my *incony* Jew!

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

O my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony*
vulgar wit,

When it comes so smoothly off. *Ibid.* iv. 1.

O super-dainty chanon! vicar *inconey*.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

Love me little, love me long; let musick
rumble

While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 378.

But it makes you have, oh, a most *inconie*
bodie. *Imp.* No, no, no, no, by St. Marke,
the waste is not long enough.

Blurt Master Constable, C 3.

Farewell Dr. Doddy,
In minde and in body
An excellent noddie:
A coxcomb *incony*,
But that he wants money,
To give legem pone. *Dr. Doddipol*, C 4.
O I have sport *inconey*, i' faith.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

INCORPSED. Incorporated, forming one body; from *in* and *corps*. No other example having been found, it is at present supposed to be a license of the author:

— He grew unto his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and deminatur'd
With the brave beast. *Hamlet*. iv. 7.

To INDENT. To bargain, or make agreement; from indenture.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears?
1 Hen. II. i. 3.

And with the Irish bands he first *indents*,
To spoil their lodgings and to burn their tents.
Harringt. Ariost. xvi. 35.

Indent with beauty how far to extend,
Set down desire a limit, where to end.
Drayt. Heroic Epistles, p. 259.

INDENT, s. An indentation, or bending inwards.

It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*.
1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

To INDEW, properly INDUE. To put on, or wear. *Induo*, Latin.

Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' *indew*,
Some made for beasts, some made for birds
to weare. *Spens. F. Q.* III. vi. 35.

INDEX. A summary of the chapters annexed to a book. It has been properly remarked, that, from the following passages of Shakespeare, it is plain that this was most commonly prefixed, as indeed we find it in the publications of that time; but then it is seldom an alphabetical list, such as we now call an *index*, but a mere table of contents.

For by the way I'll sort occasion
As *index* to the story we late talk'd of.
Rich. III. ii. 2.

This was meant to be preparatory to the particulars of the story at large.

— For the success,
Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the general;
And in such *indexes*, although small pricks
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

Sometimes, perhaps, it also meant a preparatory sketch, in dumb show, prefixed to the act of a play, as exemplified in that of *Ferrex and Porrex*, etc.

— Ay me, what act

That roars so loud and thunders in the *index*?
Hamlet. iii. 4.

An *index*, and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Othello*. ii. 1.

An *index* to a pageant was, probably, a painted emblem carried before it. A written explanation of what it was to exhibit could hardly be flattering, so far at least as to make the event unexpected, which seems implied here:

I call'd thee then poor shadow, *painted*
queen,

The presentation of but what I was,
The flattering *index* of a direful pageant.
Rich. III. iv. 4.

The painted cloth hung up before a booth, where a pageant was to be exhibited, might, perhaps, be its *index*.

INDIFFERENCY. Impartiality. See **INDIFFERENT**.

The world, who of itself is poised well,
Made to run even, upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile, drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this commodity,
Makes it take head from all *indifferency*.

King John, ii. 2.

So long as with *indifferencie* the goddess did
use their might. *North's Plut.* p. 591.

INDIFFERENT, a. Impartial. In the Liturgy we pray that the magistrates may truly and *indifferently* minister justice; yet as to common usage this sense is certainly obsolete, though not so marked by Johnson.

Born out of your dominions, having here
No judge *indifferent*. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 4.

Here have I cause in men just blame to find,
That in their proper praise too partiall bee,
And not *indifferent* to woman kind.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 1.

The instances are very common.

The garters of an *indifferent* knit, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1. which some explain not different, and some different, seem only to mean ordinary, or tolerable; a very common sense of the word and used even in the following passage, which has been quoted to support another meaning:

As the *indifferent* children of the earth.
Hamlet. ii. 2.

That is, as the ordinary, common children, or men in general.

INDIGEST, *verbal adj.* for indigested, disorderly.

To make of monsters and things *indigest*,
Such cherubines as your sweet self resemble.
Sh. Sonnet, 114.

Also used licentiously for a substantive:

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.

K. John, v. 7.

In Dr. Johnson's own Dictionary this was incorrectly quoted, as an example of the adjective. Mr. Todd has removed the error, but not noticed the substantive.

INDIGN, *a.* Unworthy. Latin. Ascondign.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation.

Othello, i. 3.

Sith she herself was of his grace *indigne*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. i. 30.

Mr. Todd has shown that the word was used by Chaucer.

INDIRECTION, *s.* That which is not straight or direct.

By *indirections* find directions out.

Hamlet, ii. 1.

This was probably intended as a pedantic and affected phrase, being given to Polonius, whose talk is of that kind; but Shakespeare seriously uses it for indirect or crooked moral conduct, dishonesty.

— Than wring

From the hard hands of peasants, their vile trash

By any *indirection*. *Jul. Caes.* iv. 3.

Also in *King John*:

Yet *indirection* thereby grows direct,
And falsehood falsehood cures; as fire cools fire.
Act iii. Sc. 1.

INDUCTION, *s.* Introduction, beginning; from *induco*, Latin. The introductory part of a play or poem was called the *induction*, when detached from the piece itself; it was a sort of prologue in a detached scene, but was used sometimes when there was also a prologue. Thus the part of Sly the tinker, etc. forms the *Induction* to the *Taming of the Shrew*; and Master Sackville's *Induction*, in the *Mirror for Ma-*

gistrates, is famous. Used also simply, for a beginning:

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

A dire *indiction* am I witness to,
And will to France. *Rich. III.* iv. 4.

Induction was very acutely conjectured for *instruction* by Warburton, in this passage of *Othello*:

Nature would not invest herself in such shadowing passion, without some *induction*.

Act. iv. Sc. 1.

That is, "any thing leading to it;" but it cannot be said that the change is absolutely necessary.

Wid. Is this all your business with me?

Pyeb. No, lady, 'tis but the *induction* to it.

Puritan, Suppl. to *Sh.* ii. 568.

The deeds of noble York, I not recite, etc.

* * * * *
Th' *induction* to my story shall begin,
Where the sixth Henry's Edward timelesse fell.

Mirror for Mag. p. 752.

Inductions were going out of fashion when the *Woman Hater* of Beaumont and Fletcher was produced, which was in 1607; for the prologue begins thus:

Gentlemen, *inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland; therefore you shall have it in plain prose.

To INDUE, in one instance, seems to be put for to *inure*.

— Her clothes spread wide,
And mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and *indued*
Unto that element. *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

The common mistake of using *indue* for *endow*, is properly noticed by Mr. Todd.

To INFAME. To defame, or report evil of.

Yet because he was cruell by nature — he was *infamed* by writers. *Holinsh.* vol. i. f 8.

Straungers knowen to be *infamed* for usurie, simonie, and other heinous vices.

Id. vol. ii. T 5.

Milton has used it. See *Johnson*.

To INFAMONIZE. A mock word, deduced from the former, and given to the pedantic character Armado.

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates?
thou shalt die. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

INFANT. Used sometimes, as child, for a knight. See CHILD.

To whom the *infant* thus : Faire Sir, etc.
Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 56.

The *infant* in question was Prince Arthur, who had just been fighting a most desperate battle. So also Rinaldo:

This said, the noble *infant* stood a space
Confused, speechlesse.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi. 34.

Mr. Todd says it is put in the Spanish sense, for prince; but I prefer Warburton's explanation. See on *F. Q. VI. viii. 56.*

Knight itself is from the Saxon cniht, which is defined a boy, a scholar, a soldier. See *Benson's Glossary*. Dr. Percy further observes, that "his folio MS. affords several other ballads wherein the word *child* occurs as a title, but in none of these it signifies prince."

Arg. to Child Waters, Rel. vol. iii. p. 54. *Infant* was the same, as well as *varlet*, *damoiseau*, and *bachelier*; as Warburton rightly said.

INFANTRY. Jocularly used for children; a collection of infants.

Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.

Ben Jons. Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi. p. 142.

To INFARCE. To stuff or crowd in. See to **FARCE**.

My facts *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mirror for Mag. Caligula, p. 145.

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable, unwearied. The old dictionaries have it.

There makes his sword his way, there laboreth
Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.

Daniel, Works, p. 167. Civil Wars of Engl.

INFECT, part. adj. for infected.

And in the imitation of these twain,
(Whom, as Ulysses says, opinion crowns
With an imperial voice) many are *infect*.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

The states did thinke, that with some filthie
gaine

The Spanish peeres us captains had *infect*.

Gascoigne's Works, k 5.

To INFERRE. To bring in, to cause. *Infero*, Latin.

— One day *inferres* that foile

Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.

Arthur, a Trag. F 4. b.

Determined by common acorde, to *inferre*
warre upon the Romaines.

Palace of Pleasure, B 2. b.

INFEST, adj. Annoying, troublesome.

But with fierce fury, and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 5.
For they are *infest* enemies unto the noble
facultie of flattery.

Ulpian Fulwel's Art of Flattery, M i. b.

INFORM, adj. Without regular form, shapeless.

— Bleak craggs, and naked hills,

And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude.

Cotton, cited by Todd.

INFORTUNATE. This word was used sometimes for *unfortunate*. It occurs twice in Shakespeare; viz. *K. John*, ii. 1. and *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 9. Dr. Johnson has given an example from Lord Bacon's works.

INFRACT, adj. Unbroken, or unbreakable.

One sense of the Latin *infractus*.

O how straight and *infract* is this line of life!

Gascoigne's Supposes, C 1.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,

A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.

Engl. Eliza, Mirr. Mag. p. 785.

INGATE. Entrance, beginning; from *in* and *gate*.

Therein resembling Janus auncient,

Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the
yeare.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 12.

Also *Ruines of Time*, v. 47. Spenser used it also in prose. See *Todd's*

Johnson.

INGENE, or ENGINE. Genius, wit.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business.

B. Jons. Arg. to Sejanus.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*,

His graver age did somewhat mitigate.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 83

So it was in the edition of 1600; in Bill's edition it is altered.

You say well, witty Mr. In-and-in,

How long ha' you studied *ingine*?

Med. Since I first

Join'd or did inlay wit, some vorty year.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

If thy master, or any man here, be angry with thee, I shall suspect his *ingine* while I know him for't.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H. v. 3.

Written also *engine*:

Made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French tounge, and few or none of their owne *engine*.

Puttenham, B. ii. ch. 8.

The corrupt word *ingeniver*, which, to the great torment of critics, has crept

into a passage of *Othello*, comes nearer to *ingene* than any thing else. In the folios it stands,

— He hath atchiev'd a maid
That paragon's description and wilde fame;
One that excels the quirkes of blazoning pens,
And, in the essentiall vesture of creation,
Does tire the *ingeniver*. *Othello*, ii. 1.

Mr. Malone conjectured that it stood in the author's copy,

Does tire the *ingene ever*.

Which is probable, but not quite satisfactory, as it makes no very perfect sense. Capell makes it, "Doth tire the *inventer*." The reading of the quartos is very different, but has been adopted in the modern editions, as being, at least, intelligible:

And in the essential vesture of creation
Doth bear all excellency.

The one reading cannot have been made from the other; and if the folio has any authority, it can only be explained as above. To "tire the *ingene*," must mean, to fatigue the mind or genius in attempting to do it justice; the subject being the excellence of Desdemona. I suspect that neither reading came from the poet.

To INGENIATE. To contrive, to manage ingeniously.

Did Nature (for this good) *ingeniate*
The shew in thee the glory of her best;
Framing thine eye, the starre of thy ill fate,
Making thy face the foe to spoyle the rest?

Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond, p. 139.

— The charge of this great state,
And kingdom, to my faith committed is,
And I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.

Id. Funerall Poem, p. 22.

INGENIOUS, and INGENUITY. Used formerly for ingenuous and ingenuousness, and still sometimes confounded by the ignorant or careless.

A right *ingenious* spirit, veil'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 392.

Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady; have you no more gold in your breeches?

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 242.

INGINOUS, or ENGINOUS, has been explained witty, or artful; but see the next example.

For that's the mark of all their *inginous* drifts

To wound my patience, howsoe'er they seem
To aim at other objects.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iii. 2.

The modern alteration to *ingenious* destroys the verse. Also, contrived as *engines*; meaning pieces of artillery; which sense, I suspect, belongs to it in the former passage also, from the mention of aim.

— Sure, petards,
To blow us up. *Lat.* Some *inginous* strong words.
B. Jons. New Inn, ii. 6.

INGLE, or ENGLE, s. Originally signified a male favourite of the most detestable kind. Minshew explains it fully by its synonymes in other languages, and adds: "Vox est Hispanica, et significat, *Lat. inguen*." Ozell, who quotes him, says further: "The Spaniards spell it *yngle*, which with them means nothing else but the groin, not a bar-dash." *Note on Rabelais*, B. i. ch. 2. Minshew says, much in favour of the Germans of his time, "Hoc autem vitium apud Germanos, cum sit incognitum, merito et appellatione destituitur in eorundem lingua." I fear it is not so now. I cannot but think Mr. Gifford mistaken, in saying that *enghle* and *ingle* were different words, except as to spelling; but it is clear that *ingle* came to be used for a mere intimate, as in the passage of Massinger, where he makes the distinction.

— Coming as we do
From's quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massing. City Madam, iv. 1.

Thus Asinius, in Decker's *Satiromastix*, calls Horace continually his *ingle*, (or *ningle*, which is the same, being only an abbreviation of *mine ingle*,) meaning to call him merely his dear friend:

I never saw mine *ingle* so dashed in my life before. *Origin of Dr.* vol. iii. p. 118.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but sister at no hand.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 260.

Fynes Morrison gives the following proverbial lines on Rome, with his own translation of them:

Roma vale, vidi, satis est vidisse; revertar
Cum leno, moechus, scurra, cinaedus ero.
Rome farewell, I have thee! seene, well for me,

And then I will returne againe to thee,
When lecher, jester, *ingle*, bawd, I'll be.
Itinerary, P. iii. p. 52.

See ENGHLE, where it is shown that the boys of the theatre were frequently so called; which is more likely than any thing else to have brought the word into common use, and to have abolished the first meaning.

To INGLE, from the above, To wheedle or coax.

Oh, if I wist this old priest would not stick to me, by Jove I would *ingle* this old serving man,
First Part of Sir John Oldc. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 292.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft' skipt into our chamber those sweet nights,
And kiss'd, and *ingled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.
Donne, *Eleg.* iv.

Then they deal underhand with us, and we must *ingle* with our husbands abed.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 89.

To INGRAVE. To bury; from *in* and *grave*.

See ENGRAVE, which is the same.

The heavy chardge that nature byndes me to
I have perform'd; *ingrav'd* my brother is:
I woulde to God (to ease my ceaseless wo)
My wretched bones intomb'd were with his.

Promos et Cassand. 6. O. Pl. i. 56.

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.

Fairf. Tasso, xv. 8.

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,

As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be *ingraved*.
Romeus et Juliet, Suppl. to Sh. i. 338.

My body now, which once I decked brave,
(From whence it came) unto the earth I give;

I wish no pomp, the same for to *ingrave*.

Whetstone on G. Gascoigne, *Chalm. Poets*, ii. p. 463.

INHABITABLE. Uninhabitable; not from to *inhabit*, but from *in*, negative (for *un*), and *habitable*.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*,
Wherever Englishman durst set his foot.
Rich. II. i. 1.

And pour'd on some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.
B. Jon. Catiline, v. 1.

And in such wise they were fro their way in a place *inhabitable*, that thei wist not what to thinke.
Guy of Warwick, 4to. bl. lett. Q 3.

Lest that thy bewty make this stately towne,
Inhabitable, like the burning zone,
With sweet reflections of thy lovely face.

Old Taming of Shr. 6. O. Pl. i. 203.

INHABITED, in like manner for uninhabited, *Inhabité*, French.

Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces, echoing in every place their own vanities.
Brathwaite's Survey of Histories.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod. iii. 1.

Seward changed it to *uninhabited*, which, according to modern language, would be necessary for the sense. Here, however, it required only explaining, not altering.

To INHERIT. This word is used by Shakespeare in the sense of to possess, or obtain, merely, without any reference to the strict notion of inheritance.

This, or else nothing will *inherit* her.

Two Gent. iii. 2.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us

So much as of a thought of ill in him.

Rich. II. i. 1.

To INHIBIT. To prohibit or forbid.

Besides virginity is peevish, proud, idle, made of self-love, which is the most *inhibited* sin in the canon.
All's Well, i. 1.

— A practiser

Of arts *inhibited*, and out of warrant.

Othello, i. 2.

In the following passage *inhabit* is the reading of the old editions, which is evident nonsense. Mr. Pope changed it to *inhibit*, and the emendation appears indubitable. The meaning is, "If I tremble and forbid the meeting."

— Or, be alive again,

And dare me to the desert with thy sword,
If trembling I *inhibit*, then protest me
The baby of a girl.
Macb. iii. 4.

INHOOP'D, *part*. Inclosed in a hoop. The passage where this word occurs, has been the subject of many conjectures. These are not, perhaps, worth relating, since it appears now to be made out, that cocks or quails were sometimes made to fight within a broad hoop, to keep them from quitting each other. Mr. Douce has actually found a Chinese print, in which two birds are so represented. See his *Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 86. The passage where the word occurs is this. Antony, speaking of the superiority of Caesar's fortunes to his own, says,

— If we draw lots, he speeds;
His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, *in hoop'd*, at odds.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 3.

The substance of this is from North's *Plutarch*, as well as much more of the same drama; but the *in hooped* is the addition of our poet. No trace of such a mode of fighting has been found, except in J. Davies's *Epigrams*, quoted by Dr. Farmer, it is said that

Cocking *in hopes* is now all the play.

Yet R. Holmes, who gives a list of terms and customs used in cock-fighting, has no mention of *hoops*. See his *Acad. of Armory*, B. ii. ch. 11. Nor is any trace of the *hoops* to be found in any book on cock-fighting. If this custom of fighting cocks within *hoops* could be thoroughly proved, it would also afford the best explanation of the phrase *cock-a-hoop*; the cock perching on the *hoop*, in an exulting manner, either before or after the battle. This would give exactly the right idea; but I fear our proofs are not sufficient.

INIQUITY. One name of the *Vice*, who was the established buffoon in the old Moralities, and other imperfect dramas. He had the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, but most commonly of *Iniquity*, or vice itself. He was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, a long coat, and a dagger of lath; and one of his chief employments was to make sport with the devil, leaping on his back and belabouring him with his dagger of lath, till he made him roar. The devil, however, always carried him off in the end. The morality of which representation clearly was, that sin, which has the wit and courage to make very merry with the devil, and is allowed by him to take great liberties, must finally become his prey. This is the regular end also of Punch, in the puppet-shows, who, as Dr. Johnson rightly observed, is the legitimate successor of the old *Iniquity*; or rather is the old *Vice* himself transposed from living to wooden actors. His successors on the stage were the fools and

clowns, who so long continued to supply his place, in making sport for the common people. Harlequin is another scion from the same stock.

The following passages plainly prove that this character might be filled by any particular vice or sin personified, or by the general representation of sin, under the name of *Iniquity*, which was anciently most common and regular:

And lend me but a *vice* to carry with me,
To practise there with any playfellow.

Satan. What *vice*?

What kind wouldst thou have it of?

Pug. Why any: *Fraud*,
Or *Covetousness*, or lady *Vanity*,
Or old *Iniquity*.

Iniquity then appears.

What is he calls upon me, and would seem
to lack a vice?

Ere his words be half spoken I am with him
in a trice;

Here, there, and every where, as the cat
is with the mice:

'True *vetus iniquitas*. *B. Jons. Devil*
is an Ass, i. 1.

Mirth. How like you the *vice* in the play?
Expectation. Which is he? *M.* Three or
four: *Old Covetousness*, the sordid penny-
boy, the money-bawd, who is a flesh-bawd
too, they say. *Tattle.* But here is never a
fiend to carry him away. Besides, he has never
a wooden dagger! I would not give a rush
for a *vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap
at every body he meets. *Mirth.* That was the
old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like
Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false
skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jon.*

Staple of News, 2d Intermean.

The above description is that of one vice, *Covetousness*; then follows that of Prodigality, and his lady Pecunia.

In the old play of *Cambises*, *Ambidexter* is expressly called the *Vice*, and represents the vice of *Fraud*, as he says himself,

My name is *Ambidexter*, I signifie one
That with both hands can finely play.

Orig. of Drama, i. 262.

Fraud, *covetousness*, and *vanity*, the vices enumerated by Ben Jonson in the first quotation, were the most common. *Vanity* is even used for the *Vice* occasionally. See **VANITY**. Shakespeare gives us the *Vice*, *Iniquity*, and *vanity*, together, where Prince Henry calls Falstaff

That reverend *vice*, that grey *iniquity*, that
vanity in years. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

By the formal vice in the following passage, we may now understand that Shakespeare meant the regular Vice, according to the form of the old dramas, which I believe no commentator has before explained:

Thus like the formal vice, *iniquity*,
I moralize, two meanings in one word.
Rich. II. iii. 1.

In the same manner he has a formal man, for a complete man, one regularly made. See FORMAL. For this reason the Vice is called *old Iniquity*, in a passage above cited, and here also:

Acts *old Iniquity*, and in the fit
Of miming, gets th' opinion of a wit.
B. Jons. Epigr. 115.

He had before said of the subject of his epigram, that he was

— No vicious person, but the *vice*
About the town, and known too, at that price.
Ibid.

See VICE,

To INJURY, *v.* for to injure.

Wherefore those that are in authoritie, yea and princes themselves ought to take great heed how they *injurie* any man by word or deed, and whom they *injurie*, etc.

Danet's Comines, L 3.

INKHORNE TERMS. Studied expressions, that savour of the ink-horn. A very favourite expression, for a time.

I know them that think rhetoric to stand wholly upon dark words; and he that can catch an *inkhorne term* by the tail, they count him to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician.

Wilson's Art of Rhet. in Cens. Lit. ii. p. 2.

And to use an *ynkhorne terme*, or a strange word.

Gasc. edit. 1575. Ep. iv. a.

— Is not this better farre

Than *respice* and *precor*, and such *inke-horne tearmes*

As are intolerable in a common-wealth.

The Weakest goes to the W. sign. E 1 b.

In another place Gascoigne explains it:

Epithetes and adjectives as smell of the *ink-horne*.

Ep. iii. b.

See also *Hart's Orthogr. f. 21.*

One author has changed it to *inckepot termes*:

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *inckepot termes*, smelleth of affectation.

Wright's Passions of the Mind, in Cens. Liter. ix. p. 175.

INKHORNISM. A word apparently coined by Hall, from the preceding phrase.

In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Satires, i. 8.

INKHORN-MATE, from the same allusion. A bookish or scribbling man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the common-weal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn-mate*,
We, and our wives and children all will fight.
1 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Alluding to the Bishop of Winchester.

INN, *s.* for a house or lodging in general. Used particularly in the phrase "to take up his inn." See TAKE ONE'S EASE.

Now had the glorious sunne tane up his *inne*,
And all the lamps of heav'n inlightened bin.
Browne, Brit. Past. l. iii. p. 63.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to *take up his inne*, some with beggary, etc.

Ascham. Toxoph. p. 47. n. ed.

When Jove-born Phoebus' fierie steeds about the world had bin,
And, wearied with their yearly taske, *had taken up their inne*
Far in the south. *Mirror for Mag. p. 555.*

To INN. To lodge.

— In thyself dwell,

Inn any where: continuance maketh hell.

Dr. Donne.

It is used also for to house corn:

Late harvest of corne so that the same was scarcely *inned* at S. Andrew's tide.

Stowe's Annals, L 8.

The latter sense is hardly obsolete.

See Johnson.

INNS-A-COURT. This odd corruption of inns of court is by no means an *erratum*, where it is found, but was the current mode of speaking and writing at the time.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others.

Wit's Interpr. p. 27. (1655).

A young *innes a court* gentleman is an infant newly crept from the cradle of learning to the court of liberty.

Lenton's Leasures, (1631.) Char. 29.

INNATED, *part. adj.* Inborn, innate. This seems to have been originally the more common form.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

O save me, thou *innated* bashfulness!

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 101.

Till love of life, and feare of being forc't,
Vanquisht th' *innated* valour of his minde.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. ii. p. 60.

Their countenances labouring to smother an
innated sweetnes and chearefulness.

Decker's Entertainment of James I,
1604. E 4.

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate, native; originally implanted.

And look how lyons close kept, fed by hand,
Lose quite th' *innative* fire of spirit and greatness

That lyons free breathe.

Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, D 3.

An INNOCENT, *s.* An idiot; as being naturally incapable of sin.

There be three kinds of fools, mark this note,
gentlemen,

Mark it, and understand it. — — —

An *innocent*, a knave-fool, a fool politick.

B. et Fl. Wit without Money, Act ii.
P. 290.

— She answer'd me

So far from what she was, so childishly,

So sillily, as if she were a fool,

An *innocent*. *Two Nob. Kinsm. iv. 1.*

Again, if you be a cuckold, and know it not, you are an *innocent*; if you know it and endure it, a true martyr.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 299.

Do you think you had married some *innocent* out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a playse month, and look upon you, *B. Jons. Epicoene, iii. 4.*

INSANE ROOT. A root causing insanity; conjectured to mean hemlock.

Were such things here, as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane root*

That takes the reason prisoner? *Macb. i. 3.*

This quotation would not prove much, without the corroborating passage from Ben Jonson:

— They lay hold upon thy senses

As thou hadst snufft up *hemlock*.

Sejanus, Act iii.

Where afterwards it is rather represented as deadly than intoxicating. It is not improbable, as Mr. Malone observes, that Shakespeare had rather a general notion of some root which would produce that effect, than of any thing precise. In general, the *root* of hemlock is not considered as the operative part.

This particular property of deceiving the sight with imaginary visions is attributed to *hemlock*, in the following passage adduced by Mr. Steevens:

You gaz'd against the sun, and so blemished your sight; or else you have eaten of the roots of *hemlock*, that makes men's eyes *conceit* unseen objects. *Green's Never too late,* 1616.

INSANIE, *s.* Madness; an affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.

This is abominable (which he would call abominable) it insinuateth me of *insanie*.

Love's L. L. v. 1.

To INSCONCE. To fortify, to inclose with security; the same as to *ensconce*. From *sconce*, a fortification. See **ENSCONCE**.

An you use these blows long, I must get a *sconce* for my head, and *insconce* it too, or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders.

Com. of Err. ii. 2.

Look an he have not *insconst* himself in a wooden castle. *Match at Midn. O.*

Pl. vii. 386.

I'll beard and brave thee in thy proper towne, And here *inskonce* myself despite of thee.

Dante's Orlando, B 3.

To INSCROLL. To write in a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold,

Young in limb, in judgement old,

Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*,

Fare you well, your suit is cold.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 7.

Dr. Johnson would read, "This answer," instead of "Your answer;" which might, indeed, be better, but does not seem important. He supposes, not improbably, that the contractions *ys* and *yr*, for *this* and *your*, might be confounded.

To INSCULP. To carve or engrave, on any solid substance.

— They have in England

A coin that bears the figure of an angel,

Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.

But here an angel in a golden bed

Lies all within.

Merch. of Ven. ii. 7.

Insculp'd upon, means cut or carved on the outside of the gold.

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.

Massing. Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde, than any forme may be *insculp'd* upon metall or marble. *Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. S 4.*

INSEPARATE, *part. adj.* Not to be separated, or rather, that ought not to be separated; that is, the vows of lovers. Within my soul there doth commence a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate* Divides far wider than the sky and earth.

Tro. et Cr. v. 2.

To INSHELL. To contain within a shell.
A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood
for Rome. *Coriol.* iv. 6.

To INSHIP. To put into a ship; we now say to *ship*.

— Where *inshipp'd*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
1 Hen. VI. v. 1.
When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about. *Daniel*, cited
by Todd.

To INSINEW. To strengthen as with sinews,
to join firmly.

All members of our cause, both here and
hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

INSISTURE, *s.* Regularity, or perhaps
station. A word not found but in this
place.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this
centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, all in line of order.
Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

INSTANCE, *s.* Motive, cause.

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift and not of love.
Hamlet. iii. 2.

Tell him his fears are shallow, wanting *in-stance*.
Rich. III. iii. 2.

In the following singular passage it
seems to mean proof, example:

Instance, O *instance*! strong as Pluto's gates,
Cressid is mine, tied with the bonds of heaven:
Instance, O *instance*! strong as heav'n itself;
The bonds of heaven are slipp'd, dissolv'd,
and loos'd. *Tro. et Cress.* v. 2.

Used also for information; and, in
fact, with great laxity, by Shakespeare.

To INSTILE. To give a name, style, or
title to; we now say to *style*.

Be thou alone the rectress of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee *instile*.
Drayt. Leg. of Matilda, p. 553.
Gladness shall clothe the earth, we will *instile*
The face of things an universal smile.
Crashaw's Poem, republ. ed. p. 72.

INSTITUTE, *part. adj.* Instituted, taught,
educated.

Thei have but few lawes. For to a people
so instruct and *institute*, very few do suffice.
Robinson's Utopia, O b.

INSTRUCT, for instructed; in the above
passage.

INSUIT, for suit or request.

— And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdu'd me to her rate. *All's W.* v. 3.

INSUPPRESSIVE, *adj.* for insuppressible.
Not to be suppressed. See **IVE**.

— But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprize,
Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.
Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

Mr. Todd has found this word in
Young.

INT seems to be put for a species of sharper.

A cant term, I presume.

Flankt were my troupes with bolts, bauds,
punks, and panders, pimps, nips, and *ints*,
prinados, etc. *Honest Ghost*, p. 231.

In that place it seems to have had an-
other initial letter; but the same author,
I believe, [R. Braithwaite] distinctly
writes it *int*, in *Clitus's Whimzies*,
where he has nearly the same:

His nippes, *ints*, bungs, and prinados.

Page 12.

To INTEND. To protend or stretch out.

With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smott,
That to the earth him drove as striken dead.
Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 38.

To attend to, or be intent upon:

— When you please
You may *intend* those royal exercises
Suiting your birth and greatness.
Massing. Emp. of the East, i. 1.
Amar. Why do you stop me?

Lean. That you may *intend* me.
The time has blest us both: love bids us use it.
B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

See also O. Pl. vi. 541. Milton used
this sense. See *Johnson*.

Also to pretend:

Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Rich. III.* iii. 5.

Ay, and amid this hurly, I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

Pope reads "I'll pretend," which is
only an explanation of the other.

For then is Tarquin brought unto his bed,
Intending weariness with heavy spright.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 480.

In the following passage it has been
falsely explained "attending to;" it

certainly means pretending, affecting, to denote the falseness of the persons applied to:

And so, *intending* other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain half-caps, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence.

Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

INTENDIMENT, *s.* Understanding, knowledge.

For shee of hearbes had great *intendiment*.

Spens. F. Q. III. v. 32.

So is the man that wants *intendiment*.

Id. Tears of Muses, v. 144.

INTENDMENT, *s.* Intention, design.

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak,

And now her sobs do her *intendments* break.

Sh. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 414.

I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into.

As you L. it, i. 1.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot.

Hen. V. i. 2.

I, spying his *intendment*, discharg'd my petronel in his bosom.

B. Jons. Every

Man in his H. iii. 1.

INTENIBLE, *a.* Incorrectly used by Shakespeare for unable to hold; it should properly mean not to be held, as we now use *untenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope,
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.

All's Well, i. 3.

INTENTION, *s.* Attention; according to the analogy of all these words.

O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass.

Merry W. W. i. 3.

INTENTIVE, and INTENTIVELY, for attentive, and attentively.

— To bring forth more objects

Worthy their serious and *intensive* eyes.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H. Induct.

— All with *intensive* ear,

Converted to the enemies' tents.

Chapman's Iliad, B. 10.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intensively*.

Othello, i. 3.

For our ships know th' expressed minds of men;
And will so most *intensively* retain

Their scopes appointed, that they never erre.

Chapman's Odyssey, B. 8.

INTENTOS. Blount, in his *Glossographia*,

has thought it worth while to give *A goose intentos*, as a Lancashire phrase for a goose, on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; that is, on our seventeenth after Trinity; which, it seems, was the original goose-day, and not Michaelmas day. His explanation of its origin is similar to that of *LEGEM PONE*, having a reference to the service of the day; because, in the collect for that Sunday, are the words, "*bonis operibus jugiter praestet esse intentos*;" which, he says, the people understood to be something of *in ten toes*, which they applied to the goose. A good illustration, at least, of the edifying nature of Latin prayers to the people. This origin has been attempted to be refuted, but is most probably right. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* i. 294. 4to. ed.

INTERCOMBAT, *s.* Fighting together.

The combat granted and the day assign'd,

They both in order of the field appeare,

Most richly furnish'd in all martiall kinde,

And at the point of *intercombat* were.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. i. 62.

INTERDEAL, *s.* Traffic, intercourse; dealing between different persons.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, the which was very generally used here in all Brittain, — and is yet retained of the Welshmen, Cornishmen, and Brittaines of France; though time working the alteration of all things, and the trading and *interdeale* with other nations round about have changed and greatly altered the dialect thereof.

Spenser on Ireland, p. 355. Todd's ed.

To INTERESS. Certainly the original form of to *interest*; from *intéresser*, French. It has been suggested, with great probability, that the *t* may have acceded to this and some other words, from a mistake of the preterite for the present tense. Thus, *interest'd*, or *interest't*, was declined again, and became *interested*; *grafted*, or *graft't*, became *grafted*. So *drown'd* is also declined, by inaccurate speakers, and made *drowned*.

— To whose young love

The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interest'd*.

Lear, i. 1.

— But that the dear republick,

Our sacred laws, and just authority,
Are *interest'd* therein, I should be silent.

B. Jons. Sejanus, iii. 1. p. 86.

The word is found in this form, as late as in Dryden's preface to his translation of the *Aeneid*. See *Johnson*.

INTERESSE, s. Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.

Spens. F. Q. Canto vi. of Book VII. St. 33.

So also *Halifax's Misc.* cited by Todd.

INTEREST OF MONEY. The rate of interest has been gradually decreasing in this country in proportion to the increase of specie, and has been regulated by law, from time to time, as circumstances required or allowed. The statute of 37 Henry VIII. ch. 9. confined it to *ten* per cent, and so did the 13 Eliz. c. 8. By 21 Jac. I. c. 17. legal interest was reduced to *eight* per cent; which, being mentioned as quite recent in the *Staple of News*, marks the date of that play:

— My goddess, bright Pecunia,
Altho' your grace be fall'n, of *two i' the hundred*,

In vulgar estimation, yet am I
Your grace's servant still.

B. Jons. Stap. of News, ii. 1.

In the third scene of the same act it is more fully alluded to; but in the *Magnetick Lady*, *ten* per cent is spoken of as the usual rate:

There's threescore thousand got in fourteen year,
After the usual rate of *ten i' the hundred*.

Act ii. Sc. 6.

John a Coombe, therefore, who is censured as an usurer, took only the legal interest of his time, according to the epitaph,

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd.

The subsequent reductions of interest were, to six per cent, 12 Car. II. c. 13.; and to five, 12 Ann, St. 2. c. 16.

We may here observe, that the epitaph above cited was long attributed to Shakespeare by Rowe and others, but is now considered as belonging to Richard Brathwaite, in whose *Remains*, (published 1618) it occurs as his. There are proofs sufficient that it could not be Shakespeare's. See vol. i. p. 80. ed. 1813. Variations are found in all

the copies of it, but the most remarkable is in Aubrey's, who makes Combe exact twelve per cent, when ten only was legal.

Ten in the hundred the devill allowes,
But Combes will have twelve, he sweares and
vowes;

If any one askes who lies in this tombe,
Hoh [probably *Ho Ho*] quoth the devill, tis
my John a Combe.

Letters from the Bodl. vol. iii. p. 538.

INTERGATORY, s. Interrogatory; apparently the original word.

— Let us go in,

And charge us there upon *intergatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.

Gra. Let it be so; the first *intergatory*, etc.
Merch. of Ven. v. 1.

Slight, he has me upon *intergatories*:
nay, my mother shall know how you use me.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 4.

The modern editions have *interrogatories*; but the folio of 1616 reads it as above. In the following passage also *intergatory* makes the verse perfect, and therefore was probably the word written, though not authorized by any edition; for Mr. Tyrwhitt was mistaken in saying that it is so in the first folio.

— But, nor the time, nor place,
Will serve our long *intergatories*; see,
Poshúmus, etc. *Cymb.* v. 5.

This instance also has been adduced by Mr. Reed:

— Then you must answer

To these *intergatories*.

Brome's Novella, ii. 1.

INTERMEAN, s. Something coming between two other parts; an invention, as it seems, of Ben Jonson, who, in his play of the *Staple of News*, has an *Induction*, which is a conversation of Prologue with four ladies called gossips, *Mirth*, *Tattle*, *Expectation*, and *Censure*; between each act, he continues the discourses of the same interlocutors, Prologue excepted, under the title of the first, second, third, and fourth *intermean*. These *intermeans* are intended to anticipate all objections to the piece, and to answer them; which is done with much wit, and much reference to the older imperfect dramas, which the vulgar still admired.

To INTERMELL. To intermeddle. Johnson had quoted this word from Spenser, but erroneously, as Todd has noticed; but he has found it as a neuter verb in Marston, and a passive participle from it in Bishop Fisher. The passage of the former is,

To bite, to gnaw, and boldly *intermell*
With sacred things, in which thou dost excell.
Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

To INTERMETE, v. To intermeddle also; a word more ancient than the time of the writer, but given to the character of an antiquary, as characteristic.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 281.

This interpretation, however, has been doubted, and the word is not otherwise exemplified.

INTERPARLE, s. A parley, conversation. And therefore doth an *interparle* exhort.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii. 23.

INTHRONIZATE, part. adj. Enthroned. In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop — was *intronizate* at Canterburie.
Holinsh. vol. ii. V 5. col. 2.

INTHRO'NIZED. The same; and always accented on the antepenultima, as probably the former word was also. Make me despise this transitory pomp,
And sit for aye *intronized* in heav'n.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 392.

So it ought to be printed evidently, for the verse; and so it is in the original edition, quarto, 1598.

For the high gods *intronized* above,
From their clear mansions plainly do behold
All that frail man doth in this grosser mould.
Drayt. Man in the Moon, p. 1326.

He was *intronized* in all solempnities, in receiving his kingly ornaments, etc.
Holinsh. vol. i. A 6.

INTITULED, part. Having a title in any thing, a claim upon it.

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 476.

So I take *entitled* to be also used, in his 37th sonnet:

Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit.
i. e. having a claim or title to thy parts.

To INTREAT. (Dr. Johnson spells it *entreat*, yet *intreat* is more prevalent. See **ENTREAT.**) To treat, to behave well or ill to a person.

Speak truth and be *intreated* courteously.
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, Act iii. vol. vii. p. 359.

Hence to use the time, to pass it:
My lord, we must *intreat* the time alone.
Rom. et Jul. iv. 1.

INTREAT, s. Intreaty.

And, at my lovely Tamora's *intreats*,
I do remit these young men's heinous faults.
Tit. Andr. i. 2.

And either purchase justice by *intreats*,
Or tire them all with my revenging threats.
Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 179.

But I, with all *intreats* might not prevail.
Robert E. of Huntington, 1601. D 4.
Hath sent his commends to you, with a kind *intreat* that you would not be discontented for his long absence.

Westward for Smelts, B 4.
The late editor of Ford's plays altered *intreaties*, which was in the copy, to *intreats*, in the following passage, for the sake of the verse; but he does not seem to have been aware that it was so common among Ford's contemporaries.

— A word from you
May win her more than my *intreats* or frowns.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.
The alteration is doubtless right.

INTREATY, s. Treatment; as to *intreat*, above.

Praying him not to take in ill part his *intreaty* and hard imprysonment, for that he durst none other.
Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. O o 7.

INTRENCHANT, adj. Not permanently divisible, not retaining any mark of division. It seems an incorrect usage, and we have no other example of it.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress.
Macb. v. 7.

Shakespeare has elsewhere called the air *invulnerable*, speaking of the Ghost in *Hamlet*. See Johnson on this word. *Trenchant* means cutting; *intrenchant*, therefore, ought to be not cutting.

INTRINSICATE, or INTRINSECATE, adj. Intricate. Johnson thinks it formed corruptly between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*; Theobald from *intrinsecus*, or the Italian *intrinsecarsi*.

— Come, thou mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Ant. et Cleo.* v. 2.

Yet there are certain puntillios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev. v. 2.

Like rats oft bite holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose, sooth every
passion. *Lear, ii. 2.*

The folio here reads *intrince*; the
quartos, still more corruptly, *intrench*.

INTUSE, s. A bruise or contusion; from
intusus, Latin. Peculiar to Spenser.

The flesh therewith she suppld and did steepe
T' abate all spasme, and soke the swelling
bruze;

And after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from
cold to keepe. *Spens. F. Q. III. v. 33.*

To INVASSAL. To enslave; from *in* and
vassal.

— Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invassels* me.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii. 1. p. 339.

INVECT, for inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to *invest* against her.
B. et Fl. Faithf. Fr. iii. 3.

INVECTIVELY, adv. Abusively; from *in-*
vective used as an adjective.

Thus most *investively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.
As you like it, ii. 1.

To INVENT. To meet with casually.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.
Spens. F. Q. 1. vi. 15.
And vowed never to returne againe,
'Till him alive or dead she did *invent*.

Ibid. III. v. 10.

INVESTMENT, s. Dress, habit, outward
appearance.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that dye which their *investments* shew.
Hamlet, i. 3.

INVIERD, part. Apparently for environed.

Unnatural beseege, woe me unhappie,
To have escapt the danger of my foes,
And to be ten times worse *invier'd* by friends.
Edward III. 1596. D 1. b.

To INVOCATE. To invoke.

Henry the Fifth, the ghost I *invoke*.
1 Hen. VI. i. 1.
Be it lawful that I *invoke* thy ghost.
Rich. III. i. 2.

Milton has used this word. See
Johnson.

INWARD, adj. Intimate, closely connect-
ed in acquaintance or friendship.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein?
Who is most *inward* with the noble duke?

Rich. III. iii. 4.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all
one. *Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 77.*

— I love him,

And by my troth would fain be *inward*
with him. *B. et Fl. Island Princess,*
Act i. p. 276.

He will be very *inward* with a man to fish
some bad out of him, and make his slanders
hereafter more authentic, when it is said a
friend reported it. *Earle's Micr. xxiv.*

p. 72. Bliss.

Basilus told her that had occasion, by one
verie *inward* with him, to know in part the
discourse of his life. *Pembr. Arcad. p. 55.*

An INWARD, s. An intimate acquaint-
ance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: a shy [qu. sly?] *Meas. for M.*
fellow was the duke. *iii. 2.*

The inward, the inside:

— Wherefore break that sigh

From the *inward* of thee? *Cymb. iii. 4.*

In the plural, *entrails*; which con-
tinued longer in use.

— The thought whereof

Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my *in-*
wards. *Othello, ii. 1.*

INWARDNESS, s. Intimacy, attachment.

And though you know my *inwardness* and
love

Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Much Ado, iv. 1.

Mr. Todd supplies also an example
from *Bourgchier's Letters to Archbi-*
shop Usher, 1629.

To INWHEEL. To encircle; because a
wheel is round.

— Heav'n's grace *inwheel* ye,

And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about
ye. *B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 2.*

Many words of this class are merely
arbitrary compounds, and might be
multiplied to a great extent; but, as
they require no explanation, the labour
would be superfluous.

To INWOOD, v. To go into a wood; a
word cited only from Sir Philip Sidney,
and probably hazarded by him from
the common analogy of composition.

He got out of the river, and *inwooded* himself, so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. Sidney, cited by Johnson.

JOBBERNOULE. Thick-head, block-head; from *jobbe*, dull, in Flemish, and *cnol*, a head, Saxon. Used as an appellative of reproach.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head, the rest without all soule.

Marst. Satires, II. vi. p. 200.

Thou simple animal, thou *jobbernole*,
Thy basons, when that once they hang on pole,
Are helmets strait. Gayton, Festiv. Notes,

iv. 17. p. 260.

No, miller, miller, dustipoul,
I'll clapper-claw thy *jobbernoul*.

Grim, O. Pl. xi. 241.

No remedy in courts of Pauls, [pron. poles]
In common pleas, or in the rouls,
For jouling of your *jobbernouls*

together.

Counterscuffle, Dryd. Misc. 12mo. iii. 340.

JOHN-A-DREAMS. A name apparently coined to suit a dreaming stupid character; quasi, "dreaming John."

— Yet I,

A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. Haml. ii. 2.

By the manner in which this personage is there introduced, he seems to have been a well-known character; we find, however, nothing, concerning him, nor any thing nearer to his name than that of *John-a-droynes*, a clownish servant who is mentioned by Nash in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden, etc.* 1596; and the same is given to a clown in the old play of *Promos and Cassandra*, Part II. Act iv. Sc. 2. In an old translation of part of Homer, the dream called up by Jupiter is styled, *John-dreaming god*. See Steevens's note on *Hamlet*, 1. c.

JOHN DORY. A very popular old song, or catch, preserved in *Deuteromelia*, a book printed in 1609 as a sequel to *Pammelia*, a similar collection of roundelays and catches. It is reprinted in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, p. 163. in Hawkins's *History of Music*, etc. *John Dory* appears, by the song, to have been a French piratical captain of a privateer, whose downfall is there recited. He is conquered by Nicholl, a Cornish man. It begins thus:

As it fell on a holiday,
And upon a holy tide-a,
John Dory bought him an ambling nag,
To Paris for to ride-a.

This stanza is almost repeated by Bishop Corbett, in his poem called *A Journey to France*, p. 129. It is alluded to by Fletcher in the *Chances*, also in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, and elsewhere.

Being as worthy to sit,

On an ambling tit,

As thy predecessor *Dory*.

Denh. Ballad on Sir John Mennis, Works, p. 74.

The tune, too, was in favour as a country dance:

Hunger is the greatest pain he [the fiddler] takes, except a broken head sometimes, and labouring *John Dorye*.

Microcosm. p. 170. Bliss's edition.

JOHN, SWEET. A flower of the pink kind. *Sweet johns* and *sweet williams* are given by Gerard as different species of *armeria*. The former are divided into white, and red and white; the latter are spoken of in this passage, after speaking of *gelofer*s and *pinks*:

The *john*, so sweete in showe and smell,

Distincte by colours twaine,

About the borders of their beds

In seemelie sight remaine.

Plat's Flowers, in Cens. Lit. viii. p. 3.

See Johnson's Gerard, (1636) p. 597. The name of *Sweet Williams* still remains. The *johns*, according to the cut in Gerard, are not so closely clustered. See also GILLOFER.

JOINT-RING. Probably a ring with joints in it. *Othello*, iv. 3. See GIMMAL.

JOINT-STOOL, prov. Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool! This odd proverb seems to have been intended as a ridiculous instance of making an offence worse by a foolish and improbable apology; or, perhaps, merely as a pert reply, when a person was setting forth himself, and saying who or what he was. The fool uses it in *King Lear*, in the following manner:

F. Come hither, mistress, is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.

F. Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool.

Lear, iii. 6.

Where, possibly, poor *Lear*, in his

insanity, was intended literally to mistake a *joint-stool* for his daughter.

It is alluded to also by Kate, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, who, when Petruchio asks her what she means by a moveable? replies, "a *joint-stool*." *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.

Ray has it among his *Proverbs*, p. 202, but without any explanation. It occurs also in Lyly's *Mother Bombie*, Act iv. Sc. 2.

JOINTRESS, s. One who holds a jointure.

— Our queen

Imperial *jointress* of this warlike state.
Hamlet i. 2.

JORNET, s. Apparently a kind of cloak.

Constables, the one halfe — in bright harness, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him. *Stowe's London*, 1590. p. 75.

JOUISANCE, s. Enjoyment; but written by Spenser *jovysance*. It is one of the antiquated words which that poet particularly introduces into his pastorals; judging properly that old words are retained in provincial dialects much longer than in polished speech.

To see those folks make *jovysaunce*,
Made my heart after the pipe to daunce.
Shep. Kal. May, v. 25.

He uses it again in *November*, v. 2.
Cheeke-dimpling laughter crowne my very soule

With *jouisance*. *Marst. Sat.* III. xi. p. 224.

JOURING, s. Swearing. Perhaps a coined word from *juro*, Latin.

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearings, *jourings* end.

R. H. (Rob. Hayman's) Quodlibets, 4to. 1628.

JOURNAL, adj. (the same as diurnal).

Daily; from *journal*, French.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting
To the under generation. *Meas. for M.* iv. 3.
Stick to your *journal* course, the breach of custom

Is breach of all. *Cymb.* iv. 1.

And his faint steedes watred in ocean deepe,
Whiles from their *journall* labours they did rest.
Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 31.

JOURNEY, s. A battle, or day of battle; from the French *journée*, which is used in the same sense.

But of all his *jorneis* he made, being generall over the armie of the Athenians, the *journey* of Cherronesus was best thought of and esteemed.
North's Plut. p. 179.

Mette with him, and there slew him, to the great disturbance and stay of the whole *journey*.
Holinsh. vol. i. Z 7.

JOVIAL, a. Belonging to Jupiter; from *Jove*.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules; but his *Jovial* face —
Cymb. iv. 2.

And afterwards Jupiter says,
Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Ib.* v. 4.

So in Heywood's *Rape of Lucrece*:
Thou *Jovial* hand hold up thy scepter high.

And in his *Golden Age*, where Jupiter is spoken of:

— All that stand
Sink in the weight of his high *Jovial* hand.

To Joy, for to enjoy.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Tit. Andr. ii. 3.

Only the use of armes, which most I *joy*,
And fitteth most for noble swayne to know.
Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 32.

There in perpetual, sweet, and flowring spring,
She lives at ease, and *joys* her lord at will.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv. 71.

You loyal ladies, doo you think in faith,
That highest honour *joyes* most sweet content.
Brandon's Octavia, A 6. b.

JOYANCE, s. Enjoyment.

Which gave him hopes, and did him halfe persuade

That he in time her *joyance* should obtaine.
Spens. F. Q. VI. xi. 7.

Also rejoicing:

And made great *joyance* that it should be so.
Claud. Tib. Nero, K 2.

There with great *joyance*, and with gladsome glee,

Of faire *Paeana* I received were.
Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 59.

IPOCRAS. See HIPPOCRAS.

IRISH. A game differing very slightly from backgammon. It is described in the *Compleat Gamester*, 1680. p. 109. Under *Backgammon*, we are told that this difference consists in the doublets, "which at this game is plaid fourfold, which makes a quicker dispatch of the game than *Irish*." p. 110.

Yet, Prue, 'tis well; play out your game at *irish*, Sir; who wins? *Mistr. O.* The trial is when she comes to bearing.

Roaring, G. O. Pl. vi. 101.

The inconstancy of *irish* fitly represents the changeableness of human occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game.

Hall's Horae Vacivae, p. 149.

To IRK. Used impersonally in *it irks*, that is, it is painful or troublesome; from *yrk*, work, Icelandic. This word, though not yet forgotten, has ceased to be current in common use, and seems to have been preserved in memory, chiefly by being known in schools as the translation of *taedet*.

And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native burghers of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked
heads,

Have their round hanches gor'd.

As you like it, ii. 1.

— Yet an he had kind words

'Twould never *irke* 'un.

B. Jon. Tale of a Tub, ii. 4.

But it was formerly used also as a personal verb for to hate, or be tired with:

The Grekes chieftaines all *irked* with the war
Wherein they wasted had so many yeres.

Surrey's 2d Aeneis, I. 18.

This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 456.

IRKSOME, adj. Generally used in an active sense, giving pain or weariness; formerly sometimes passively, made sorrowful, sad, or wearied.

— Dull wearines of former fight,
Having yrockt asleep his *irkesome* spright.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 55.

Yrkesome of life, and too long lingring night.

Ib. I. ii. 6.

IRP, or IRPE, s. A word twice used by Ben Jonson, once as an adjective, and once as a substantive, but in both ways without a clear meaning; nor does its origin very readily appear.

Adjective:

If reguardant, then maintain your station
brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your
pliant body, etc.

Cynth. Rev. iii. 5.

Substantive:

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks,
irps, and all affected humours, good Mercury
defend us.

Id. Act v, Palinode.

IRRECURABLE, a. Incurable; to *recure* was commonly used for to cure. See **RECURE**.

Is forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irre-
curable* fall.

Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery, F 2. b.

IRREGULOUS, a. Out of rule, disorderly; found only hitherto in the following passage:

— Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

Some have proposed *th' irreligious*.

To IRRUGATE. To wrinkle; from *irruogo*, Latin.

That the swelling of their body might not
irrugate and wrinkle their faces.

Palace of Pleas. vol. i. F 4.

IT PASSES. See **PASS**.

ITALY. In the time of Shakespeare, Italy was the chief place whence England derived and copied the refinements of fashion. Forks and toothpicks were among the conveniences imported thence by travellers. See those articles. Shakespeare, with an inaccuracy common to all the writers of his time, and therefore doubtless thought allowable, attributes the same imitation to the age of Richard the Second, when it had not yet commenced:

Report of fashions in proud *Italy*,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation,
Limps after in base *imitation*.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

One fashion, however, the natural good disposition of our people prevented them from borrowing, that of poisoning, which is alluded to once or twice in *Cymbeline*:

That *drug-damn'd Italy* hath outcrafted him.

iii. 4.

— What *false Italian*

(As *poisonous* tongued as *handed*) hath pre-
vail'd

On thy too ready hearing?

ii. 2.

ITALIANATE, part. adj. Italianized; applied to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy, as noticed above. Fantastic complement stalks up and down, Trickt in outlandish fethers; all his words, His looks, his oathes, are all ridiculous, All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii.
p. 150.

But quoted by Capell as from the *Shoemaker a Gentleman*, a comedy, published 1638; probably stolen from Marlow's, which was printed in 1600.

I am Englishe borne, and I have English thoughts; not a devill incarnate because I am *Italianate*, but hating the pride of Italie because I know their peevishnes.

Greene's Notable Discoverie of Coosnage.

JUDAS COLOUR. Red colour, of hair or

beard. It was a current opinion, that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard; probably for no better reason than that the colour was thought ugly, and the dislike of it was of course much increased by this opinion. Thiers, in his *Histoire des Perruques*, gives this as one of the reasons for wearing wigs: "Les rousseaux portèrent des perruques, pour cacher la couleur de leurs cheveux, qui sont en horreur à tout le monde, parce que Judas, à ce qu'on prétend, étoit rousseau." Page 22. The representations so common in tapestry, made these images familiar to all ranks of people.

Ros. His hair is of the dissembling colour.
Cel. Something browner than Judas's.

As you like it, iii. 4.

O let them be worse, worse: stretch thine art,
And let their beards be of Judas's own colour.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii 198.

What has he given her? what is it gossip?
a fair high standing cup, and two great 'postle
spoons, one of them gilt. Sure that was
Judas with the red beard.

Middleton's Chaste Maid of Cheapside,
1620.

Dryden has it in his play, of *Amboyna*:

Receive me to your bosom: by this beard, I
will never deceive you. *Beam.* I do not like
his oath, there's treachery in that Judas-colour'd beard.

Dryden also, in a fit of anger, described Jacob Tonson

With two left legs, and Judas-coloured hair.
Scott's Life of Dryd. p. 390.

As Tonson is in the same attack described as "freckled fair," there can be no doubt that Judas' hair was always supposed to be red.

A red beard was considered as an infallible token of a vile disposition:

Why, cannot you lie, and swear and pawn
your soul for sixpence? — You have a carrot-coloured beard, and that never fails; and your
worship's face is a prognostication of preferment.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir, Act v. p. 63.

It has been conjectured, that the odium attached to red hair originated, in England, from the aversion there felt to the red-haired Danes; which may or may not be true. *Crine ruber* was always a reproach to a man, though the golden locks of ladies have been so much admired. See CAIN COLOURED.

JUDICIOUS, *a.* Apparently for judicial; in regular process of judgment.

— His last offences to us

Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Coriol.* v. 5.

A JULIO. An Italian coin, value sixpence; still, or lately, current in Italy by the same name. See *Guthrie's Table*.

— He spent there in six months

Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)

Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 294.

JUMENT, *s.* Cattle of all kinds, or even a beast in general. *Jumentum*, Latin. In French, *jument* has become restricted to mean only a mare. Burton gives it as the translation of *pecudes*:

Formidolosum dictu, non esu modo,
Quas herbas *pecudes* non edunt, homines edunt.

Plaut.

And tis a fearful thing for to report,
That men should feed on such a kinde of meat,
Which very *juments* would refuse to eat.

Anat. of Melanch. p. 69.

In another place the words rendered *juments* are *brutis animalibus*.
Page 42.

Sir Thomas Brown, whom Mr. Todd quotes, includes oxen, as well as horses and asses, among *juments*.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly.

And bring him *jump* where he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Othello*, ii. 2.

In *Hamlet*, Act i. Sc. 1. the old quarto reads, "*jump* at this dead hour;" which in the folios is changed to "*just* at this same hour."

You is a youth, whom how can I oresslip,
Since he so *jumpe* doth in my meshes hit.

Marston's Satires, iii. p. 147.

And therefore the Greeks call it *periergia*,
we call it overlabor, *jumpe* with the original.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 216.

Sometimes, but more rarely, it is used as an adjective, meaning exact or suitable:

Acrostichs and telestichs on *jump* names.

B. Jons. Execr. on Vulcan, vi. p. 406.

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumpe* concord betweene our wit and will.

Pembr. Arcad. L. iii. p. 397.

— Where not to be even *jump*

As they are here, were to be strangers.

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. i. 2.

TO JUMP WITH. To agree with, suit, or resemble.

I will not chuse what many men desire,
Because I will not *jump with* common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous multitude.

Mer. of Ven. ii. 9.

Well, Hal, well: and in some sort it *jumps with* my humour, as well as waiting in the court, I can tell you.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Good wits may *jump*; but let me tell you,
Eiron,

Your friend must steal them if he have them.

Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl. ix. 233.

"Wits *jump*" is still used as a proverbial phrase.

This story *jump'd* just *with* my dream to night
Andromana, O. Pl. xi. 53.

With patience hear me, and if what I say
Shall *jump with* reason, then you'll pardon me.

Grim Collier, etc. O. Pl. xi. 226.

Or, without *with*, to agree:

Then wonders how your two opinions should
jump in that man.

Earle's Microc.

§. 66. p. 177. Bliss's ed.

JUMPLY. Suitably.

Yet the affaires of this countrey, or at least
my meeting so *jumply* with them, makes me
abashed with the strangeness of it.

Pem. Ar. L. v. p. 450.

JUNKET, or JUNCATE. A sweet meat, or
a dainty. *Giuncata*, Italian. Mr.
Todd derives *cheese-cake* from this;
but it is formed, much more simply,
from *cheese* and *cake*; a cake made of
a curd something like cheese.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast.

Tam. of Shr. iii. 2.

And making straight to the tall forest near,
Of the sweet flesh would have his *junkets*
there.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 505.

The verb to *junket* is growing obsolete
very fast, if it be not so already.

JUNT, s. A loose woman. Explained by
the context only, for the word does not
occur elsewhere.

Daintily abused! you've put a *junt* upon
me; — a common strumpet.

Middleton, Trick to catch, etc. v. 1.

JUSTICER, s. An administerer of justice,
It appears that the justices of the peace
were once technically called *justicers*.

— O, give me cord, or knife, or poison,
Some upright *justicer*!

Cym. v. 5.

— This shews you are above,

You *justicers*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge.

Lear, iv. 2.

Besides, the now ripe wrath (defer'd 'till now)

Of that sure and unfayling *justicer*,

That never suffers wrong so long to growe.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, v. 49.

How to my wish it falls out that thou hast
the place of a *justicer* upon them.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 268.

JUTTY, s. A projecting or over-hanging
part of a building.

— No *jutty*, frieze,

Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant
cradle.

Macb. i. 6.

To JUTTY. To overhang; from to *jut*
out.

— As doth a galled rock

O'erhang, and *jutty* his confounded base.

Hen. V. iii. 1.

JUVENAL. A youth; from *juvenis*, Latin.

A most acute *juvenal*, voluble, and free of
grace.

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

The *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose
chin is not yet fledged.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

What wouldst? I am one of his *juvenals*.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

But thou, my pretty *juvenall*—must lick
it up for a restorative.

Art of Jugling, etc.

1612.

-IVE. The termination *ive* in English,
regularly and properly gives an active
signification to adjectives; as *ivus*, in
Latin, and *if*, in French. Thus, *act-ive*
is that which acts, *formative* that
which forms, *repulsive* that which re-
pulses, etc.; but this analogy is not
always preserved by our early writers,
who occasionally give a passive sense to
adjectives in *ive*. Thus,

The *protractive* trials of great Jove;

Tro. et Cress. i. 5.

mean the protracted trials; but, in the
very next line, *persistive* is used for
that which persists.

What seems more extraordinary,
-ing, the termination of the active par-
ticiples, is sometimes so used:

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime

Have time to wail th' abusing of his time,

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 532.

For unrecalled, or unrecallable.

IVY-BUSH. The bush hung out at taverns
was an *ivy-bush*, in which there ap-
pears a trace of classical allusion, as
the ivy was always sacred to Bacchus;
perhaps continued from Heathen times.
"Vino vendibili suspensâ hederâ non
est opus," is the Latin form of the
proverb.

Things of greatest profit are set forth with

least price. Where the wine is neat there needeth no *ivie-bush*. *Euphues*, A 3.

The proverb is, "Good wine needs no bush;" but does not express what kind of *bush* might be wanted.

For the poore fisherman that was warned he should not fish, yet did at his doore make nets, and the olde vintener of Venice that was forbidden to sell wine, did notwithstanding hang out an *ivie-bush*.

Euphues et his Engl. A 4.
I hang no *ivie* out to sell my wine,

The nectar of good wits will sell it selfe.

R. Allot, Engl. Parn. Sonn. to the Reader.

This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.

Notes on Du Bartas, 1621. *To the Reader.*

An owl in an ivy-bush perhaps denoted originally the union of wisdom or prudence with conviviality; as, "be merry and wise." It is, however, true, that a bush or tod of ivy was usually supposed to be the favourite residence of an owl. See *Top.*

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.* or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, KA ME, KA THEE. A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "Muli mutuò scabunt;" but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, etc. See *Jamieson* in *Call*. Ray has it among his *Proverbs*, p. 126. but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "Da mihi mutuum testimonium. *Cic. Orat. pro Flac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Delo Calauriam.* Neptune changed with Latona "Delos for Calauria." But none of these come exactly to the point: "One good turn deserves another," is quite as parallel as any of them, and "claw me," etc. much more so. See *CLAW*.

In Kelly's *Scottish Proverbs* it stands:

Kae me, and I'll kae thee.

Lett. K 21.

With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor."

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay*; whence, in the following, passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key*:

Thou art pandar to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy cousenage. *K me, k thee*, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said, my subtle Quicksilver. Those *Ks* ope the doors to all this world's felicity.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 221.

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See *KAY*.

— We cash-keepers

Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,

A third lays down the rest; and when they want,

As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.

Ka me, ka thee. *Massinger's City Madam*, ii. 1.

Also Act iv. Sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good turne asketh another. *Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs*, E 1. b.

— Let's be friends;

You know the law has tricks; *Ka me, ka thee.* *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 494.

To keepe this rule — *kawe me, and I kawe thee*;

To play the saints whereas we divels be.

Lodge, Satire 1st.

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

If you'll be so kind as to *ka me* one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kob* you another.

Witch of Edm. by Rowley, etc. ii. 1.

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to any thing awry." *Johns.* Thus *camock* means a crooked tree, (see *CAMOCK*); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. *Minshew* has *camois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμπύλος*. Mr. Stee-

vens says *kam* is also Welch for crooked. *Camus*, flat, or snub-nosed, in French, is by Menage derived from *camurus*, Latin for crooked. "*Camuris sub cornibus.*" *Virg.* *Clean kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kim kam*.

Sic. This is clean *kam*.

Brut. Merely awry: when he did love his country,
It honour'd him. *Coriol.* iii. 1.

Cotgrave in *Contrepoil*, or *à Contrepoil*: "Against the wooll, the wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kamme*." *Kim kam* occurs in the following passage, and in one cited in *Todd's Johnson*.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanyhurst's Virg.

Coles has *kim kam*, and renders it by *praeposterè*. Dr. Johnson's remark seems to imply that it was still in use in his time, for he says, "*Clean kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*."

KARKANET. A necklace. See **CARKANET**.

KARROW, or **CARROW**. An Irish word, thus explained by Spenser:

There is another much like, but much more lewde and dishonest, and that is of their *carrows*, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cardes and dice, the which, though they have little or nothing of their owne, yet will they play for much money, which if they winne, they waste most lightly, and if they lose, they pay as slenderly, but make recompense with one stealth or another; whose only hurt is not that they themselves are idle lossells, but that thorough gaming they draw others to like lewdnesse and idleness.

View of Irel. p. 398. Todd.

There is among them a brotherhood of *karrows*, that prefer to play at chartes all the yere long, and make it their onely occupation.

Holinsh. vol. i. B 1. col. 2.

KASTRIL. A base species of hawk; called also the *stannel*, or the *windhover*. See **CASTREL** and **KESTREL**.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus! *Tru.* I, and to strike at such an eagle as Dauphine.

B. Jons. Epicoene, iv. 4.

KATE ARDEN. A female of no good fame, in Ben Jonson's time, whose name seems to have been almost proverbial.

On the burning of the Globe theatre on the Bankside, he says,

Nay, sigh'd a sister, 'twas the nun *Kate Arden*
Kindled the fire! but then, did one return,
No fool would his own harvest spoil or burn.

Execration upon Vulcan, vol. vi. 410.

The meat-boat of bear's college, Paris garden,
Stunk not so ill; nor, when she kiss'd, *Kate Arden*.
Id. Epigrams, No. 134.

KATEXIKENE, more properly **KATEXOCHEEN**, signifying, chiefly, or above all others. A Greek expression, *Κατ' ἐξοχήν*, incorrectly represented in English letters, and made into one word.

— You are a lover already,

Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet,
And then you are made, *Katexikene* the mad-man.
Massinger's Guardian, iii. 1.

KAY. The word *key* was often so pronounced.

And commonly the gawdy livery weares
Of nice corruptions, which the times doe sway,

And waites ou th' humour of his pulse that beares. His passions set to such a pleasing *kay*.

Daniel, Musophilus, p. 97.

Also p. 101.

How so, quoth I? the dukes are gone their waies,

Th' have bar'd the gates, and borne away the *kaies*.
Mirror for Mag. p. 407.

KECKSIES, for *kexes*. See **KEX**.

KEECH. The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butch in a round lump, a good deal resembling the body of a fat man, is called a *keech*. We are assured by Dr. Percy, that this is the proper term, and still in use. It is applied by Shakespeare to a butcher, and to Wolsey, the reputed son of a butcher.

Did not goodwife *Keech*, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

— I wonder

That such a *keech* [as Wolsey] can with his very bulk

Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun

And keep it from the earth. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1.

Hence, though no certain, it is highly probable that *tallow-keech* is the right reading in 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. See **TALLOW-KEECH**.

To KEEL. To cool; from *caelan*, to cool, Saxon. A *keel*, or *keel-vat*, was the vessel in a brewery now called a cooler. See *Skinner*, *Minshew*, and *Coles*. Dr. Goldsmith says, in a note on Shake-

speare that to *keel the pot* is still used in Ireland for to scum it. It may be so, and yet the original meaning might be also to cool it, by scumming, stirring, etc.; which particular way of cooling should, as Dr. Farmer suggests, be considered as implied in that phrase.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils, *keel* it, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire.

Marston's What you will, 1607. Anc.

Drama, ii. 199.

Latterly it seems to have been applied only to the cooling of boiling liquor; in Chaucer's time it was more generally used:

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.

Court of Love, 775.

It was used also by Gower. Coles, in his Dictionary, has "to *kele*, frigefacio." Kersey has also, "to *keel*, to cool."

KEEL, KEIL, OR KAYLE. A nine-pin; from *quille*, French.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game. *B. Jons. Chloridia*, a Masque, vi. 216.

And now at *keels* they try a harmelesse chaunce;

And now their curre they teach to fetch and daunce. *Pembr. Arcadia*, Lib. I. p. 83.

Coles has, "a *keal*, metula lusoria," etc.; and Cotgrave, under *Quille*, says, "the *keele* of a ship; also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at nine-pins or *keyles*," etc.

To KEEP, v. n. To live, or inhabit; the 5th sense in *Todd's Johnson*.

Servile to all the skiey influences
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1.

A plague upon 't! it is in Gloucestershire;
'Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*,
His uncle York, — etc. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

Here stands the palace of the noblest sense,
Here Visus *keeps*, whose court than crystal smoother,

And clearer seems. *Fletcher, Purple Isl.* v. 25.

The high top'd firres which on that mountain *keepe*,

Have ever since that time beene seene to weepe.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. iv. p. 87.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did *keep*,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?

Hall, Satires, v. 1. p. 86.

In the university of Cambridge this sense is still preserved; they say there, Where do you *keep*? I *keep* in such a set of chambers.

KEEP, s. The chief strong hold of an ancient castle.

But this day their speech was the sooner broken of, by reason that he, who stood as watch upon the top of the *keepe*, did not only see a great dust arise, but, etc.

Pembr. Arcad. p. 249.

A word now well known, from antiquarian researches.

KEEP, s. Care, notice.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure lies.

Tam. of Shr. i. 2.

Johnson has observed this sense in Dryden.

To *take keep* was to notice, to pay attention to any thing.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe

In drowsie fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 40.

If when this breath from man's frail body flies,
The soul *takes keep*, or know the things done here.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 21.

And, gazing on the troubled stream, *took keep*,
How the strong waves together rush and fight.

Ibid. xiv. 60.

Also to take care:

But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks,
Nor of his bag-pipes *takes* at all no *keep*.

Drayt. Ecl. viii. p. 1427.

Fond man so doteth on this living clay,
His carcase dear, and doth its joyes pursue,
That of his precious soul he *takes no keep*.

H. More, Cupid's Confl. p. 311.

To KEEP TOUCH. To be faithful, to be exact to an appointment.

I have *kept touch*, Sir, which is the earl, of these. *B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush*, v. 1.

He had been appointed to meet them.

Coles has, "to *keep touch*, facere quod dixeris." See **TOUCH**.

KEIGHT, for caught.

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 30.

KEISAR. See **KEYSAR**.

KELL, the same as caul. Of uncertain origin, but signifying any covering like net-work, as the *omentum* in the intestines, a net for hair; also the cones of silkworms, etc.

Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*,
Is here unravell'd.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii. 6.

Is here, is put for *which* is here, etc.
With caterpillers' *kells*, and dusky cobwebs
hung. *Drayt. Polyolb. Song* iii. p. 707.

Also a thin film, grown over the
eyes:

His wakeful eyes, that, etc. etc.

Now cover'd over with dim cloudy *kels*,
And shrunken up into their slimy shells.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1310.

In the following it means the caul
covering the intestines:

— Jag him, gentlemen,

'll have him cut to the *kell*, then down the
seams. *B. et Fl. Philaster*, v. 4.

KELD, for kelled. Covered with scales,
like net-work; from the preceding.

— The otter then that keeps

In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,
And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet, and keen teeth doth kill.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1534.

KELTER, *s.* Order, good condition, or
arrangement.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*, —
how can we pray? *Barrow*, cited by
Johnson.

I have not met with it elsewhere.
It is said to be provincial, and derived
from the Danish. See *Todd*.

To KEMB. To comb; from *caemban*,
Saxon.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, etc.

B. Jons. Catil. Act i. Chorus.

No impositions, taxes, grievances,
Knots in a state, and whips unto a subject,
Lie lurking in this beard, but all *kemb'd* out.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Dryden has used it. See *Johnson*.

KEMLIN. See *KIMNEL*.

KEMP'S SHOES. To throw an old shoe after
a person, was considered as sending
them off with a lucky omen. *Kemp's*
shoe is archly mentioned by Ben Jonson,
as if proverbially old. *Kemp* the actor
was doubtless meant; and Mr. Gifford
conjectures, not improbably, that he
might play the very part in which his
shoes are thus mentioned, that of Carlo
Buffone.

I warrant you, I would I had one of *Kemp's*
shoes to throw after you.

Every Man out of his H. iv. 8.

Throwing the shoe is introduced by
Jonson elsewhere:

Hurl after an *old shoe*,

I'll be merry whatever I do.

Masque of Metamorph. Gipsies, vol. vi. 84.

About the time when this play of
Every Man out of his Humour was
acted, *Kemp* had produced his *Nine*
Days' Wonder, and was sufficiently
popular to make a good-humoured jest
upon him well received.

KEMPT, for kemb'd, the participle of **KEMB**.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped
for from such as are always *kempt*, and per-
fumed, and every day smell of the taylor.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii. p. 115.

The old edition has *kempt'd*, which
is a mistake.

To KEN. To see; and **KEN**, sight. These
words, though not current in common
usage, have been so preserved in poetic
language, that they cannot properly be
called obsolete. Instances are numerous
in writers of very modern date. See
Johnson's Dict. In Scotland these
words are still in full currency.

KENDAL GREEN. A sort of forester's green
cloth, for the manufacture of which,
Kendal, in Westmoreland, was famous.
Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal-green*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Fitz. Then Green-hood.

Acci. He's in *Kendal green*,

As in the forest colour, seen.

B. Jons. Underw. vol. vii. 34.

The sturdy plowman doth the soldier see
All scarfed with py'd colours to the knee,
Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate;
And now he 'gins to loathe his former state.
Now doth he inly scorn his *Kendall greene*.

Hall's Satires, IV. 6. p. 76.

It was the uniform of Robin Hood's
followers:

— All the woods

Are full of out-laws that, in *Kendall green*,
Follow'd the outlaw'd earl of Huntington.

Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601.

Kendal was very early, what it still
continues, a flourishing place for the
clothing trade in general; and Fuller
gives them a kind hint upon the subject.

I hope the townsmen thereof (a word is
enough to the wise) will make their commo-
dities so substantiall, that no *southern town*
shall take an advantage, to gain that trading
away from them. I speak not this out of the

least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of *Kendall*, as the first founders of our Sturbridge fair. *Worthies*, vol. ii.

KENTAL, for quintal. An hundred weight. *Quintal*, French; because divided into five parts or five score.

I give this jewell to thee, richly worth
A *kental*, or an hundreth waight of gold.
Blind Begg. of Alex. A 3.

KERNE. A foot soldier of the Irish troops; represented always as very poor and wild.

— Now for our Irish wars:
We must supplant those rough-rug-headed *kerns*
Which ive like venom, where no venom else,
But only they, hath privilege to live.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

The wild Oneye with swarms of Irish *kernes*
Live uncontrol'd within the English pale.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 550.

See the *Image of Ireland*, by John Derricke, quarto.

Also the same kind of troops from other parts:

— From the *western isles*
Of *kerns* and gallowglasses is supplied.
Macb. i. 2.

Also for any kind of boor, or low-lived person:

They han fat *kerns*, and leany knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keep.
Spens. Eclog. July, 199.

Sometimes *kerne* is used plurally, or as a collective name:

They came running with a terrible yell, as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubub, which their *kerne* use at their first encounter.
Spenser, View of Irel. p. 570. Todd.

They are desperate in revenge; and their *kerne* thinke no man dead untill his head be off. *Gainsford's Glory of Engl.* p. 149.

For the supposed etymologies, see *Todd*.

KERSEN'D. A corruption of christened; as *CURSEN'D*, *supra*.

Pish, one Goodman Caesar, a pump-maker,
Kersen'd him. *B. et Fl. Wit at sev.*
Weap. iii. 1.

To KERVE. To cut; the same as carve. Altered for the sake of the rhyme.

Released her that else was like to sterve,
Through cruell knife that her deare heart did
kerve. *Spens. F. Q.* IV. i. 4.

It is, however, nearer to the origi-

nal word, *ceorfan*, than carve, and was common in older times.

To KEST, for to cast; for the rhyme also. Chaunst to espy upon her yvory chest
The rosie marke, which she remember'd well

That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.
Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*,
Sooth'd mortal cares, and lull'd the world to rest.
Fairf. Tasso, ii. 96.

KESTRELL, the same as *CASTRIL*, or *KASTRIL*. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See *STANNEL*.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 4.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation. And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth,
Now the king drinks to Hamlet. *Hamlet*. v. 2.

So in the former part of the same play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering upspring reels;
And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. i. 4.

KETTLE-PIN3, for skettle-pins, nine-pins. Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like. *Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix.* cited by Todd.

KEX, or **KECKSIE**. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *kex*, *kexes*; and *kex* itself may have been formed from *keck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

— And nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Hen. V.* v. 2.
As hollow as a gun: or as a *kex*.

Ray's Prov. 222.

It is now common to say "as dry as a *kex*." See *Todd*.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *kex*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kix*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted
The goodness of this *kix*, I had been a made
man. *B. et Fl. Coxcomb*, i. 1.

By *kix*, he means the empty useless
coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by
cremium, which means bavin or dry
brush wood; and *kex* by *cicuta*, hem-
lock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.
Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!

Rich. III. i. 2.

— Heav'n further it;

Fortill they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trust-
ing of 'em. *B. et Fl. Wildgoose Chase*,

iv. 3.

And then in *key-cold* Lucrece' bleeding stream
He falls, etc. *Rape of Lucr. Suppl. to*

Shakesp. i. 571.

It is oddly used in Decker's *Satiromastix*, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adam, is best hide your head for fear
your wise brains take *key-cold*.

Hawk. Orig. of Dr. iii. 223.

There was one Mr. *Key* that offended them
[the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in
a sermon, that of all complexions the worst
were such as were *key-cold*.

Harr. Nugae, ii. 159. Park's ed.

KEYSAR, KESAR, OR KEISAR. Old spell-
ing for Caesar, and used proverbially
for an emperor; particularly in the ex-
pression *Kings and Keysars*, which
very frequently occurs

Thou art an emperor, Caesar, *Keisar*, and
Pheezar. *Merry W. W.* i. 3.

And treadeth under foot her holy things,
Which was the care of *Kesars* and of kings.

Spens. Tears of Muses, 569.

For mysters, states, nor crownes may not
exclude,

Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the
same. *Harringt. Ariosto*, xlv. 47.

Tell me of no queen for *Keysar*.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii. 2.

See also *George a Greene*, O. Pl.
iii. 49. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 293.

KICKSY-WICKSY, OR KICKSY-WINSEY. A
ludicrous word, of no definite mean-

ing, except, perhaps, to imply rest-
lessness; from *kick*, and *wince*, in al-
lusion to a restive horse; applied by
Parolles, in *All's well that ends well*,
to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksy* here at home.

ii. 3.

Taylor the water poet has used a
similar term, apparently designing to
convey by it his determination to
kick and *wince* at his debtors, having
given that name to a poem written
against them. He calls it, "*A Kicksie-
wiusie*, or a *Lerry-cum-twang*." The
same burlesque word occurs also in a co-
medy of Alex. Brome, where it signifies
an unruly jade. Act i. p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to
mean fantastic or uncertain:

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksee-wicksee* flames shew but how
dear

Thy great lights resurrection would be here.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epig. p. 168.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean dis-
covered or detected fox. *Kidde* cer-
tainly meant known or discovered, in
Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's
Glossary. It may have been a techni-
cal term in the game of *Hide fox*, etc.
as old terms are sometimes longer pre-
served in jocular sports than in common
usage.

— The musick ended,

We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.

Much Ado, ii. 3.

This is said of Benedict, who has
just been observed to hide himself.
Some editors, therefore, have read
hid-fox, but without support from the
old editions. It might also mean simply
young fox. See HIDE FOX.

KIFF. See KITH, of which it is a cor-
ruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, re-
mains to be discovered. A wild Irish
footman is so called in ridicule:

M. What's he would speak with me?

S. A *Kilkenny ring*;

There he stands, madam.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, ii. 3.

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch

word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *run*g was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimnel*, or *kemlin*. Orca, cadus salsamentarius." Ray's *North Country Words*.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kimnel* was, she wants good nurture mightily. *B. et Pl. Coxcomb*, iv. 7.

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See *Todd*.

KIND, *s.* Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,
Why all these things change from their ordinance.
Jul. Caes. i. 5.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy.

Tit. Andr. ii. 1.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid,
B. Jons. Sejanus, ii. 1.

— So much, that *kind*

May seek itself there, and not find.

Id. Catiline, Chorus 1.

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*

Shall us restore. *Spens. F. Q.* i. ii. 43.

To *do his kind*, is to act according to his nature:

You must think this, look you, that the worm will *do his kind*. *Ant. et Cleop.* v. 2.

I did but my kind, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 281.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer, was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-buckler age of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," etc. *Induction to Barth. Fair*. He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*.

Rowley's New Wonder, iii. 1.

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage would be unintelligible, to the editor of the *Ancient Drama*, vol. v. p. 279.

To **KINDLE**, *v.* To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about.
As you l. it, i. 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in *Macbeth*, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

— That, trusted home,
Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor.

Act i. Sc. 3.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of **KIND**.
Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain.
Hamlet ii. 2.

KING-GAME, or **KINGHAM**. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See *Lyson's Environs of London*, from the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston on Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *king-play* at Whitsuntide, xxxvjs. viijd." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?
They told me, etc.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and
kinsing. *Hall's Epigr. against Marston*.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder*; which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What Monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—ss—g against the world.

Ret. from Parn. Or. of Dr. iii. 215.

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of *What you will*, and there again it is united with cur.

Away, idolater! Why you *Don Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-eaten rusty cur.

Act ii. Anc. Dr. ii. p. 223.

The person so addressed is a poet,
named Lampatho Doria, who thus ap-
pears intended to personate Marston
himself.

KIRSOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and
used to signify Christian. See CHRY SOM.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one
of the chrystal glasses my cousin sent me.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, iv. 7.

Kyrsin is the same:

No, as I am a *kyrsin* sou!, would I were
hang'd

If ever I — *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii. 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or
named:

Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.

Id. ib. i. 2.

As I am *cursten'd*. *B. et Fl. Coxc.* ii. 1.

KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of
loose gown. *Cyrtel*, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of?

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say,
He clothed was ypaynted full of eies.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.

To marke them, weare long *kyrtils* to the
foote like women.

Asch. Toxophilus,
p. 26. new ed.

Kirtles could not mean petticoats, as
has been guessed, otherwise *half-kir-
tles* would be half-petticoats, which
they were not. See HALF-KIRTLE.

To KISS THE HARE'S FOOT, *prov.* "Spoken
to one that comes so late that he hath
lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p.
195. Probably it meant that such a one
coming too late to partake of the hare,
had no better chance than to kiss the
foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper-time with all, and we had need
Make haste away, unless we meane to speed
With those that *kisse the hare's foot*: Rhumes
are bred

Some say by going supperlesse to bed,
And those I love not.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 2. p. 67.

You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum
venisti.

Coles' Dict.

The hall summons this consort of com-
panions (upon payne to dyne with Duke
Humphrie, or to *kisse the hare's foot*) to
appeare at the first call.

Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C*.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs perfum-
ed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-sleeves,
hail *kissing-comfits*, etc.

Merry W. of W. v. 5.

— Sure your pistol holds

Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, 1623.

The same are meant, doubtless,
here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there
Comfits of *ambergrease* to help our kisses,
Conclude us faulty.

*Massinger's Very
Woman*, i. 1.

She had before said,

— Nor does your nostril

Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle
The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting.

Ibid.

See also *Harr. Apol. for Ajax*,
M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits*
may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make *Muskedines*, called *Rising-Comfits*
or *Kissing-Comfits*.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being
beaten and searched, put into it two grains
of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of am-
bergreese, and a thimble-full of white orris
powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steep-
ed in rose-water; then roul it as thin as you
can, and cut it into little lozenges with your
iging, [qu. iron?] and stow them in some
warm oven or stove, then box them and keep
them all the year. *May's Accomplished Cook*,
1671. p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-
causes*.

KITH and KIN. Friends and relations.

Kith means acquaintance. To *kith* an-
ciently signified to know, or make
known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*,
shall be her carver in a husband.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, i. 3.

Mark with what meed vile vices are rewarded;
Thro' envy I must lose both *kith and kin*.

Mirror for Magist. p. 291.

At the end of Aubrey's *Biographical
Sketch of John Hales*, we find *kiff* for
kith.

He was no *kiff* or *kin* to him. *Letters*,
etc. from Bodl. Libr. vol. ii. p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps,
common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsaking father and mother, *kiffe and kinne*.
Camd. Remains, p. 214. ed. 1623.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff nor kin*.

Sylv. Dubart, Day 2. P. 2. Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corruption, the origin being guth, notus, or kyth, the same.

KNACK. Originally a trick, or display of dexterity; as in the title to an old play, "*A Knacke to know a Knave*," printed in 1594. Hence, a joke; also any toy, or pretty trifle. In the latter sense it is now obsolete; which Johnson has not noticed, and has placed the last first. Skinner derives it from *knagan*, to know; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, with more probability, from the *snap-ping* of the fingers by jugglers. To *knack* was the same as to knock, snap, or crack. Thus Minshew, under to *Knock*, has to *knack nuts*; and Coles "to *knack*, crepo, crepito." Cotgrave, as Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks, under *Mattassiner des mains*, says, "to move, *knacke*, or waggle the fingers like a jugler, player, jeaster, etc.;" and under *Nique*, "a knicke, tlicke, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, nifle, bable, matter of small value;" and under *Nique* has the expression of "to make it to *knacke*." The two first senses may be seen in *Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, v. 4049. and vol. iii. p. 215. The remoter origin is probably the German, *knacken*, to sound.

— Sooth, when I was young,
And handed love, as you do, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*: I would have
ransack'd

The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Taming of Shr. iv. 3.

— O queen Emilia,

Fresher than May, sweeter

Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all
Th' enamell'd *knacks* o' th' mead or garden.

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Hence *nick-nacks* by reduplication.

The KNAP of a hill. The top or head of it; the same as *knop*, or *knob*. *Cnap*, in Welch.

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,

Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.

Browne, Sheph. Pipe Ecl. 1.

It is a *knappe* of a mountaine very steepe
and sharpe of all sides, with a narrow point
like a pine apple, by reason whereof we do call
it *Orthopagum*. *North's Plut. Sylla*, p. 508.

Johnson quotes Bacon for it.

To KNAP. To strike. Erse.

He with his sheep-hooke *knaps* them on the
pates,

Schooling his tender lambs from wanton gates.

Reference lost.

Also to *snap*, as in the psalm:

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the
spear in sunder.

KNAT, more usually **KNOT**. The name of a small English bird of the snipe kind; the *tringa Canutus* of Linnaeus, being said to be named from Canute; in which case its name should rather be *Knute* than either of the above. These birds frequent the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which
some

May yet be there: and godwit if we can;

Knat, rail, and ruff too.

B. Jons. Epigr. 101.

For *knot*, in this sense, see 9. *Knot*,
in *Todd's Johnson*.

KNAVE. A boy or servant. Saxon. It is also in the Flemish.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body: here I am Antony
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 12.

'Tis paltry to be Caesar;

Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will. *Ib.* v. 2.

It has been asserted that there is an English translation of the Bible, in which, at the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans, was read, "Paul, a *knave* of Jesus Christ." The assertion came originally from one Benjamin Farley, a quaker or seeker; but no such book has ever been seen. H. Wanley's account of a forged Bible of this sort, sold as a curiosity to the Duke of Lauderdale, is curious and entertaining. It is inserted in Lewis's *History of English Translations*, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a *knaveish* bookseller. What became of it when that Library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154. vol. i. of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in

Letters by Eminent Persons, published in 1813, vol. i. p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (Rev. xii. 5. et 13.) and by Chaucer in the *Man of Lawes Tale*, 1. 5130.

In Shakespeare's time, the sense of rogue was as currently applied to this word as the above, which is the original meaning.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, etc.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so *kneel down before you*; but indeed to pray for the queen.

Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.

Follyw. Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B.* Who? son *Follywit!* *Follyw.* This shows like *kneeling after the play*; I praying for my lord Owemuch and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress.

A Mad World, etc. O. Pl. v. 398.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his *Metamorphosis of Ajax*:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my L.

players; [doubtless my Lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a baudie comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *kneele* downe solemnly, and pray all the companie to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of some particular lord were well known for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, *New Custome*, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, etc.

Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her counsell all,

With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat supernall.

Graunt her and them long to lyve, her to raigue, them to see

What may alwaies be best for the weale publique's commoditie. O. Pl. i. 291.

Also in *Lusty Juventus*:

Now let us make our supplications together
For the prosperous estate of our noble and vertuous king,

That in his godly procedynges he may stil persever,

Which seketh the glory of God above al other thing, etc.

Lusty Juventus, Origin of Dr. i. 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. *Appius and Virginia*, 1575:

Beseeching God, as duty is, our gracious queene to save,

The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosprous life I crave.

At the end of the *Disobedient Child*, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland, bl. lett. no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all togyther, eche of them sayinge one of these verses." "And last of all," etc. etc.

See the notes at the end of the Second Part of *Henry. IV.* in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Macb.* i. 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease,
That shall be scoured in his raucorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword:

— Lo there the worthie meed

Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knife*.

F. Q. I. iii. 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie *knife*.

Ib. III. iv. 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the

wedding knives were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. *Knife*, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution: Give me some sudden counsell: els behold Twixt my extreames and me this bloodie *knife* Shall play the umpeere. iv. 1.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; No, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie the there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my *wedding-knives*.
Decker's Match me in London, 1631.
Here by my side do hang my *wedding-knives*;
Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queen,
And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.
King Edw. III. 1599

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

To KNOLL, *v. a.* To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Macb.* v. 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:
If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
As you like it, ii. 7.

— And what we look'd for then, Sir,
Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell
knoll,
And see the grave a digging; tell.

B. et Fl. Humorous Lieut. ii. 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, Bishop of

Nola, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as *knob*. See *Todd's Johnson*

KNOT-GRASS. A well known grass; the *polygonum aviculare* of Linnaeus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

— Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hindring *knot-grass* made.
Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than *knot-grass*, he would never grow after it. *B. et Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Act ii. p. 383.

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk, and *knot-grass*. *B. et Fl. Coxcomb.* Act ii. p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pass for an historian in Garbier's academy; he is much of the size of those *knot-grass* [i. e. dwarf] professors. *Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.*

KNOCK-PATED, OR HEADED. See NOT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in *Todd's Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer*.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them preceptes, which they will not
fulfyll,
Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good
Lorde. *God's Promises*, O. Pl. i. 24.
Mine owne deere nimphes, which *knowledge*
me your queene. *Gascoigne's Works*, B 3.

Also knowing, and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness of my translation.
Robinson's Utopia, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of GNOFFE.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the catch-word in a drama, more commonly written *cue*. *Kne* is absurdly printed for *kue* in the old edition of the *Return from Parnassus*, but corrected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous: but that is as well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*. You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*. *Orig. of Dr.* iii. p. 271.
See CUES.

KULLAINE. One of the English corruptions of the name of Cologne; the three pretended kings, whose bodies were there shown, being famous persons in the history of superstition.

There I wil have you sweare by our dere lady
of Bullaine,
Saint Dunstone, and Saint Donnyke, with the
three kinges of *Kullaine*.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 30.

The description of the exhibition of
these relics, as seen by Theoph. Dor-
rington in 1698, may be worth tran-
scribing. The object of his travels was
to note the prevailing superstitions.

One sees only what seems the crowns of the
heads of three men, or the tops of three

skulls, for the things look of the colour of
skulls. No person was suffered to come within
where the priest was, or to touch and feel
what these things were; but many people about
had the superstition to give the priests things
to be touched by these sacred noddles, which
he took and held to them, with a pair of silver
pincers.

*Observations concerning the pre-
sent State of Religion in the Romish
Church*, p. 329.

See COLEN.

L.

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression for a
prostitute. *Mutton* means the same;
why, I am not prepared to say. That
term, however, being once established,
a *laced mutton* might only mean one
finely dressed, in *lace*, etc. In the
following passage it is jocularly joined
with *lost mutton*, or lost sheep. It is
not impossible that *lost sheep*, applied
to such females, might be the original
notion; from which the other came,
by jocular perversion:

Ay, Sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter
to her, a *lac'd mutton*; and she, a *lac'd
mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for
my labour.

Two Gent. of Ver. i. 1.

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?

Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*

Or two; and either has her frisking hus-
band.

B. Jons. Masq. of Nat.

Triumph. vol. vi. Whalley.

And I smealt he loved *lase mutton* well.

Promos et Cass. 6. pl. i. p. 14.

Laz. Pilcher, Cupid had got me a stomacke,
and I long for *lac'd mutton*. *Pil.* Plaine
mutton without a lace would serve.

Blurt Master Constable, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by
the whip at the house of correction;
which kind of discipline is called *lacing*
by Decker:

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy lown,
Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.

Honest. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 466.

See MUTTON, "*Laced-mutton*, scor-
tum." *Coles' Dict. in loc.*

LACHRYMAE. The first word of the title
of a musical work, composed by John
Dowland, in the time of James I. The
full title was, "*Lachrimae*, or seven
Teares figured in seaven passionate

Pavans, with divers other Pavans,
Galiards, and Almands, set forth to
the Lute, Viols, or Violins, in five
Parts." See *Hawkins's Hist. of Mu-
sic*, vol. iii. p. 325. The popularity
of the work appears from the frequent
allusions to it.

— No, the man

I' th' moon dance a corrant; his bush
At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacrymae*.

B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindic.

In brief he is a rogue of six reprieves,
Four pardons o' course, thrice pilloried, twice
sung *lacrymae*,

To th' virginals of a cart's taile.

B. et Fl. Fair Maid, etc. p. 400.

I would have all lovers begin and end their
pricksong with *lachrymae*, 'till they have wept
themselves as dry as I am.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 132.

Such musick as will make your worships dance
To the doleful tune of *lacrymae*.

Massinger's Maid of Honour, i. 1.

It is mentioned as Dowland's in one
of Middleton's pieces:

Now thou plaiest *Dowland's Lachrymae* to
thy master. *No Wit like a Woman's*.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th
Sonnet of the *Passionate Pilgrim*,
usually attributed to Shakespeare. See
Suppl. i. 713.

Many other such allusions may be
found.

LACK-LATIN, from *lack* and *Latin*. One
ignorant of Latin, an uneducated igno-
ramus. *Lack* was formerly prefixed at
pleasure to words of all kinds, like
the Greek *alpha privativa*, to denote
deficiency. Thus we have *lack-beard*,
lack-brain, *lack-linen*, *lack-love*,
lack-lustre, all in Shakespeare. King

John also was surnamed *lack-land*; in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical ragabashes.

Disc. of a New W. p. 81.

From *lack*, by common analogy of language, was from *lacker*, for one who lacks, or wants; which is exemplified by Todd from Davies.

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name for some kind of fruit or vegetables. In making out twelve quibbling dishes, for a man who was to marry an ugly woman, there are said to be

For *fruit* these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes, and *lady-longings*.

Lyly's Endymion, iii. 3.

LAG, *adj.* Late, last, or slow; probably from the Swedish *lagg*, the end. This word, though not entirely obsolete, occurs only in a few phrases, and in mere colloquial use. It is never employed now as in the following passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand
That came too *lag* to see him buried.

Rich. III. ii. 1

For that I am some twelve or fourteen moon-shines

Lag of a brother. *Lear*, i. 2.

Also as a substantive, for the last or lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people.

Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

— I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life
With quiet hours. *1 Hen. IV.* v. 1.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of a beast, wild or tame. Foreign etymologies have been attempted, but it seems most naturally deduced from to *lay*; *layer*, a place where they *lay* themselves down. The word is still occasionally used in poetry, having been preserved by Milton and Dryden. It is now applied only to wild beasts of the savage kind; but the following authorities show that it was used also for other species. In hunting it was a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or harboured, we call a *layr*.

Gentleman's Recreation, 8vo. ed. p. 16.

They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses where

He in the broom and brakes had long time made his *leyre*. *Drayton, Polyolb.*

xiii. p. 914.

— She once should see

Her focke againe, and drive them merrily
To their flowre-decked *layre*, and tread the shores

Of pleasant Albion. *Browne, Brit. Past.*
II. i. p. 18.

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*. *Spens. F. Q.* IV. viii. 29.

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught. *Ibid* IV. viii. 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to use it for country, speaking of his own birth:

It came to pass, that born I was,
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.

Author's Life, p. 140. ed. 1672.

LAKIN, *s.* A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, Sir;
My old bones ache. *Temp.* iii. 3.

By'r *lakin*, a parlous fear. *Mids. N. Dr.* iii. 1.

By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will.
Skelton's Magnificence.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the *Tempest*, and as two in *Mids. N. Dr.*, I cannot say. See BY'R LAKIN.

LAMB, *DR.* A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the Duke of Buckingham in misleading the King.

Could conjure there, above the schooll of Westminster, and *Dr. Lamb* too.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.

Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when they never came there; and which boy rode upon *Dr. Lamb* in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd him yet.

Ibid. 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of *Dr. Lambstones*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fair Maid of the Inn*. It is said to a conjurer,
But trace the world o'er you shall never purse
Up so much gold, as whe you were in England,
And call'd yourself *Dr. Lambstones*.

Act v. p. 410.

To LAMBEAKE, *v.* To beat or bastinado.

While the men are laine to beare off with eares, head, and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie whereon they are not *lambeaked* before night. *Discov. of New World*, p. 115.

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger lustilie *lambackt*,
I would, y faith. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.* sign. K 1.

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landebert*, but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, upon *St. Lambert's Day*.
Rich. II. i. 1.

LAMBS-WOOL, *s.* A favourite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the rosted apples, in number foure or five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (especially the pomewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together untill it come to be as apples and ale, which we call *lambes-wooll*.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.

A cupp of *lambes-wool* they dranke unto him then. *The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques*, iii. 184.

Now crowne the bowle

With gentle *lambes-wooll*,

Add sugar, and nutmegs and ginger.

Herrick's Poems, p. 376.

Lay a crab in the fire to rost for *lambswool*.
Old Wive's Tale, by G. Peele, A 4. b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was,

probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, *s.* Lamentation.

And these external manners of *lament*
And merely shadows to the unscen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

Rich. II. iv. 1.

— Leave your prating,

For these are but grammatical *laments*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 363.

And my *laments* would be drawn out too long
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. ii. 563.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

LAMM, *s.* A plate; from *lamina*, Latin.

But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he batred the *lamms* thereof, and made his head almost touch the back of his horse.

Pembr. Arcad. lib. iii. p. 269.

What it means in the following place, I have not discovered:

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.
Ibid. p. 396.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears to be intended for some play upon that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

— Ykindled first above,

Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lamping* sky.
Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 1.

And happy lines! on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.

Id. Sonnet, 1.

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, viii. 64.

LAMPASS, *s.* A disorder incident to horses and other cattle. "An excrescence of flesh above the teeth." *Markham, Way to get Wealth*, p. 77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*.
Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

Hava the bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouthes, that they cannot well feed.

Minsh. Span. Dict.

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

LANCEGAYE. A kind of spear, prohibited to be used by the statute of 7 Rich. II. cap. 13. *Cowel*. Two writers in the *Censura Literaria*, have mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for a separate word, and endeavoured in vain to explain it. See vol. x. 158

and 368. Camden mentions it in his *Remains*, but does not explain its form:

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pavad, baselard, *launcegay*, etc. would be endlesse and needlesse, when we can do nothing but name them. *Remains*, p. 209.

The other two are not much better known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior editors of Chaucer had improperly split the word into two, and quotes the Rolls of Parliament for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *launcegay* smote the said William Tresham throughe the body a foote and more, whereof he died. *Note on Cant. Tales*, v. 13682.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a common soldier, and to be a Flemish term. See *Gifford* on the following passage, where Brainworm, disguised like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*, my arm here, and my — *Ev. Man in his H.* ii. 2.

The context seems rather to imply that it meant a disabled soldier, one who had received a kind of knighthood from the point of a lance, discharging him from common service; but I know of no other example of the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPESADE, or LANCEPRISADO. An officer under a corporal, or a commander of ten men, the lowest officer of foot. It is more accurately defined by Grose:

The *lancepesata*, *anspesade*, or, as the present term is, *lance corporal*, was originally a man at arms or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could remount himself; from being the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to the assistant of the corporal, and at present does the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesate is a word derived from the Italian, *lance-spesata*, which is a broken or spent lance. *Milit. Antiq.*

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado Match* is one of the characters in Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal Subject*.

— Quit your place too,

And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten else

By thine own *lanceprisadoes*, when they know thee,

That tuns of oil of roses will not cure thee.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod. ii. 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company (A company, pray mark me,) without money, Or private service done for the general's mistress, With a commendatory epistle from her, I will turn *lancepesade*. *Massinger*,

Maid of Hon. iii. 1.

But, noble *landprisado*, let us have a seasonnet before we lanch forth in our adventure frigot.

Lady Alimoney, sign. F 4.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*. *1 Kings*, xviii. 28.

This word has been silently changed to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Launcelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering milt,
To see thy *lanceere* notes so run a tilt.

Clirosophus, lines prefixed to *Gayton*.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see *Todd*.

To LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damn*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damn* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hanmer derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation: and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent

E e

images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,

I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backs. For the first, the first part of cancer [can] — is very sovereign; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*.

Owle's Almanacke, p. 28.

See LAUND, etc.

LANFUSA, by whom Sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall abuy therefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,

For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.

Harringt. Ariost. xvi. 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths: but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, etc.

B. i. St. 30.

In the original,

Che ginro per la vita di *Lanfusa*. *Id. ib.*

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swere by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum

Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena,
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice saevi.

St. 30.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; ex-

actly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers.

See BAR'D CATER TRA.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seene to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cater* and *trea* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*. *Art of Juggling*, 1612, C 4.

As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, hie men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.

Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, *s.* for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of *languish*? *Ant. et Cleop.* v. 2.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from *All's Well*, i. 2.; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France — she is lesser than the falcon-gentle.

You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1. they are blacker hawks than any other; 2. they have less beaks than the rest; 3. and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other faulcons. *Gentl. Recr.* 8vo.

ed. p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardiest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time. *Latham*, vol. ii. p. 9.

— That young *lannerd*

Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her

To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer. *Middl. et Rowley's Spanish Gipsie*, Act. iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

— I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*. *B. et Fl. Tamer*
Tamed, ii. 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*,
urina;" and "to *lant*, *urinà miscere*."
The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant*
in't. *Glaphorne's Wit in a Con-*
stable, 1639.

To LANT, v. To wet with urine. Coles
has "*Lant*, *urina*;" and "to *lant*,
urinà miscere." Skinner has the same,
and derives it from *hland*, *lotium*,
Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam de-
jection, when they found their ears unguented
with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous
ingredient. *The Spaniard*, a Novel,
Lond. 1719.

It had been before said, that Madam
Gylo had "extracted it like a spider
from her own bowels." See the notes
to the passage quoted under **LANTIFY**.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently
accounted one of the cries of London,
being the usual words of the bellman.
It is mentioned as such in the follow-
ing passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,
Thus go the cries, etc.

Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th' ast a
good rouncival voice to cry *lantern and candle*
light. *Decker's Satirom*. Or. of Dr. iii. 170.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle*
light. *Heyw. Edward IV.* 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the
title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light*, or
the Belman, etc.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined
or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in
the verses called an expostulation to
him. It seems to mean some trick of
producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
Epigr. 135. Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour
to the usual application of *Lanthorn*
Leatherhead; but see the following
article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the *Bartho-*
lomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been
generally thought to have been drawn
for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet
has vented his ire in various ways.
Some degree of rivalry respecting the
court masques, for which Jonson was
the poet, and Jones the machinist, or
some misunderstanding in the conduct
of them, probably occasioned their
quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has
given strong reasons against the sup-
position that Inigo was satirized in this
character; or that their disagreement
had commenced so early. It appears,
indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy
when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In
the following passage, probably, moist-
ened only; but used as a contemptu-
ous word:

— A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.

A. Wilson's Inconst. Lady, Act ii. Sc. 2.
p. 37. first printed from MS. Oxon. 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars
of yarrum. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet,
reclining the head on her lap, was
sometimes termed lying in her lap, and
was not an unusual point of gallantry.
Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I *lie in your lap*? (*Lying*
down at Ophelia's feet.)

And directly after adds,
I mean *my head upon your lap*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' *lappes*.

Green Knight's Farewell, etc.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means
to die in this posture at the feet of Bea-
trice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die *in thy lap*, and
be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v. 2.

This piece of gallantry was often ex-
hibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, *lies at her feet*
At solemn masques, applauding what she
laughs at. *B. et Fl. Queen of Corinth*.

To *lay* any thing in a person's lap,
meant to put it totally into their pos-
session:

images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the
villain,

I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backs. For the first, the first part of cancer [can] — is very sovereign; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*.

Owle's Almanacke, p. 28.

See LAUND, etc.

LANFUSA, by whom Sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall abuy therefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great
paine,

For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.

Harringt. Ariost. xvi. 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths: but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, etc.

B. i. St. 30.

In the original,

Che ginro per la vita di *Lanfusa*. *Id. ib.*

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swere by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum

Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena,
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice saevi.

St. 30.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; ex-

actly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers.

See BAR'D CATER TRA.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seene to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cater* and *trea* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*. *Art of Juggling*, 1612, C 4.

As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, hie men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.

Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, s. for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of
languish? *Ant. et Cleop.* v. 2.

One desperate grief cures with another's
languish. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from *All's Well*, i. 2.; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France — she is lesser than the falcon-gentle.

You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1. they are blacker hawks than any other; 2. they have less beaks than the rest; 3. and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other faulcons. *Gentl. Recr.* 8vo.

ed. p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardiest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time. *Latham*, vol. ii. p. 9.

— That young *lannerd*

Whom you have such a mind to; if you can
whistle her

To come to fist, make trial, play the young
falconer. *Middl. et Rowley's Spanish Gipsie*, Act. iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

— I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*. *B. et Fl. Tamer*
Tamed, ii. 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*,
urina;" and "to *lant*, urinà miscere."
The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant*
in't. *Glaphorne's Wit in a Con-*
stable, 1639.

To LANT, v. To wet with urine. Coles
has "*Lant*, urina; and "to *lant*,
urinà miscere." Skinner has the same,
and derives it from *hland*, *lotium*,
Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam de-
jection, when they found their ears unguented
with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous
ingredient. *The Spaniard*, a Novel,
Lond. 1719.

It had been before said, that Madam
Gylo had "extracted it like a spider
from her own bowels." See the notes
to the passage quoted under **LANTIFY**.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently
accounted one of the cries of London,
being the usual words of the bellman.
It is mentioned as such in the follow-
ing passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,
Thus go the cries, etc.

Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th' ast a
good rouncival voice to cry *lantern and candle*
light. *Decker's Satirom*. Or. of Dr. iii. 170.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle*
light. *Heyw. Edward IV.* 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the
title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light*, or
the Belman, etc.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined
or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in
the verses called an expostulation to
him. It seems to mean some trick of
producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
Epigr. 135. Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour
to the usual application of *Lanthorn*
Leatherhead; but see the following
article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the *Bartho-*
lomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been
generally thought to have been drawn
for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet
has vented his ire in various ways.
Some degree of rivalry respecting the
court masques, for which Jonson was
the poet, and Jones the machinist, or
some misunderstanding in the conduct
of them, probably occasioned their
quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has
given strong reasons against the sup-
position that Inigo was satirized in this
character; or that their disagreement
had commenced so early. It appears,
indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy
when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In
the following passage, probably, moist-
ened only; but used as a contemptu-
ous word:

— A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.

A. Wilson's Inconst. Lady, Act ii. Sc. 2.
p. 37. first printed from MS. Oxon. 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars
of yarrum. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet,
reclining the head on her lap, was
sometimes termed lying in her lap, and
was not an unusual point of gallantry.
Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I *lie in your lap*? (*Lying*
down at Ophelia's feet.)

And directly after adds,

I mean *my head upon your lap*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' *lappes*.

Green Knight's Farewell, etc.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means
to die in this posture at the feet of Bea-
trice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die *in thy lap*, and
be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v. 2.

This piece of gallantry was often ex-
hibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, *lies at her feet*
At solemn masques, applauding what she
laughs at. *B. et Fl. Queen of Corinth*.

To *lay* any thing in a person's lap,
meant to put it totally into their pos-
session:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,
Lay'd in my lap by this fond woman here.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 201.

LAPWING, s. The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus*. This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "The lapwing cries tongue from heart;" or, "The lapwing cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov. p. 199.*

— Though 'tis my familiar sin
With maids to seem the lapwing, and to jest
Tongue far from heart. *Meas. for Meas.*

i. 5.
Far from her nest the lapwing cries away.
Com. of Errors, iv. 2.

Wherein you resemble the lapwing, who
crieth most where her nest is not.

Alex. et Campaspe, ii. 2. O. Pl. ii. 105.
H'as the lapwing's cunning, I'm afraid, my
lord,
That cries most 'when she's farthest from the
nest. *Massinger's Old Law, iv. 2.*

The translator has introduced the
allusion into the following passage of
Tasso, but without any authority from
the original:

Like as the bird, that having close imbarr'd
Her tender young ones in the springing bent,
To draw the searcher further from the nest,
Cries and complains most where she needeth
least. *Fairf. Tasso, vi. 80.*

Another peculiarity of this bird was
also proverbially remarked; namely,
that the young ones run out of the shell
with part of it sticking upon their heads.
It was generally used to express great
forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of
Osrick, meaning to call him a child,
and a fine forward one:

This lapwing runs away with the shell on his
head. *Hamlet, v. 2.*

— Forward lapwing!

He flies with the shell on his head.
White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 265.

Such as are bald and barren beyond hope
Are to be separated and set by
For ushers to old countesses: and coachmen
To mount their boxes reverently, and drive
Like lapwings with a shell upon their heads
Thorow the streets.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii. 2.

The bald head being uncovered,
would make that appearance. See
BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low
Latin.

Then will I lay out all my lardarie
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds, and clowted
creame. *Barnesfield's Affectionate
Shep. 1594.*

LARE. See LAIR.

LASK, s. A corruption of lax, a flux.
Coles, and all the old dictionary-
makers, have it. "A lax, dysentery,
etc. to have a lask, dysentery à labo-
rare." *Coles*. So also *Cotgrave*: "A
laske, fluxe de ventre," etc. So also
Minshew, *Skinner*, and *Junius*; and
Howell, Lex. Tetr.

But to come more particularly to the gar-
den skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunke
with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of the
belly called the laske. *Phil. Holland's
Pliny, vol. ii. p. 41. c.*

That done, there came upon him such a
laske, that it caused him, etc.

Cavendish, L. of Wolsey.
The polished red bark [of chesnuts] boyled
and drunk, doth stop the laske, the bloody
fliche, etc. *Langham's Garden of Health,*
4to. 1633. p. 138. and passim.

To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense.
Thus, a latch to a door meant origin-
ally a catch to it; from laeccan, Sax-
on. We now use the verb only as
derived from that noun; as, to fasten
by the latch: but the old sense is said
to be still current in the north. The
first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in
the following passage, where the sub-
sequent editions, before Capell's, and
the Variorum of 1813, had substituted
catch:

— But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not latch them.

Macb. iv. 3.

Which, though it now sounds strange-
ly, was probably the original word.
Spenser, in his *Shep. Kal. March*,
says that Cupid often latched the stones
which were thrown at him (v. 93.);
and this is explained by E. K. "caught."
Where *latched* occurs in *Mids. N. Dr.*
the commentators (after Hanmer) ex-
plain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick
or smear over; but, as no other in-
stance of it in that sense has occurred,
I should rather understand it, caught,
or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?

Act iii. Sc. 2.

It is true the direction given had been,
“*anoint* his eyes.”

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the
night. We now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of
day;

Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace

To gain the timely inn. *Macb.* iii. 3.

See also *Ant. et Cleop.* iii. 9.

It is cited also from *Green's Orpha-
rion*. See *Todd*.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from
laiton, or *léton*, French. Used also
as an adjective. Ritson says it is “cer-
tainly tin;” (*Remarks on Shakespeare*,
p. 13;) and Kersey's Dictionary says,
“Iron tinned over,” which is exactly
our plate-tin; but that both are wrong,
the following authorities show. Jon-
son uses it as answering to orichalcum,
and so all the old dictionaries and vo-
cabularies explain it. The etymology
also points out the same. *Laiton*, says
the French *Manuel Lexique*, “Métal
composé de cuivre rouge et de calami-
ne,” which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe.

Mer. W. W. i. 1.

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of
Master Slender, whom he means to
call a base useless weapon, as one of
brass would be. See **BILBOE**. The pas-
sage is perfectly clear, and required
neither the conjectures nor amend-
ments of the commentators, after Theo-
bald had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.

Ben Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry,
p. 181.

From the words,

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubaeque
Aemula.

Congeaing English tin, Grecian gold, Ro-
man *latten*, all in a lump. *Lingua*,

O. Pl. v. 175.

In the latter passage a pun seems to
be intended between *latten* and *Latin*,
the subject of the speech being langua-
ges. There is also a colloquial pun of
Shakespeare's, on the same word, re-
corded by L'Estrange (the nephew of
Sir Roger) in the following terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben
Jonson's children; and after the christening,
being in a deep study, Jonson came to cheer
him up, and asked him why he was so me-
lancholy? No, faith, Ben, says he, not I;
but I have been considering a great while what
should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon
my god-child, and I have resolved at last. I
prythee what? says he. I faith, Ben, I'll
e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and
thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS.* No.
6395.

A pleasant raillery enough on Jon-
son's love for translating; it is repeat-
ed by Capell in his notes on *Henry VIII*.
See **SPOONS** and **APOSTLE SPOONS**. The
truth of the tale has, however, latter-
ly been questioned.

LAUND, or **LAWND**, now lawn. A smooth
open space of grass land. *Lande*,
French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud
ourselves,

For through this *laund* anon the deer will
come. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

And they that trace the shady *lawnds*.

Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.

Some, sliding through the *laund* their bodies
sleek,

As who should say shame less than force we
fear,

Scud to the cops. *Fanshaw's Lus.* ix. 72.

Dryden has used it. See *Todd*.

LAUNDER, s. A washer. *Lavandier*,
French. From this our present word,
laundress, is clearly derived; unless
both are from *laund*. See **LANDERER**.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which
is best known to *launders*.

Haven of Health, c. iv. p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so
womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will
not only make him an Amazon, but a *laun-
der*, a distaff-spinner, etc,

Pembr. Arcad. cited by *Todd*.

TO LAUNDER. To wash.

Off' did she heave her napkin to her eyne,

Which on it had conceited characters,

Laundring the silken figures in the brine.

Shakesp. Lover's Complaint, Suppl. i. 740.

Sudds *launders* bands in p — e, and starches
them. *Herrick*, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very
necessary to beards, when worn long;
accordingly, we read of their being

— Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.

Hubibras, II. i. 171.

It is used also for that mode of wash-

ing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

— Aye, and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and
barbing it. *B. Jon. Alch. i. 1.*

LAUREAT, POET. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laureâ donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his *Essay on Shakespeare*, p. 49. n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,
And past in schoels ye knoe,
says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his works; and Master Caxton, in his preface to the *Boke of Eneydos*, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye Master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," etc. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, Conceditur Johi. Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," etc. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's *Colet*, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit. vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's *Hist. of Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 128 — 130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Hall's Satires, ii. 2. p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugg'd swine.
iv. 1. p. 55.

Thus *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

— Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Sat. v. p. 159.

To LAVEE'R. Properly to work a ship

against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanced from Lovelace and Dryden, in *Todd's Johnson*, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but Lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, s. One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary. *Essays*, vol. i. p. 253. repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,
Others, such as a secret meaning bear:
He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent
Shewing his love, and doth requital crave:
Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have.
Drayton, Ecl. ix. p. 1430.

To *lay in lavender* was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn
a rag more, I'll *lay* my ladyship in *lavender*,
if I knew where. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl.
iv. 279.

In R. Brathwaite's *Strappado for the Devil*, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey lying in *Lavender* for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owe tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my mistriss saddle. *Fer.* Here, villaine, goe pay him strait. *Sander.* Shall I give them another pecke of *lavender*? *Fer.* Out, slave, and bring them presently to the dore. *Taming Shr.* 6 pl. vol. i. p. 186.

But the poore gentleman paies so deere for the *lavender* it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's house, he seems to buy his apparell twice. *Greene's Quip*, in *Harl. Misc.* v. 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now *lies in lavender*.

Act iii. 3.

In Coles's Dictionary, "to *lay in lavender*" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

— A broaker is a city pestilence,
A moth that eats up gowns, doublets and hose,
One that with bills loads smocks and shirts
together,
To Hymen close adultery[qu.?), and upon them
Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners
Dare never smell them after.

Cotgrave, Engl. Treas. p. 34.

It is also a phrase generally, for any thing nicely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy,
and has a jest still in *lavender* for Bellarmine.
Earle's Micr. Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison,

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. Iz. Walton spells it *leverock*:

Here see a black-bird feed her young:
Or the *leverock* build her nest.

Angler's Wish, Iz. Walton, p. 200.
ed. 1815.

LAVOLTA, or LAVOLT. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Hen. V. iii. 5.

— I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and
pregnant. *Tro. et Cress. iv. 4.*

It is thus described by Sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofty jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwin'd,
And whirl themselves, with strict embraces
bound:

And still their feet an anapest do sound.
An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is
long. *Stanza 70.*

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavalta* danced,
Who face to face about the house do hop;
And when one mounts the other is advanced,
At once they move, at once they both do
stop.

Their gestures shew a mutuall consent.
An Old Fashioned Love, 1594. cited by
Capell; vol. iii. p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing witches, brought out of *Italie into France* that dance which is called *la volta*. *Discovery of Witchcraft, E 5. b.*

LAVOLTETERE, s. A dancer of *lavoltas*. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waitscoat, and four clean pair of socks. *B. et Fl. Fair*

Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

LAY, s. for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring. *Phil.* I will have it no *lay*. *Iach.* By the gods it is one! *Cymb. i. 5.*

My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Othello, ii. 3.*

Cliff. My soul and body on the action both. *York.* A dreadful *lay*! address thee instantly. *2 Hen. VI. v. 2.*

Other authors are quoted for it in *Todd's Johnson*.

LAY, adj. for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "legit ut clericus" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*. *Ben Jons. Epigr. 132.*

TO LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an accusation against him. Coles translates it, "aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere."

Last night you *lay it*, madam, in our dish,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.

Sir John Harr. Epigr. i. 27.

Butler has used it:

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
 Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, *pish*.
Hudibr. l. iii. ver. 209.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' fearce Pharao wrought myschef in thy syght,
 He was a pagan, *lay not that in our lyght*.
God's Promises, O. Pl. i. 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's awlesse fight:
 So that the Greekes and Troyans all misdoubt their dreadlesse knight:

Still Hercules did *lay on load*.
Warner's Alb. Eng. i. 4. p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,
 Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.
Mirr. for Magistr. C. J. Caesar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obay,
 And on the foes courageous *load they lay*.
Sylv. Dubart. IV. iii. 2.

LAYES, for *Laises*, or loose women; from *Laïs*, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beantie shun
 In England, at this present dismall day?
 All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,
 And rome about at every feast and play,
 They wandring walke in every street and way.
Mirr. Mag. p. 217. by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "sterquilinium." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, etc. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are *laid*; q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
 For many corses like a great *lay-stall*,
 Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay.
Spens. F. Q. I. v. 53.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
 Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
 Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch,
 Where in their toddler loathly paddocks breed.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remayned for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall* of filth and rubbish.

Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 51.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite ob-

solete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, etc. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn
leas. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*

Thence, rushing to some country farme at hand,

Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land

His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
 And makes that channell which was shepherd's
lease. *Browne, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 52.*

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *laec*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace stint war;
 make each

Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.
Timon of Ath. v. 6.

And streightway sent, with carefull diligence,
 To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
 In that disease of grieved conscience,
 And well could cure the same, his name war
 Patience. *Spens. F. Q. I. x. 23.*

LEACH-CRAFT, s. The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
 We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure withit.
Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Introd.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curde ill,
 By times processe, surpasses the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602. B. 2.
apud Capell.

To LEAD APES, *prov.* The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See APE.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-herd, and *lead his apes into hell*.
Much Ado, ii. 1.

Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose *School of Compliment* he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii. p. 158.

LEAGUER, s. The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general; whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents.

All's Well, iii. 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, v. To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 34.

LEAMES, s. Gleams, flashes flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When fierie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Gan flash from out the skies.

Kendall's Poems, 1577. Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.

Mirr. for Mag. Sackville's Ind. p. 256.

And fatall day our *leames* of light hath shet,
[shut]

And in the tomb our ashes once be set.

Jasp. Heyw. in Cens. Lit. ix. 394.

A LEASH, s. A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

— What I was, I am;

More straining on, for plucking back; not following

My *leash* unwillingly, *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

E'en like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Coriol.* i. 6.

— Minks and Lun,

(Gray bitches hoth, the best that ever run)
Held in one *leash*, have leap'd, and strain'd,
and whin'd

To be restrain'd. *Sylv. Dubartas*, IV.
iii. 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the *Winter's Tale*.

Sometimes written *lease*:

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], horne, *lease*, and bill, he resigns.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 47.

Lease, or *leash*, is a small long thong of leather by which the falconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.

Gentleman's Recreat. 8vo. Faulc.

Terms taken from Latham, p. 7.

To LEASH, v. To unite by a leash.

— And at his heels

Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword,
and fire,

Crouch for employment. *Hen. V.* Chorus 1st.

We may observe, that the hounds here leashed in are three in number, *famine*, *sword*, and *fire*; which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the three-headed dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

— Cerberus, from below,

Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.

Lovelace, Luc. p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's *Midas*, *leashed*, or *leasht*, was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash*. Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd*; but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leasht*:

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leasht*.

Act iv. Sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leasht* on the single," means "a boy beaten on the taile *with a leathern thong*." *Ibid*.

This thong could only be the *leash*; and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash*; better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv. 2.

Now Mercury indue thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Twel. Night*, i. 5.

For I have ever verif'd my friends

(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that
verity

Could, without lapsing, suffer; naysometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I have tumbled past the throw; and in his
praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*.

Coriol. v. 2.

But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.
Spens. F. Q. l. vi. 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See
Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *leese*, which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Hasard is veray moder of *lesinges*,
And of deceite, and cursed forsweringes.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," etc. *Toxophilus*, p. 49. repr. See to **LEESE**.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's *Ferme Ornée*, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leyse*. Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use.

LEAST AND MOST, OR MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,
Of Asia all the islands, *most and least*.

Mirror for Mag. Caracalla, p. 176.

'Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,
Invenoming the hearts of *most and least*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 72.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended:

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with *least or most*?

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 73.

LEDDEN, OR LEDEN. Language; from the Saxon *leden*, or *laeden*, which origin-

ally meant Latin, being only a corruption of that word. Chaucer has used it, and from him Spenser, and other writers, probably took it. So Dante used *latino* for language in general:

E cantine gli augelli

Ciascuno in suo *latino*. *Canz.* ii. 1.

Thereto he was expert in propheties,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.

Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 19.

A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech sung love-lays loud
and shrill;

Her *leden* was like human language true.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi. 13.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she
knew. *Drayton, Polyolb.* xii. p. 905.

It is observable that all these, except Spenser, apply it to the speech of birds, of which Chaucer set the example:

Through which she understode well every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* fame

And couthe he answer in his *leden* again.

Cant. Tales, 10749. Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See **LEIGER**.

LEEFKIES. Apparently some part of female dress, or of the materials of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes, their *leefekies*, their ruffles, their rings, shew them rather cardinals' curtisans than modest matrons. *Euph. to Philautus*,

N 1. b.

LEER, *s.* Complexion, colour; conjectured by Mr. Tollet to be formed from the Saxon *hleare*, *facies*. In Coles' Dictionary we have "*leer*, *complexio*." Skinner says, from *l'air du visage*. Gl. V. in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind of a better *leere* than you.

As you like it, iv. 2.

Here's a 'young lad fram'd of another *leere*,
(so as not to blush)

Look how the black slave smiles upon his
father. *Titus Andr.* iv. 1.

That in some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown and duskish, in-somuch as not only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn upon the ground and other fruits of the earth. *Holland's*

Pliny, xxxi. 2. p. 403.

Once to the teat his lips he would not lay,
As though offended with their sullied *lear*.

Drayt. Moses, vol. iv. p. 1566.

Also for the cheek:

No ladie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce,
and the teares trilbing down his *leares*, say
not so. *Holinshed*, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see LERE.

LEER, *adj.* is used in the sense of empty, and particularly applied to a horse without a rider; in which sense Skinner derives it from *gelaer*, Saxon, etc. Coles has "a *leer* horse, *vacuus*."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.
Harringt. Ariosto, xxxv. 64.

Hence a *leer* horse meant a led horse.

In this sense Jonson has twice applied it to a drunkard, as being led in the train of another:

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the bawds, the author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him, in as good equipage as you would wish. *Barth. Fair*, Induction, vol. iii. p. 282.

— Laugh on, Sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house,
And your *leer* drunkards, let me.

New Inn, iv. 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "The word is sufficiently common in every part of Devonshire, in the sense of empty, as a "*leer* stomach," etc. In the *Exmoor Courtship*, the *leer* is properly explained as "the hollow under the ribs." What he adds of another sense of the word, not yet explained, may perhaps be answered by some interpretation here given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Mons. Thomas*, does not seem to have any reference to this; it means rather, sly looks, oglings of quiet courtship, as the word is still used:

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings*! Oh the noise,
The noise we made! Act iv. Sc. 2.

Leer side seems to be used for left side, in the following passages, that being the side on which such ornaments were worn:

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

— And his hat turn'd up
With a silver clasp on his *leer* side.
Ibid. ii. 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for *leeward*.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a *leer* eye still, for fear it should escape him.

Earle, Microc. § 78.

Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth; for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, etc. caddis; for the lute use the distaffe, etc. *Euphues*, H 1 b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, etc. See LAIR.

LEER, *v.* To learn. See LERE.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learned shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties deep among,
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine. *Bp. Hall*, in *Be-*

loe's Anecd. vol. vi. p. 100.

Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.
Harr. Ariost. vii. 27.

"*Leere* their couth," there means "learn their lesson."

TO LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch. *Johnson*.

But flow'rs distill'd, though they with winter meet,

Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet. *Shakesp. Sonnet* 5. Suppl. i. 585.

They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,

Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.

B. Jons. Forest. No. 3. vol. vi. p. 311.

Father, we come not for advice in war,

But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 33.

You see the faire Angelica is gone,

So soone we *leese* that earst we sought so sore.

Harringt. Ariost. i. 19.

But seeing that a maister of a shyppe, be he never so cunninge, by the uncertainty of the wynde *leeseth* manye tymes both lyfe and goodes.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 218.

mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorized version of the Bible, 1 *Kings*, xviii. 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been tacitly changed in the modern editions.

LEET, *s.* A manor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit de justice*," though so similar,

has no connexion with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd
quarts. *Taming of Shrew*, Induct.

— Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful? *Othello*, iii. 3.

LEFUL, *adj.* Permitted or allowed; for leave-ful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *levesful* to each man or person of this singular religion," etc. See *Todd*.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monke to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *lefull* things, and lawfull.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr. i. 143.

Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them to gather riches together.

Fox, p. 372, etc.

LEG, *s.* A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *All's Well*, ii. 2.

I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums That are given for them. *Timon of Ath.* i. 2.

— Keeps us from fights,
Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights. *Beaumont's Letters to Jonson*,
B. et Fl. x. p. 365.

Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.
Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 342.

Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the residencer, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.
Earle, Microc. Char. 47.

See Bliss's edit. p. 317. Also *Todd* on this word.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on *Ignoramus*. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for Rosabella, and says,

Hic est *legem pone*: hic sunt sexcentae coronae.
Act ii. Sc. 7.

In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than *legem dicere*.

Heylin's Voy. p. 292.

They were all at our service for the *legem pone*. *Ozell's Rabelais*, iv. 12.

The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not Oremus for often delay.

Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.

But in this, here is nothing to be abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detain thee.

G. Minshul, Essayes in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, *s.* A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *licgan*, Saxon, to lie; from *legger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicent eruditi*.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.

Measure for Meas. iii. 1.

— I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her sweet. *Cymbel.* i. 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio. Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's

In Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.
Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh. ii. 385.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i. p. 70.
Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And more the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairf. Tasso, I. 70.

— A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger*
there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 52.
You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence

Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear Vittoria's trial.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 279.

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:

That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it.

Isaac Walton, *Compl. Angler*, i. 8.
p. 163.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon. *Rich. III.* v. 3.

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:

Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love. v. 3.

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Much Ado, iii. 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.
Merch. of Venice, iv. 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Which then our *leisure* would not let us here.
Rich. II. i. 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the leisure renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *l'aimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *leve-man*, from *leof*, dear, Saxon, and *man*; which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that
search'd a hollow wall-nut for his wife's *leman*.

Merry Wives W. iv. 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy *leman*; had'st it?
Twelfth N. ii. 3.

Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my *leman* that she 'gins to low'r?

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 41.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did pour into his *leman's* lap so fast.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 6.

Duessa says also,

And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy *leman*
take. *Id.* l. vii. 14.

LEME. See **LEAME**.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing *lenger* light.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 30.

The *lenger* life, I wote, the greater sin.

Ibid. St. 43.

To LENGTH, for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
Shall *length* your noble life in joyfulness.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 116.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly, insufficient; like the fare of old times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

—To maintain you with basket,
Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral
virtue,
And *lenten* lectures.

Duke's Mistress, by Shirley.

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good *lenten* answer. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.

It was applied even to apparel, which was probably more homely and mortified in Lent:

—Who can read,
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?

B. et Fl. Hon. M. Fort. iv. 1.

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme, quoted in *Romeo and Juliet*, and the speech introducing it, we seem to learn that a stale hare might be used to make a pye in Lent, called there "a *lenten* pye." *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 4. See **HOAR**.

Dryden has used *lenten*. See **Johnson**.

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term borrowed from the old French poetry, and adopted by our writers in the same sense. It was the technical name for additional lines subjoined to a poem, or part of a poem, as from the author; conveying the moral, or addressing the piece to some patron. From *envoyer*, French. It is thus defined in the Dictionary of the French Academy, under *envoi*: "Couplet qui termine un chant

royal, une ballade, et qui sert à adresser l'ouvrage à celui pour qui il a été fait." It is now, I believe, disused in French, as well as in English. Though it has the French article with it, our poets have generally prefixed the English also; for which reason I have placed it here, instead of under ENVOY. See *Todd's Johnson*, 4. *Envoy*.

Moth. Is not *l'envoy* a salve? *Arm.* No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been vain. *Love's L. L.* iii. 1.

It lothed me a *l'envoy* here to write,
Of such a cruel, proud ambitious beast.

Mirr. for Mag. Porrex, 2d ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined to every history, which in the first were superscribed, *The Authoure*. They were merely the transitions from one tale to another; and in the edition of 1610, were entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:
Dost thou know the prisoner? — Do I know myself?

I kept that for the *l'envoy*.

Mass. Bashf. Lov. iv. 1.

Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,

And clap it on St. Paul's; and after these

A *l'envoy* to the city for their sins.

B. et Fl. Wit without M. ii. 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *l'envoy*. *R.* "Thine if I were worth ought: and yet such as it skills not whose I am, if I be not thine, Jeronime. *Chapman's Mons. D'Olive*, iv. Anc. Dr. iii. 414.

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an expression for the *lues venerea*.

— Yon ribald nag of Egypt,

Whom *leprosy* o'ertake, — —

Hoists sail, and flies. *Anth. et Cleop.* iii. 8.

Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her he loves, altho' for his sweet villanie he be brought to loathsome *leprosie*. *Green's Disputation*, etc. cited by Mr. Steevens.

LERE, or LEAR, s. for lore. Learning, knowledge, or lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *leare*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 4.

Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lear*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. May, 262.

This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot,

When I was yong and wylde as now thou art,
But her good counsell I regarded not,

I markt it with my cares, not with my hart.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.

In many secret skills she had been coun'd her *lere*. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xii. p. 905.

With Ive, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*

Of Cuthbert.

Ibid. xxiv. p. 1139.

Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*

Of mickle courtesy. *Id. Ecl.* 4. p. 1401.

But he learn'd his *leere* of my sonne, his young master, whom I have brought up at Oxford. *Mother Bombie*, D 4.

LESINGE, s. Losing, or loss. This must be distinguished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges*,

by showing how many things are lost thereby. *Toxoph.* p. 49. He is mistaken to as the passage, but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes meant loss. See LEASING.

To LESSOW, v. To feed or pasture; from *leaswe*, a pasture. See LEASOW.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he a'ong,

Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To LET. To hinder. Lettan, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.

Two Gent. of V. iii. 1.

— Unhand me, gentlemen —

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me. *Hamlet*. i. 4.

What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to hem.

Fairfax, Tasso, i. 27.

Why la you, who *lets* you now?

You may write quietly.

A Mad World,

O. Pl. v. 394.

LET, s. A hindrance or impediment; from the verb.

— And my speech intreats

That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace Should not expel these inconveniences.

Henry V. v. 2.

Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe.

Spenser F. Q. I. viii. 13.

He was detain'd with an unlookt for *let*.

Harrington's Ariosto, I. 14.

All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls Beneath our conquests.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 164.

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethall* swoorde or deadl'ye launce. *Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii.

A a 7.

For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.
Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though he generally takes it in the proper signification of oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,

Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.

Julius Caes. iii. 1.

The proudest nation that great Asia nurs'd,
 Is now extinct in *lethe*.

Heywood's Iron Age, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé*.

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of *absorbed in oblivion*.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite,
 That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour

Ev'n 'till a *lethe'd* dulness. *Ant. et Cleop.* ii. 1.

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border, (in which sense the lords *marchers* were lords of the borders, see MARCHES) privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because, says Minsheu, the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every countrey. Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marchas* seu limites transeundi, sibi que jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de represailles*, *Jus marchium*." Again: "*Marcha vel repraesalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." *In Voce Marcha*, No. 4.

See also Blount's *Glossographia in Marque*, and *Law of Marque*. The erroneous form was very common.

I read his *letters o' mart*, from this state granted

For the recovery of such losses as
 He had received in Spain.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, i. 2.

A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword,

A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun,

And *letters of mart* in's mouth, from the Duke of Florence.

B. et Fl. Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

With *letters* then of credence for himself, and *mart* for them,

He puts to sea for England.

Albion's Engl. ii. 64. p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the same sense:

You'll spoil the Spaniards, by your *writ of mart*,

And I the Romans rob, by wit and art.

Epigrams, ii. 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow connected with old medical practice, for they are twice mentioned in connection with physicians.

1st *Phys.* Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be shaved, Sir,

And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. iii. 1.

Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters,

Some with *lettice-caps*, some posset-drinks, some pills.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod.

Act v. p. 197.

A *lettice cap* it weares and bearde not short.

Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minsheu's Spanish Dictionary, that a *lettice-cap* was originally a *lattice-cap*, that is, a net cap, which resembles *lattice* work; often spelt *lettice*. See him in "*Lettise bonnet*, or cap for gentlewomen," and the Spanish *Albanega*, there referred to. In the ancient account of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all *lettice*, with barres of pouders, according to their degrees.

Nichol's Progr. vol. i. p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of net-work."

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we seem to know no more than that the loser

in it was to give up his place, to be occupied by another. Minshew gives it thus: "To play at *levell coil*, G. jouer à cul levé; i. e. to play and lift up your taile when you have lost the game, and let another sit down in your place." Coles, in his English Dictionary, seems to derive it from the Italian *leva il culo*, and calls it also *hitchbuttock*. In his Latin Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alternatim, cessim;" and, "to play at *level-coil*, vices ludendi praeberere." Skinner is a little more particular, and says, "Vox tesseris globulosis ludentium propria;" an expression belonging to a game played with little round tesserae. He also derives it from French and Italian. It is mentioned by Jonson:

Young justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.
Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old dramatists, it implies riot and disturbance; but I have seen it in no other passage. *Coil*, indeed, alone signifies riot or disturbance; but *level-coil* is not referred by any to the English words, but to French or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by Sylvester under the name of *level-sice*:

— By tragick death's device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.
Dubartas, IV. iv. 2.

In the margin we have this explanation:

A kinde of Christmas play: wherein each hunteth the other from his seat. The name seems derived from the French *levez sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from LIEF, q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.
Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 32.
Me *lever* were with point of foe-man's speare
be dead. *Id. III. ii. 6.*
For I had *lever* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye.
Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 94.

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest, and she is most *levest* to me.
Hist. of K. Arthur, 2d Part, O b.

LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson*. Also used

for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

— Come, Sir, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labour. *B. et Fl. Double Marriage*, ii. 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his brev'ate.

Hudibr. II. ii. v. 609.

LEVIN. Lightning; from hlifian, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks.

Spens. F. Q. V. vi. 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand
he tooke. *Id. VII. vi. 30.*

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.

Merry W. W. v. 3.

To LIB, v. The same in the old northern dialect, as to glib in some others; namely, to castrate. See *Ray's North Country Words*. In Massinger's *Renegado*, the eunuch Carazie says,

— Say! but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libde* in the breech already. Act ii. Sc. 1.
I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 2. p. 306.
That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,

But he must first take counsel of the signe.

Hall's Satires, ii. 7. p. 34.

He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no pain in your *libbing*, nor after it.
Brome's Court Beggar, Act iv.

Shakespeare has used to GLIB, q. v.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

— And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge
did earne. *Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 25.*

— She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or LEOPARD'S BANE. A

general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfs-bane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfs-bane are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a venomous qualitie. *Lyte's Dodoens*, p. 496.

I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards-bane*.

B. Jons. Masque of Queeus.

LIBERAL, *adj.* sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor? *Othello*, ii. 1.

My lord, it lies not in Lorenzo's power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.
Spanish Tr. O. Pl. iii. 209.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms.
Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605. cit. St.
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person. *B. et Fl. Captain.*

LIBERALLY, *adv.* Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Green's Tu Qu. O. Pl. vii. 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.
B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 2. p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the *Devil is an Ass*, a great part of Scene 6. Act ii. consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dotterel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with ladies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them by surprize, etc.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, *unless you be so*, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.
Rules of Civility, 1678. p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these

attempts. See *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4. and O. Pl. ix. 237. Also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Love's Pilgr.* iv. 2.

LICH, *adj.* Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor
lich. *Spens. F. Q.* III. vii. 29.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, i.e. the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (*Cant. Tales*, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See Johnson in *Lich*.

The shrieking *litch-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan foe, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Litchfield* is, whose name doth rightly sound,
There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying ground. *Polyolb.* xxiv. p. 1118.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do you wear your quouff, with a London *licket*; your stamel petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown, with the tustaffity cap, and the velvet lace! I must be a lady, and will be a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 209.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen a *London licket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

ALIE WITH A LATCHET. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of *Rabelais*:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary, you'll find yourselves damnably

mistaken, for that's a *lie with a latchet*; though 'twas Aelian that long-bow man that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as fast as a dog can trot. B. v. ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the French.

Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,

All the dogs in the town cannot match it.

Proverbial Phrases, p. 200.

LIEF, or LIEVE. Dear; from *leof*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy.

2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

Till her that squyre bespake; Madam, my *liefe*,
For God's dear love be not so willfull bent.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' prowes priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *liefe*.

Ib. I. ix. 17.

Who was it, *lieve* son? speak ich pray thee,
and quickly tell me that.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 37.

Next to king Edward art thou *leefe* to me.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 48.

— To have my sepulture

Neere unto him, which was to me most *leefe*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 326.

2. As an adverb, in the sense of willingly:

I hope not; I had as *lief* bear so much lead.

Merry W. W. iv. 2. — 66. b.

I had as *lief* have heard the night-raven,
come what plague could have come after it.

Much Ado, ii. 3.

So, I had as *lief* as an angel I could swear
as well as that gentleman.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H. iii. 1.

As *lieve*, or *leave*, is still popularly
said, in the same sense.

LIEGE, *adj.* Bound, or held in feudal connection; from *ligius*, low Latin, which is originally from *ligo*, to bind. This word, as well as the Latin and French (*lige*) corresponding, is joined indifferently to lord or subject; *liege-lord* and *liege-man*.

— We enjoin thee,

As thou art *liege-man* to us.

Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

It is applied both ways in the statutes. See *Minshew*. See also *Du Cange* in *Ligius*.

LIEGE, *s.* Usually a sovereign.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.

Rich. II. i. 3.

It is still in current use, particularly

in the tragic drama, in this sense; but *liege* was used also for a subject. In one case it was an abbreviated term for *liege-lord*, in the other for *liege-man*, according to the double use of the adjective.

Such miracles can princes bring to pass
Among their *lieges*, whom they mind to heave
To honours false, who all their guests deceive.

Mirror for Mag. p. 400. by Baldwine.

But what avail'd the terror and the feare

Wherewith he kept his *lieges* under awe.

Id. p. 440. by Sackville.

LIEGEMAN, *s.* A subject, or person bound to feudal service under the sovereign. Friends to this ground, and *liege-men* to the Dane.

Hamlet i. 1.

This *liege-man* gan to wax more bold.

Spens. F. Q. cited by Todd.

LIEGER. See LEIGER.

LIFTER. A thief. Shop-lifter is still used for one who steals out of shops. It is said that *hliftus*, in the Gothic, has the same meaning. *Suppl. to Sh.* i. 238. Is he so young a man and so old a *lifter*.

Tro. et Cress. i. 2.

Broker, or pandar, cheater, or *lifter*.

Holland's Leaguer, cited by Todd.

To LIG. To lie. A word still used in the Scottish dialect; from *liggan*, Saxon.

Vowing that never he in bed againe

His limbes would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 40.

Also *Shep. Kal. May*, 125.

LIGHT O' LOVE. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the original tune from an old MS., and it is inserted in the notes to *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act iv. Sc. 3.

Jul. Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*.

Luc. It is too heavy for so light a tune.

Two Gent. of Ver. i. 2.

Clap us into *light o' love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Beat.* Yea, *light o' love*, with your heels.

Much Ado, iv. 3.

He'll dance the morris twenty mile an hour—

And gallops to the tune of *light o' love*.

Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 2.

It is used occasionally as a phrase to denote a light woman:

— Sure he has encountered

Some *light o' love* or other, and there means
To play at in and in for this night.

B. et Fl. Chances, i. 4.

So also:

Long. You *light o' love*, a word or two.

Maria. Your will, Sir.

B. et Fl. Noble Gentlem. iv. 1.

Next them grew the dissembling daisie, to warm such *light o' love* wenches, no to trust every faire promise that such amorous bachelors make them.

Green's Quip for an

Upstart Courtier, B 2. b.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* In the sense of commonly, usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.

Rich. III. iii. 1.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown; they hang the less still, play the pikes in the pond, eat whom they list.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii. p. 112.

And ye shall find verses made all of monosyllables, and do very well, but *lightly* they be jambickes, bycause for the more part the accent falles sharpe upon every second word.

Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, B. ii. ch.

13. p. 102.

At which times *lightly*, though they be in the fields, they will spread their upper garments on the earth, and fall to their devotions.

Sandy's Travels, L. i. p. 55.

But the Turkes do not *lightly* ride so fast as to put them unto either.

Ib. p. 64.

In the authorized translation of *Mark*, ix. 39. it is used for *ταχὺ*, i. e. readily, easily: *καὶ δυνήσεται ταχὺ κακολογῆσαί με*; "that can *lightly* speak evil of me."

LIGHTNING BEFORE DEATH. A proverbial phrase, partly deduced from observation of some extraordinary effort of nature, often made in sick persons just before death; and partly from a superstitious notion of an ominous and preternatural mirth, supposed to come on at that period, without any ostensible reason.

How oft' when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning before death*. O, how may I
Call this a *lightning*? *Rom. et Jul.* v. 3.

And all this was, since after this he had not long to live,

This lightning flew before his death, which Pallas was to give.

Chapman's Hom.

Il. xv. p. 213.

The idea here, as might be supposed, is not warranted by the original. On an old man's appearing very unaccountably merry, it is said,

He was never so before. If it be a *lightning before death*, the best is I am his heir.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 428.

Not that I lightning or fell thunder feare,
Unless that *lightning before death* appear.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, iii. 8. p. 125.

It is noticed by Ray, who inserts it as a proverb:

It's a lightning before death.

He remarks upon it,

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.

Ray's Proverbs, p. 59.

Daniel has made it the subject of a fine simile:

Thus, for the sicke, preserving nature strives
Against corruption, and the loathsome grave;
When, out of death's cold hands, she backe
reprises

Th' almost confounded spirits she faine would
save:

And them cheeres up, illightens, and revives,
Making faint sicknesse words of health to
have,

With lookes of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and his last.

So fares it with this late revived queene;

Whose victories, thus fortunate wonne,
Have but as onely *lightning* motions beene
Before the ruine that ensued thereon.

Civil Wars, vii. 93.

TO LIKE. To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many
as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions
that *lik'd* me, and breaths that I defy'd not.

As you like it, Epilogue.—250. b.

—And with her to dowry

Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;

The offer *likes* not. *Henry V.* Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,
Or that we proudly do what *like* us best.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 242.

I know men must, according to their spheare,
According to their proper motions, move:

And that course *likes* them best which they
are on. *Daniel's Musophilus*, p. 98.

The old court phrase of "and *like* your majesty," is well enough known to have meant, "an it *like* your majesty;" i. e. if it please your majesty. It occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and *like your majesty*,
And will leave good castles in security.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb, translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus, *Adag.* p. 644. It means that bad things suite each other; coarse meat suits coarse

mouths, as an ass eats the thistles for his sallad. It is inserted by Ray, and explained, p. 130.

— Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such thing of nought.
Like lettuse like lippes; a scab'd horse for a
scald squire. *New Custome*. O. Pl. i. 267.

To LILL, *v.* To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,
And lilled forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spens. F. Q. I. v. 34.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* sugere, hoca *lelle* papilla;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon mael, a portion; i. e. is limb by limb; as *piecemeal*, which is still in use. See DROP-MEAL.

O that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.
Cymb. ii. 4.

LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word. It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd has found it used as a verb by Sir E. Sandys. It is found also in Milton and Dryden.

— The warder of the brain
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A *limbeck* only. *Macb. i. 7.*

His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes
limbecks of fluxes and inflammations.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed thereto be, besides hell (*infernus damnatorum*), 1. A *limbus puerorum*, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense.

Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.
Tit. Andr. iii. 1.

For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd
of Satan, and of *limbo*, and of furies, and I
know not what. *All's Well*, v. 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following passage for a prison:

I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two beadles, that is to come. *Hen. VIII. v. 3.*

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

What voice of damned ghost from *limbo*
lake? *F. Q. I. ii. 32.*

And elsewhere in his works.

Here it has its proper sense:

Legions of sprites from *limbo's* prison got,
The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ix. 53.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular description of what he calls

— A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools, *Par. Lost*, iii. 495.

Which he stores with

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
Or happiness, in this or th' other life:

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, —
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth. *Ver. 448, etc.*

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from Ariosto's repository of lost things in the moon; to which, indeed, he directly refers:

Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have
dream'd. *Ver. 459.*

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

And up from darksome *lymbo's* dismall stage,
One *Stygian bridge*, from Plutoe's emperie
Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine,
Rage,

Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impietie,
Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie

Nicchol's England's Eliza, An. 1588.
Murr. Mag. 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained of by Falstaff and others.

You rogue, here's *lime* in this *sack* too: there's nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is worse than a cup of *sack* with *lime* in it. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime was mixed with the wine in making "for conservation."

Voy. p. 379. But that cannot be what the tavern keeper is accused of doing. It was probably used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, *s.* for bird-lime. This was often separately used, which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in Shakespeare.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 2.

See *Todd*.

LIME, *v.* To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a hound.
The string where with we lead a greyhound
is called a lease; and for a hound a *lyome*.

Gentl. Recreat. 8vo. ed. p. 15.

No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should have drawn after you by the scent rather.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i. 3.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,

And all things secrete wisely could bewray.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 25.

— I have seen him smell out

Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.

Massinger, Bashf. Lover, i. 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for lime-hound:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,

Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*.

Lear, iii. 6.

Harrington, in his *Ariosto*, mentions the *lyme* from which the hound was so denominated:

His cosin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.

Book xli. St. 30.

In one author I find *line-hound*, probably from an idea that such was the proper form:

He can do miracles with his *line-hound*,
who by his good education has more sophistry
than his master.

Clitus's Whimzies,
p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as lime-hound.

LIME-TWIGS. Twigs covered with bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr. Joddrell has erroneously explained it, "a branch of the lime;" that is, of the lime-tree; and quotes this passage:

— To birds the *lime-twigg*, so
Is love to man an everlasting foe.

Fanshaw's Past. Fido, i. 4.

Donne has thus used it:

— He throws,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See *Todd's Johnson*, for many more examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the limbs being the extremities or limits of the body.

— Lastly hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*.

Winter's T.
iii. 2.

Thought it very strange that nature should
endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such
comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.

Titana et Theseus, bl. lett. cited by Mr.
Steevens.

LIMITER, or **LIMITOUR**, *s.* A friar licensed to beg within a certain district. A word more common in the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymiter*, etc.

Spens. Moth. Hubbard's Tale 84.

What I am young, a goodly hatcheler,
And must live like the lustie *limmiter*.

Drayton's Eclogues, edit. 1593. G 4. b.

This author afterwards considerably modernized his poems, by removing many of the obsolete words. In the latest edition, instead of the above lines, we read:

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,
But must do all that youth and love befit.

P. 1420.

For surelye suche fables are not onely doulcet to passe the tyme withall, but gainfull also to theyr practisers, such as pardoners and *limittours* be.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom.

H 3.

To LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit. Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch. Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll
never *lin* 'till he be a-gallop.

B. Jons.

Staple of News, 4th Intermean.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.
Spens. F. Q. I. v. 35.
What, miller, are you up agin?
Nay then my flail shall never *lin*,
Until, etc. *Grim, O. Pl. xi. 241.*
Before which time the wars could never *lin*.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 77.
— So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1. p. 8.

Swift, in one of his playful effusions,
in the correspondence with Stella,
writes thus:

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD 'gins
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,
These proverbs have always old words in
them; *lins* is leaves off. *Journal, Lett. xii.*

LIN. A pool, or watry moor; in Welch
llynn.

— The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy
lin. *Drayton, Polyolb. v. p. 755.*
And therefore to recount her rivers from their
lins,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.
Id. ib. S. ix. p. 826.

The marginal note on which says,
"Meres, or pools, from whence rivers
spring." In Scotland it means a cata-
ract; thus the falls of the river Clyde
in that country, are called on the spot
lins. But it also means a pool under
a fall. See *Jamieson*.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly
celebrated for the manufacture of green
cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green
dye employed upon them. The mar-
ginal note on the passage from Dray-
ton's *Polyolbion*, Song 25, says, "Lin-
coln anciently dyed the best *green* of
England." COVENTRY BLUE was equally
famous, and KENDALL GREEN. See those
words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.
Spens. F. Q. VI. ii. 5.
Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in
Lincoln green. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxv.*
p. 1162.

She's in a frock of *Lincoln green*,
Which colour likes her sight.
Drayt. Eclogue ix. p. 1432.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lin-
coln green*:

An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin
Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were
right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with caps of red
and blue. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1174.*
And himself also in general:

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of *Lincoln green*,
And sent it by this lovely page
For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made
a distinction:

He cloathed his men in *Lincoln green*,
And himself in scarlet red.
*Popular Ballads, called Robin Hood's
Garland, p. 43.*

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the
romance called the *Mirror of Knight-
hood*, which is mentioned by Cervan-
tes among the books found in the li-
brary of Don Quixote. B. i. ch. 6.
From the great celebrity of this lady,
occasioned by the popularity of the
romance, her name was commonly used
for a mistress. Jonson, having so in-
troduced it, gives a sketch of her
history:

A. Lindabrides! *Aso.* Ay, sir, the em-
peror Alicandroe's daughter, and the prince
Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun;
[Donzel del Phebo] she should have been mar-
ried to him, but that the princess Claridiana,
etc. *Cynthia's Rev. iii. 2.*

Thus she is mentioned also by Row-
ley, in the *Match at Midnight*:

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron
is her reverend grannum. *Tim. Niggers; I*
have read of her in the *Mirror of Knighthood*.
Act ii. O. Pl. vii. 7. 381.

This Spanish romance was translated
into English by one Margaret Tyler,
and published, in nine successive parts,
between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was
so well known at that period. The
author of the novel of *Kenilworth* has
taken advantage of this circumstance,
to make his dialogue characteristic,
when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit
his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he
willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word
Dabrides, which occurs in one old
play, I can make nothing, unless it be
a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-
dabrides*. The sense suits exactly:

On my life, he has some 'swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order.

Lady Alimony, i. 1. (1659).

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple *line of life*! here's a small trifle of wives! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man.

Merch. Venice, ii. 2.

You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,

And mean not to marry, by the *line of your life*.

B. Jons. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 80.

LINENER. A linen-draper.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers.

B. Jons. Epicoene, ii. 5.

If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, etc.

Id. ib. iv. 1.

A LINGEL. A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingell* and with awl,

And under ground he vamped many a boot.

B. et Fl. Knight of the B. Pestle; Act v. p. 438.

His awl and *lingel* in a thong,

His tar-box on his broad belt hung.

Drayt. Ecl. iv. p. 1403.

If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,

Every man shall have a special care of his own sole;

And in his pocket carry his two confessors,

His *lingel* and his nawl.

Id. Women Pleas'd, iv. 1.

Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugel*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense.

The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat.

Taming of Shr. iv. 1.

This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of newe, *blackt over with the smoake of an old link*.

Green's Mihil Mumchance, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

— And the nimble gunner

With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him.

Henry V. Chorus 3.

I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to shot against the poor captain of the gallifoyst.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 102.

Till you shall hear a culverin discharg'd

By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See *COTSALE*, i. e. *Cotswold*.

LIPPIT. To turn; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.

Merry Devil, O. Pl. v. 283.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England.

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, Lipsbury pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, *that it was some village or other fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in*

a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called — *Lipsbury pinfold*: this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the altercation of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfold* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Lipsbury pinfold may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the lips. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchymists.

— Where should they
Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded them?
Tempest, v. 1.

There certainly is no reason to change liquor into *'lixir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See GILDED.

LIRIPOOP, or LIRIPIPE, s. Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See *Gent. Mag.* 1818. vol. ii. p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *cleropeplus*. Kersey explains it, "a livery hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, cleropeplus." In Du Cange's Glossary, *Liripipium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *liere-püpe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.* 1. iv. Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili — in tunicis partitis — cum capuciis brevibus, et *liripipiis* [malè *liripiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa

caput advolutis." It was Somner who corrected that passage.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.

Beehive, I 7. cited by Capell.

That they do not passe for all their miters, staves, hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippes*. *Id. ibid.*

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lyrippii* [for *liripippi*] Sorbonicae Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii. p. 74. *Ozell.*

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III. says, "Their *lerrippes* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. et Fl. Pilgrim*, Act ii. Sc. 1. Lyly twice uses it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

There's a girl that knows her *lerripoop*.

Mother Bombie, i. 3.

Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerypoope*. *Sapho et Phao*. i. 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "*Qui sçait bien son roulet*," by "one that knows his *liripoope*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctorial hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is made from the Flemish *liere-püpe*.

LIST, s. in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage.

Twelfth N. iii. 1.

The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
Of all our fortunes. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

Confine yourself but in a patient *list*.

Othello, iv. 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. *List*, for desire or inclination; from to *list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do any thing; or perhaps rather for lust.

I find it still when I have *list* to sleep.

Othello, ii. 1.

Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the *Eikon Basilike*, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, *v.* To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught
to glose.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's
hands

Listening their fear.

Macbeth, ii. 2.

Which she long *listning*, softly askt againe
What mister wight it was that so did plaine.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.

Rowley's World Toss'd, etc. cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's *Comus*.

LITCH-OWL. See **LICH-OWL**.

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 26.

Sylvester has used by *litte and little*,
for by little and little:

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,
By *litte and little* make cold coals to burn.

Dubartas, I. i. 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from
Chaucer. See *Todd*.

LITHER, *adj.* Soft, pliable, yielding;
the comparative of *lithe*. From *lithe*,
Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.

1 *Hen. VI.* iv. 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.

Look about you, 1600. cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther*
and lasye.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 72.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phaon for mede
to dooe the thyng, still daube theyr *lither*
cheekes with peintynge.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom. sign. F 2.

Also idle:

For Charles the French king in his feats not
lither,

When we had rendred Rayner, Maunts, and
Maine,

Found meane to win all Normandie againe.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 544.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or,
perhaps, idleness. See the second
sense of *lither*, in *Todd*.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, hav-
ing once caught him, are driven into such a
lythernesse, that they loose all their spiritis.

Euphues et his Engl. p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness:

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen
my strong arms? or is it the nature of love,
— to breed numbness or *lytherness*, or I
know not what languishing in my joints and
sinews?

Lyly, Endymion, iv. 3.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pil-
lory, or stocks; or an engine uniting
both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus — a kind of stockes for the necke and
the feete: the pillorie, or *little-ease*.

Abr. Fleming's Nomencl. 196. b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not
this fellow's preaching a cause of al the trouble
in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in
bocardo, or *little-ease*.

Latimer, Sermon.
fol. 105. b.

LITTLEST. The regular superlative of
little, though supplanted by least.
Shakespeare has put it into the mouth
of the player-king:

Where love is great the *littlest* doubts are fear.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his fare-
well.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active
vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never ap-
proaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow
takes all *livelihood* from her cheeks.

All's Well, i. 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm
The precedent of pith and *livelihood*.

Shakesp. Venus et Adon. Suppl. i. 405.

Spenser writes it *livelyhead*, which
is equivalent. See *Todd*.

LIVELODE, for livelihood. Maintenance;
from *life* and *lode*.

— Ne by the law of nature
But that she gave like blessing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 145.

LIVERY, s. Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, etc. into possession. *Livery and seisin* is also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As being her owne by *livery and seisin*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 37.

He sent a herald before to Rome to demand
livery of the man that had offended him.

North's Plut. p. 150.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II.

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attornies-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,
I am denied to *sue my livery* here,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.

Ib. ii. 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

As this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

— If Cupid

Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,

H'as *sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii. 1.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, are venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the

water-lizard, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided

As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes
Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula*. Linn. One of the Carriers in *1 Henry IV.* says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii. 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's *Pliny* warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds *loaches*, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the *Trip to the Jubilee*, Sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See *Donovan's Fishes*, Pl. xxii.

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's tombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibbling roach.

Brit. Past. B. i. S. 1. p. 29.

LOADSTAR, and LOADSMAN. See **LODESTAR, and LODESMAN.**

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a*; but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lath*. See *Johnson* on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told:
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure, but came his way.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 1313.

2. Hateful, offensive:

He would attain the one without pouting
dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without
loathfull lightnesse.

*Holinsh. Hist. of
Irel.* H 4. col. 2.

LOATHLY, adj. Hateful, detestable.

— But barren hate,

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both.

Temp. iv. 1.

— But if she lost it,

Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*.
An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.

Othello, iii. 4.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 44.

LOATHLY, or LOTHLY, adv. Unwillingly.

Seeing how *lothly* opposite I stood

To his unnatural purpose.

Lear, ii. 1.

There is some license in the use of
the word in the above passage; it means,
“With what unwillingness to enter into
his views.” It seems rather, by its
position, to intimate that he opposed
unwillingly.

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.

Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness.

This word is little used, if at all; though
there seems to be no reason why it
should not.

— And the fair soul herself

Weigh'd, between *lothness* and obedience, at
Which end the beam should bow.

Temp. ii. 1.

— Pray you, look not sad,

Nor make replies of *lothness*.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 9.

Johnson gives an example from *Bacon*
also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt
form of the word. See **LAVE-EAR'D.**

— But take especial care

You button on your night cap.

M. After th' new fashion,
With his *loave ears* without it.

Lady Alimony, Act ii. sign. F.

See in **LUGGED.**

LOB. A lubber, or clown: *Skinner* de-
rives it from *lapp*, German; *Minsheu*
and others from *λωβη*. Both etymolo-
gies are unsatisfactory. *Dr. Johnson*
says, in his note on the passage cited
below, *lob*, *lubber*, *looby*, *lobcock*,
all denote both inactivity of body and
dulness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.

Mids. N. Dream, ii. 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*.

Promos et Cass.

Part II. iii. 2.

It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.

*Preston's
Cambyses*, cited by *Steevens*.

Should find *Esau* such a lout or a *lob*.

Jacob et Esau, ditto.

Mad *Corridon* do buz on clownish otes,

As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.

An Ould Facioned Love, by *J. T.* 1594.

To LOB, v. a. To hang down in a slug-
gish and stupid manner. Made from
the substantive.

— And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and
hips.

Henry V. iv. 2.

LOB'S-POUND. Phrase, *To be laid in
Lob's pound*, to be “laid by the heels,
or clap'd up in jail.” *Old Canting
Dictionary*. Also any close or confin-
ed place, as, in the following lines, it
means “behind the arras:”

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,
To marry her, and say he was the party
Found in *Lob's pound*.

Mass. D. of Milan, iii. 2.

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as
the site of **LIPSBURY PINFOLD**. In *Hu-
dibras* this term is employed as a name
for the stocks, into which the knight
put *Crowdero*:

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,

Thou basely threwst into *Lob's-pound*.

I. iii. 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a lu-
dicrous application of it, in the case of
one *Lobb*, a dissenting minister.

To LOBSTARIZE, v. To go backward. A
word most strangely coined by *Sylves-*

ter, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize*, (back to their source to creep).
Dubart. IV. iii. 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendent lock of hair, often plaited and tied with ribband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did he cut off his till the year 1646. See *Grainger*, vol. ii. p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called *The Unlovelyness of Love-locks*, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a *lock*.
Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 3.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a *lock* and *key*:

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a *key* in *his ear*, and a *lock* hanging by it. *Ib. v. 1.*

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if any thing.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Gen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
May. And a very good *lock*.

B. Jon. Epicoene, iv. 6.

— And who knows but he
May lose his ribband by it, in his *lock*
Dear as his saint. *B. et Fl. Coronation*,
Act i. p. 13.

His fashion too too fond, and loosely light,
A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,
Like to a woman's hair, well shewd, a woman's
sprite. *Description of Aselges*, in
Fletch. Purple Is. vii. 23.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers*.

Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue.

Hud. I. i. 253.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorne, womanish, frizled love-provoking haire, and *lovelockes*, growne now too much in fashion with comly pages, youthes, and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons.

Histriomastix, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I Brought him a new periwig, with a *lock* at it.

B. et Fl. Cupid's Revenge, Act ii. p. 451.

— Farewel, signior,

Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.
Mor. Um! what an oversight was this of my barber!

I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl. viii. 203.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour? *Green's Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, D 2. b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-locke* hang dangling downe,

Kissing thy girdle-steed with falling pride?

Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594. cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN. This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock*, that opens with *Amen*.
B. et Fl. Noble Gentl. Act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the *Heir*:

— As doth a *lock* that goes
With letters, for till every one be known,
The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts, shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

— The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck
Clambering the walls to eye him.

Coriol. ii. 1.

— To poor maidens' marriages —
— I give per annum two hundred ells of
lockram,

That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sails cut according to their burthens.

B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Thou thought'st, beacause I did wear *lockram*
shirts,

I had no wit.

*Glaphthorne's Wit in a
Constable*, 1639. cit. St.

Let all the good you intended me, be a
lockram coif, a blue gown, and a clean whip.

Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.

That is, give me the dress and disci-
pline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockeram* napkins
with weeping.

Green's Never too late,
ditto.

Also in his *Vision*.

His ruffe was of fine *lockeram*, stitched very
fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; men-
tioned with primero and others. Sir
John Harrington speaks of it as suc-
ceeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter
[qu. baiter?]

At which some maids so ill did keep the
quarter,

That unexpected, in a short abode,

They could not cleanly beare away their load.

Epigr. IV. 12.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.

Woman k. with Kindn. O. Pl. vii. 296.

In a note upon the latter passage,
Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite
disused." It is not described, how-
ever, nor mentioned in the *Complete
Gamester*. The same passage seems
to imply that it was played by three
persons: "*She and I will take you.*"

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure;
the leading-star, by which mariners
are guided; from *laedan*, Saxon, to
lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone*;
that is, leading or guiding stone.

— O happy fair!

Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's
sweet air

More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.

Mids. N. Dream, i. 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.

Shakesp. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 484.

But stay, what star shines yonder in the east?

The *loadstar* of my life, if Abigail.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 328.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heav'nly
worth;

Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.

Sir J. Davies's Dedic. to Q. Eliz.

LODESMAN, s. A guide; a word formed
by the same analogy, and used by Hall,
in his *Chronicle*, where Henry V. pro-
mises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T.
Churchyard:

My *loadsmen* lack the skill,

To passe the strayghtes, and safely bring

My barke to quiet port.

Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in *Censura
Lit.* ix. p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the
reprinted edition of Sir John Davies's
Poem on Dancing, published in 1773,
where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*
In this world's sea, t' avoid the rock of chance;

Stan. 94.

It is given, "Reason the *connois-
seur*," etc.

The word is found in Chaucer, as
a pilot, and in others. See *Todd*.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, ac-
cording to the fabulous division of it
given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as
portioned out to the three sons of Bru-
tus, Locrinus, Camber, and Albanact;
from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Al-
bania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of
Britain to have been that which distinguishes
it into *Loëgria*, Cambria, and Albania, or
to express myself more clearly, England,
Wales, and Scotland.

Gough's Camden,
p. cxxviii.

His three sons, Locrine, Albanact, and
Camber, divide the land by consent; Locrine
had the middle part, *Loëgria*; Camber pos-
sessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Alba-
nia, now Scotland.

*Milton's Hist. of
Engl.* Book i.

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood

Extincted was in bloody Porrex raigne,

Among the princes in contention stood,

Who in the British throne by right should
raigne:

'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Logria* hight
I did long time usurp against all right.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loëgria*.

LOFT, *adj.* Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet repress,
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.

E. of Surrey's Poems, 1557. E 1.

LOFT, *s.* Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could
it spie. *F. Q.* V. vi. 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts*, xx. 9.

LOGGAT, or **LOGGET**, *s.* A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.
Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv. 6.

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins:" "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as ninepins, or skettles, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding,
but to play at *loggats* with them?

Hamlet, v. 1.

To play at *loggats*, nine holes or ten pinnes.

An Old Collect. of Epigrams, etc. cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, *s.* A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sacke* be gone springing into a
taverne, I'll fetch him reeling out.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii. 2.

This may serve to illustrate **HALTER-SACK**, being a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

LOMBARD, *s.* A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard Street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard Street*, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twice every day, which manner continued untill the 22 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchantes begaune their meeting in Cornhill at the Burse, since by her majestie named the Royall Exchange. *Survey of London*, p. 157.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

— So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of
trash,
Buy half the western world.

B. et Fl. Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the *Fairy Queen*, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his *School of Shakespeare*, p. 213. Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *some-whyle*, which is evidently right.

— Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkenes fell *some-whyle*,
From heaven's blis, and everlasting rest.

F. Q. III. viii. 8.

TO LONG, *v.* To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

— That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs. *Hen. V.* ii. 4.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to their *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, etc. *Hen. VIII.* i. 2.

But he me first through pride and puissance
strong

Assayld, not knowing what to arms doth
long. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. ii. 8.

Also B. III. C. iii. St. 58.

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *'long* thereto.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the
following passage, for longed for, or
that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.
Two Gent. of Ver. ii. 7.

Or it may mean the journey which
belongs to me, "my own journey."

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the
wind. Now pronounced by seamen
luff. Falconer's *Marine Dictionary*
gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof*
is said to occur in Hackluyt.

— She once being *looft*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing.
Ant. et Cleop. iii. 8.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to
look *for* babies there. To look closely
and amorously into the eyes, so as to
see the figures reflected in them. See
BABIES. This seems to have been a
common sport of lovers, since it is ab-
undantly alluded to by various writers.

— Can ye *look babies*, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their
band-strings? *B. et Fl. Loyal Subject*,
iii. 2.

Viol. Will he play with me too?
Alin. *Look babies in your eyes*, my pretty
sweet one;

There's a fine sport! *Ibid.* iii. 6.

See also the *Woman Hater*, iii. 1.

When a young lady wrings you by the hand,
— thus;

Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your
locks, etc. *Massinger's Renegado*, ii. 5.

In Poole's *English Parnassus*, a-
mong the phrases expressing the ways
of lovers, is set down, *Looking of ba-
bies in each other's eyes.*" p. 420.

Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:
While *in their chrystal eyes* he doth *for*
Cupids look. *Polyolbion*, Song. xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects

at sea, refracted through a dense me-
dium, and therefore seeming larger
than they really are.

They stand far off in time: through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, viii. 2.

"She *looms* a great sail, magna vi-
detur navis." *E. Coles' Dict.*

LOON, or LOWN, s. A term of reproach;
as a stupid rascal, or the like; from
the Dutch *loen*. *Loon* is yet common
in Scotland, and seems only the nor-
thern pronunciation of *lown*. Neither
word can strictly be called obsolete,
though they are not much used, at least
in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd
loon!

Where got'st thou that goose look?
Macb. v. 3.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*.
Othello, ii. 3.

You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the *loon* depart.
Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 328.

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy *lown*,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.
Honest Wh. P. 2, O. Pl. iii. 466.

Loos. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A
Chaucerian word.

Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world therby should glorifie
his name. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. xii. 12.

See *Church's Spenser*. Several edi-
tions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and
is probably the immediate origin of the
English word:

A ta sainte divinité
Soit *los*, honneur, et potesté.
Mybtere, Voy. Roquefort.

To LOOSE, v. n. To discharge an arrow.
Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lowse*:

Lowsing must be much like. So quicke
and harde that it be without all girdes, so soft
and gentle, that the shaft fly not as it were
sent out of a bowecase. *Toxoph.* p. 203.

See him also *passim*.

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the
cables:

And when the south wind blew softly, sup-
posing that they had obtained their purpose,
loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete.

Acts, xxvii. 13.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, s. (from the preceding verb).

The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery.

Thus Drayton, speaking of archers:

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,

With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;

And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,

The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1175.*

A surely levell'd shaft if Sent-clear had not seen,

And, in the very *loose*, not thrust himself between

His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd:

Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd. *Drayt. Polyolb. ix. p. 834.*

The quotation from Lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismissal from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically:

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she doth dart them abroad with that sweete *loose*, and judiciall aime, that you would — here she comes, sir. *B. Jons. Every Man out of his H. iii. 9.*

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judiciall aime;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural:

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre. *Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii. 57.*

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies:

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me; if I go among the *loose-bodied gowns*, they cry a pox on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out of their hands. *Honest Whore, Part 2. O. Pl. iii. 479.*

What wench is't? tush, *loose-bodied* Margery. *More Fools yet*, cited by Reed.

LOPE, v. To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train
And laughing *lope* to a tree.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 81.

LOPE-MAN, s. if from the verb *lope*, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor, though skipper properly means *shipman*.

— God what a style is this!

Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lope-man*,
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on't.

B. et Fl. Nob. Gent. iii. 4.

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade. *Drayt. Barons Wars, I. 43.*

This strengthens the interpretation of **LOPE-MAN**.

LORD, phr. *O Lord, Sir*, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundantly ridiculed by Shakespeare in *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act ii. Sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" but, being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my *O Lord, Sir*: I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii. 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, *O Lord, Sir!* and talk play-book oaths. Cited by Steevens.

O God, Sir, was equivalent; and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, as going little further in his conversation:

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew; nothing but salutation; and, *O God, Sir*; and, it pleases you to say so, Sir, etc.

Act iii. Sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, *O Lord, Sir, and, O God, Sir.*

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's *The Case is Alter'd*, Act iii. vol. vii. p. 346. Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US. This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, *Lord have mercy on us* on those three; They are infected, in their hearts it lies; They have the plague, and caught of your eyes. *Love's Labour L. v. 2.*

It seems they were sometimes printed: It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door, as a *printed bill* on a *plague door*. *Histriomastix*, cit. St.

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the yeere long: the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are attornies and pettifoggers, who kill more than they cure. *Lord have mercy upon us* may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence. *Overbury's Characters*, P 2. b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more Than *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door. *West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.*

LORDING, s. A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. Thus: Listen, lively *lordings* all.

Percy's Rel. i. p. 288.

This mode of address Spenser has imitated:

Then listen, *lordings*! if ye list to weet
The cause why Satyrane and Paridell
Mote not be entertayn'd. *F. Q. III. ix. 3.*

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment:

— I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys;
You were pretty *lordings* then! *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

We find it also in serious and heroic language:

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:

Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will. *Fairf. Tasso, v. 3.*

Let *lordings* beware how aloft they do rise,
By princes and commons their climbing is watcht. *Mirror for Magistr. p. 85.*

As he at counsell sat upon a day,
With other *lordings* in the fatall tower. *Id. p. 756.*

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, s. Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The *lore* of Christ both he and all his train
Of people black have kept and long imbrac'd. *Fairf. Tasso, xii. 21.*

Put for manner, or order:

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*. *Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 42.*

LORE, part. Left; from the same Saxon origin as LORN, *infra*. It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb:

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*. *Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 44.*

Here it is a participle:

But lo she hatl. in vayne her time and labour *lore*. *Romeus et Jul. Suppl. to Shakesp. i. 319.*

LOREL, s. A good for nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. Lorean, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
Of heav'n to demen so. *Spens. Sh. Kal. July, 93.*

Nor could affect such vain scurrility,
To please lewd *lorrels* in their foolery. *Drayt. Shep. Garl. Ecl. 3. ed. 1593.*

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernized, and *lorrel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay *lorel*, wilde. *Mirr. for Mag. 364.*

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the *Sad Shepherd*. He is described in the *dram. pers.* as "*Lorell* the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *lorel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See *Todd*.

LORING. Instruction; from *lore*, knowledge.

That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*. *Spens. F. Q. V. vii. 42.*

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from *lolean*, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire Una *lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid. I. iv. 2.*

For she doth love elsewhere, and then thy time
is *lorne*. *Romeus et Jul. Suppl. to*
Sh. i. 282.

And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster
swarved

From kind and kindnes, has thy master *lorne*.
Mirror for Magist. p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to
other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant
forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*,
forsaken by his love. Milton in *Comus*.
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest, i. 4.*

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from
los, old French, and *losange*, of simi-
lar meaning; but used by Holinshed as
if synonymous to *losel*. See *Roquefort*.
It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallowses, there to
end their lives with shame, as a number of
such other *losengers* had done before them.
History of Scotland, D 8. col. 1.

LOSEL, *s.* A worthless fellow, one lost
to all goodness; from the Saxon *losian*,
to perish, or be lost.

Now, ware thy throte, *losel*, thouse pay for
all. *Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 45.*
Peace, prating *losell*. *George a Greene,*
O. Pl. iii. 36.

The whiles a *losell*, wandring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 4.

Provided common beggars, nor disordered
lossels, who
Men know provided for, or can, but labour
none will do. *Alb. England, chap.*
xxxix. p. 193.

Written also *lozel*:

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue.
Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

See other instances in the note on
the above.

LOST AND WON, *phr.* This combination
of words was commonly used, where
we should employ but one of them, and
formed a very customary phrase. There
are other instances of such Pleonastic
expressions; as, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's *lost and won*.
Macbeth, i. 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved
by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Bagganburne
Ireland was *lost and wunne*.
Descr. of Ireland, A 2. col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently

inhabited by turners of brazen candle-
sticks, and such noisy trades as pro-
duced great annoyance to the neigh-
bours and passengers, whereby it be-
came almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, etc.

— — — — —
Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.

B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metam.
vol. vi. p. 113.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms
the completest comment on the above
passage:

This streete is possessed for the most part
by founders, that cast candlestickes, chafin-
g-dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or
laton workes, and do afterwards turne them
with the foot and not with the wheele, to
make them smooth and bright with turning
and scrating (as some do tearme it) *making*
a lothsome noyce to the by passers, that have
not beene used to the like, and therefore by
them disdainfully called *Lothberie*.

Survey of Lond. p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*,

Where they turn brazen candlestickes.

New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1636. cit. St.

Few or none compassionate his [the alche-
mist's] infelicitie, save only the metall-men of
Lothburie, who expected for their grosser
metalls ready vent by meanes of his philosophy

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 97.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise
of this place, without mentioning the
name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.
I Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasion-
ally in a proverbial sense to express
unwillingness, being *loth*:

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,
For being spide about Cheapside.

Tusser, p. 146.

LOUGH, *s.* A lake; pronounced *lock*, or
rather with the northern guttural *gh*,
which we cannot exactly imitate. It is
an Irish and Erse word, still very cur-
rent in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests
hoar,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.

Fairfax, Tasso, i. 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry
s'ore,

As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian
shore. *Drayton, Polyolb. Song. xi. p. 861.*

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN.
A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from

lourd, heavy, and *lourdin*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent:

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countrie, in so much that soone after the name (*Lord Dane*) being before tyme a woord of great awe and honour, grewe to a terme and bywoord of foule despight and reproach, being tourned (as it yet continueth) into *lourdaine*. Page 111.

The false derivation is here versified:
In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence laisy lozels *lurdanes* now we call.
Mirror for Magistr. p. 588.

And here also:
Each house maintained such a Dane, that so
they might prevent
Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how
minds were bent:
Lord Dane the same was called then, to them
a pleasing name,
Now odiously *lur-dane* say we, when idle
mates we blame. *Warner's Albion's*
Engl. iv. 21. p. 102.

Spenser has *loord*:
A laesy *loord*, for nothing good to donne,
But stretched forth in ydleness always.
F. Q. III. vii. 12.

Siker, thous but a lasy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swink.
Id. Sheph. Kal. July, v. 33.

There was greater store of lewd *lourdaines*
then of wise and learned lords, or of noble
princes and governors. *Puttenham, Art*
of Engl. Poesie, lib. i. ch. 13.

And those sweet strains of tunefull pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lourdayns* clownish layes.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, K 2.
edit. 1593.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in
the following passage a heavy lighter
is so called:

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewell sough unto the *lurden*.
B. Jons, Epigr. 134. vol. vi. p. 287.

Milton has used it:
Lourdan, quoth the philosopher, thy folly is
as great as thy filth.
On Reformation, B. ii. p. 266. fol. ed.

To LOUT, *v. n.* To bow, to pay obeisance to. *Hlutan*, to bend, Saxon.
Tho' to him *louting* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed
bin, *Spens. F. Q.* II. iii. 13.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low like a for'ster green.

B. Jonson.

To LOUT, or *Lowt*, *v. a.* Apparently, to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 3.

The speaker alludes to the Duke of Somerset, who had disappointed him in a supply of horse which he was to send.

Johnson says to overpower; but the following passage, which Mr. Todd first noticed, seems to agree with that from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled, disgraced."

For few there were that were so much re-
doubted,

Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 303.

LOVES, *phr.* OF ALL LOVES, OR FOR ALL LOVES. This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, *of all loves*; her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves*; I swoon almost with fear.

Mids. Night's Dr. ii. 3.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me
see it. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 76.

Conjuring his wife, *of all loves*, to pre-
pare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-
men. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 267.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell
me what thou thinkest of this. *A Woman*
killed with Kindness, O. Pl. vii. 310.

Vecio, go, runne quickly to my father;
desire him, *of all love*, to come over quickly
to my house. *Menechmus*, 6 pl. i. 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, *of all loves*, to
come back againe. *Holinsh.* p. 1064.

LOVE-DAY, *s.* A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.

Titus Andr. i. 2.

See *Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer; Glossary.*

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders.

Lyly's Mydas, iii. 2.

See **LOCK**.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosoever reads

May justly praise, and blame my *lovelesse* faire.

Daniel, Sonnet 2. to Delia.

Shenstone has used it. See *Johnson*.

LOVE-SOME, a. Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that *lovesome* I will not let,

My harte is holly on her set.

Skelton's Magnificence, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See *Johnson's*

Dict. It is found in Chaucer's works.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on 'at once, take my quiver and bowe,

Fette *Lovell* my hound, and my horne to blowe.

Historie of Jacob et Esau, 1568. cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and *Lovel* our dog,

Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, Lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the *Mirror for Magistrates* he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling Lord Lovel a dog:

To *Lovel's* name I added more, *our dog*,

Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 462.

LOVER, s. Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

— Fewness and truth 'tis thus:

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd.

Measure for Meas. i. v.

How doth she tear her heare! her weede how doth she rent!

How fares the *lover*, hearing of her *lover's* banishment?

Romeus et Juliet,

Suppl. to Shak. i. 303.

LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French.

Ne lighted was with window, nor with *lover* But with continuall candlelight.

Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 42.

For all the issue, both of vent and light,

Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.

Death of R. E. of Hunt. sign. L 3.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew.

Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the birds enter:

Like to a cast of faulcons that pursue

A flight of pidgeons through the welkin blew,

Stooping at this and that, that to their *louver*,

To save their lives, they hardly can recover.

Sylv. Dubart. l. iii. 2.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

LOVERY, s. Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples:

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep, To see the dinged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?

And ruin'd house where holy things were said,

Whose free-stone walls the thatched rooffe up-braid,

Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovery*,

While the rest are damned to the plumbery?

Hall, Satires, v. 1. p. 87.

Tuscul is trade-falne: yet great hope he'll rise,

For now he makes no count of perjuries,

Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *lo-veries*,

Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares and lies.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. ii. 5. p. 196.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothing-land*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west. Camden thus describes it:

Jam Wavenius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum viam sibi frustra molitur, peninsulam efficit non exiguam, quam *Lovingland* dicunt.

Edit. 2. p. 300.

When Waveny to the north —

In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay,

For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.

Drayt. Polyolb. xix. sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident
wield,

His tritons made proclaim a nymphall to be
held

In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*,
where he

The most selected nymphs appointed had to
be.

Id. B. xx. l. 3.

In Gough's edition of *Camden* it is
called *Luthing-land*, and the lake
Luthing.

LOW-BELL, s. A hand bell, used in fowl-
ing, to make the birds lie close, till,
by a more violent noise, and a light,
they are alarmed, and fly into the net.

The day being shut in, the air mild, with-
out moonshine, take a *low-bell*, which must
have a deep and hollow sound, for if it be
shrill it is stark naught.

Gentleman's

Recreation, Fowling, p. 39. 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell*
makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not
stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the
sound thereof is dreadful to them; but the
sight of the fire much more terrible, which
makes them instantly to fly up, and they be-
come entangled in the net.

Id. ibid.

Other directions are added. To this
it is that allusion is made in Grubb's
well known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are

With light and with a *low-bell*.

Percy's Rel. iii. 321.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.

King's Art of Love, l. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of
low-bell, or any other, is meant, where
Petruchio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*.

B. et Fl. Wom. Prize, i. 3.

Attempts have been made to derive
it from Dutch, etc., but it was pro-
bably named from its *low*, or deep
sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed as
always to turn up low numbers. See
HIGH-MEN.

Ascham indignantly enumerates vari-
ous sorts of false dice:

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped
with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vaun-
tage, flattes, gourdes to chop and change
when they liste, to let the true dyse fall under
the table, and so take up the false.

Toxoph. p. 50. repr.

Both high and low were fullams,
being filled accordingly, so to come
high or low numbers. See **FULLAM.**

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as
high-fullams, 4, 5, 6; *low-fullams* 1, 2, 3.

Compl. Gamester, p. 9.

Bristle-dice are there also fully ex-
plained, which should have been given
under that article:

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by
sticking a hog's-bristle so in the corners, or
otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high
or low as they please; this bristle must be
strong and short, by which means, the bristle
bending, it will not lie on that side, but will
be tript over.

Ibid.

LOWER, s. A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flowre.

Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not
without so mighty a *lower* as that face could
yield.

Sidney, cited by Todd.

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays
of Shakespeare, particularly famous
for personating Falstaff. He has been
supposed to be the original; but if the
date of his birth, 1576, which ap-
pears on a picture of him in the Ashmo-
lean Museum, be accurate, he must have
been too young for that part, when
the First Part of *Henry IV.* appeared.
He figures in the induction to Marston's
Malcontent, with other players. See
O. Pl. iv. p. 11, etc. His name occurs
in many plays of James the First's time.
It appears that he played also Morose,
in the *Silent Woman*; Volpone, in
the *For*; Mammon, in the *Alchemist*;
Melantius, in the *Maid's Tragedy*;
Aubrey, in the *Bloody Brother*; and
many other parts. See the edition of
Shakespeare of 1813, vol. iii. p. 354;
also p. 533. He and Taylor were
managers after Heminge and Condell.
Lowin and Taylor published the *Wild-
goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,
when it was recovered in 1652; pre-
fixing a dedication "to the Honour'd
Few, Lovers of *Drammatic Poesie*."
It was printed in folio, to add to the
edition of 1647, not having been to be
found when that was published, which
contains 33 plays, besides masques.

LOZELL. See **LOSEL.**

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry *we, we?*

Barth. Fair, iii. 2.

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubbarland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 464.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,
Whom by prepostrous charms thy lust hath raised

On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black
Than any tyrant's soul.

Decker, Hon.

Wh. P. 2. O. Pl. iii. p. 419.

LUBRICK, *adj.* Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no pander to him; and if I find
Any loose *lubrick* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,

And, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.

Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See *Todd*.

LUCE. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not

between pike and *luce*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *luce* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.

Part. I chap. viii p. 155.

The *luce* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old coat.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps Justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt luce*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *luce*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *luc*es or pikes, as the arms of Justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, Sir Thomas Lucy; and to convey a little good-humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivocation between *luce* and louse, which Sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on Sir Thomas Lucy, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

If *lowsie* is Lucy, as some folks miscall it,
Then Lucy is lowsie whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See *Drake's Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. i. p. 409, etc. Three *luc*es hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of *Charlecot*, as may be seen in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes.

The Fishmongers' Company is described by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-luces*, in a procession in 1298:

Then four salmons of silver on foure horses,
and after them sixe and fortie armed knightes
riding on horses made like *luc*es of the sea.

Survey of Lond. p. 71.

The sea-pike, or *luce*, was the cod. See *Cotgrave*, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French

names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which Pope Lucius is satirized, by comparing him to the fish *Lucius*:

*Lucius est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,
A quo discordat Lucius iste parum.*

Art of Poesie, B. i. ch. 7. p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

— Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, s. A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

— Let me have

My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine. *Chapman's Bussy
D'Ambois*, Act iii. Anc. Dr. iii. 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

The polecat, masterne, and the rich-skind
Lucerna

I know to chase. *B. et Fl Beggar's
Bush*, iii. 3.

In the life of Sir Thomas Pope is mentioned a "black sattin gown, faced with *Luserne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7. where he quotes other authorities. Minsheu thus describes it:

Lucerns, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the bignesse of a wolfe, of a colour betweene red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre.*

LUCY, St. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See *Brady's Clavis Calend.* ii. 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint

was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. Lucie is thus celebrated by Verstegan, in his *Triumphe of Feminyne Saintes*:

Because the idoles to adore

Lucia did refuse,

Shee threatned was shee should be thrust
Into the common stewes.

No, no, quoth shee; the mynd being pure
The body is unstaynd,

Then with the sword shee martrid was,
And glorie so shee gaynd.

Poems, 1601. p. 66.

'Tis the year's midnight, and it is the day's,
Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmasks.

*Donne's Nocturnal upon St.
Lucie's Day, being the Shortest Day*,
vol. ii. p. 43. ed. of 1779.

Think that they bury thee, and think that rite
Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.

Id. Progress of the Soul, vol. iii. 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'prentice,
who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again; to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place. *Discoveries*, vol. ix. p. 204. ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

LUGGE, s. for a slug, or sluggard. Any thing heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, etc. — the other is a *lugge*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use.

Toxoph. p. 6. repr.

Of these bowes he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugge*, it was not one whit the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did, *Id.* p. 7.

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renownd

For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.

Spens. F. Q. ll. x. 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "*Auris lobus, auricula infima.*" In

this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of *Midas*:

Can you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of Justice Midas.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, *part. adj.* Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

The bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugged* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibr. I. iii. 281.*

So in a poem by Captain John Smith:

Thy wants, wherewith thou long hast tug'd
And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*.

Wit Restored, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV. 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugged* sow looks.

Gayt. Fest. N. p. 52.

Head-lugged, *Lear*, iv. 2. is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or **LOMBARD PYE**. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called *The Young Cook's Monitor*, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard* pye, which is probably right; i. e. an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the caul of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

LUNES, *plur. s.* Lunacy, frenzy. French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again. *iv. 2.*

But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines*; the older quartos, *vaine*.

In the *Winter's Tale*:

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king!
beshrew them—

He must be told on't and he shall. *ii. 2.*

There it is authorized by the old editions.

In *Troilus and Cressida* we have,

— Yea, watch

His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tile. *ii. 3.*

In this place again it is Hanmer's emendation from *lines*; but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in *Hamlet*:

The terms of our estate may not endure,
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunes*. *iii. 3.*

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *brows*, the folio *lunacies*; so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

LUNGIS, *s.* A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A slimme, slow-back, a dreaming gangrill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gangril* and *slangam*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in Cotgrave. Coles has it, "A *lungis*, procerus, bardus."

Knaves, varlet! what, *lungis*! give me a dozen of stools there. *Decker's Satiromastix*, Orig. of Drama, iii. 119.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee. *B. et Fl. Knight of Burn. Pestle*, Act ii.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lungis*. *Euph. et his Engl.* P 1.

LUNGS, *s.* A fire-blower to a chemist.

— That is his fire-drake,

His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. *B. Jons. Alch.* ii. 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs*; With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match. *B. Jons. Execr. on Vulcan*, vol. vi. 407.

Among the members of his philosophic college, Cowley mentions "two *lunks*, or chemical servants."

LURDAIN. See **LOURDEN**.

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,
Well done (quoth he) let him go beate the bush,

I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,
And pluck the net even at the present push.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 248.

LUSH, adj. Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hammer had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green!
Tempest, ii. 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into *Mids. N. Dr.* instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush*
and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.
Golding's Ovid, xv.

Also,
Shrubs *lush* and almost lyke a grystle.
Idem. cited by Todd.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, s. A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *falourdin*, "A *luske*, lowt, lurdén, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoydon."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk*!

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 241.

The *luske* in health is worser far
Than he that keeps his bed.

Kendal's Poems, 1577. I 7. cit. Cap.

To LUSK, v. from the former. To loll about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to faine an idle god,
That *lusks* in heav'n and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.

Sylv. Dubart. I. vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge
him armes, but let

Him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by
him we get. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*

vi. 30. p. 147.

—Leaving the sensuall

Base hangers on, *lusing* at home in slime.

Marston, Sc. of Vill. iii. 8.

LUSKISH, adj. Lazy; from **LUSK**.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful
May,

For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskise*
nest. *Drayton's Owl*, vol. iv. p. 1292.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-herd's brat, that lowsie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Sc. of Vill.*
i. 3. p. 184.

Eyther for a diligent labourer to be planted
in a barrayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskish*
loyterer to be settled in a fertill ground.

Holinshed's History of Ireland, C 2,
col. 1. cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, s. Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in vew
He shook off *luskishnesse*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. i. 35.

LUSTICK, adj. Lusty, healthy, cheerful.

The Dutch word *lust* is the same as
the English, and *lustick* is only the
English pronunciation of the adjective
lustigh, which is derived from it, and
answers to our *lusty*. The folio edi-
tion of *Shakespeare* spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Laf. Lustick*, as
the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the better
while I have a tooth in my head; why he's
able to lead her a corrantio.

All's well that ends w. ii. 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made
ours;

As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their
bowers. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 340.

—Can walk a mile or two

As *lustique* as a boor.

Hans Beer-pot's Invisible Comedy,
1618. cited by Steevens.

What all *lustick*, all frolicksome?

Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as
saying to his mistress,

Come yffrow, dye man is away gane, but
ource be frolick, *lustick*, high speel, zing and
daunce. *Weakest goes to the Wall*, D 4. b.

LUSTYHED, s. Lustiness, or rather lust-
fulness. The old termination *-hed*, or
-hood, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton days that ever loosely led.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 3.

It is common in Spenser's writings.
That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,
And do despise both love and *lustyhead*.

Drayt. Ecl. 7. vol. iv. 1419.

LUXUR, s. A luxurious or lustful person;
from *luxury*, in the sense of incon-
tinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires,
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.

Revenger's Tragedy, O. Pl. iv. 307.

LUXURIOUS, adj. Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.

Much Ado a. N. iv. 1.

O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman.

Titus Andron. v. 1.

What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have?

Webster et Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i. 1.

LUXURY, s. Lewdness, incontinence.

This is the sense of the word *luxuria*,
in the usage of the schools. Hence *lus-
suria*, in Italian, has the same mean-
ing, and *luxure* in French. Capell calls
it the *proper* sense of *luxuria*; but there
his classical knowledge failed him. It
never was so used, in the Latin lan-
guage, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump,
and potatoe finger, tickles these together!

Tro. et Cress. v. 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest.

Hamlet, i. 5.

— But soft, I hear

Some vicious fool draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no
such thing

As this chaste love we sing,
Peace, *luxury*! *B. Jons. Forest Ep. xii.*
About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With sweltring hearts in flames of *luxury*.

Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 20.

It is the description of Fornication,
or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what
nature taught 'em; — when *luxury* was unborn,
at least untaught the art, to steal from a for-
bidden tree. *Chapman's Mons. D'Olive,*

i. 1.

A LYAM, or LYME. A string to lead a
hound in. See **LIME-HOUND**.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's*
Drayton, Nymphal 6. p. 1492.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*, I, by the wood-
man's art

Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-
palm'd hart, *Id. ibid.*

LYBBET, s. A stick or staff.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.

Caveat for Common Cursitors, A 4. b.

These lines are there illustrated by
a wood-cut, representing the parts and
composition of a birch-broom.

LYDFORD LAW, prov. The law of Lyd-
ford, Devon; a proverbial saying, ex-
pressive of too hasty judgment, as where
the judge condemns first, and hears the
cause afterwards. Ray gives the pro-
verb thus:

First hang and draw,

Then hear the cause by *Lidford law*.

Prov. p. 239.

There is a facetious ballad preserved
among the Harl. MSS. 2307, in which
this law is the particular subject of en-
quiry. It begins,

I oft' have heard of *Lydford law*,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgement after.
At first I wond' red at it much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by
the badness of the castle, where im-
prisonment was worse than death.
There were, probably, stannary courts
there. Ray thinks it a strong satire on
the inhabitants of Lydford; but it was,
possibly, no more than an exaggerated
reflection on the summary proceedings
of the stannary laws. The ballad is
attributed to William Browne, the au-
thor of the pastorals, in Prince's *Wor-
thies of Devon*, where it was first
printed. It was reprinted by Shaw,
in the *Topographer*, vol. ii. p. 380.
with some additional remarks. See
SCARBOROUGH WARNING.

LYFEN, v. Of uncertain meaning, ob-
served only in these lines:

— And with such sighs,
Laments, and acclamations *lyfen* it.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.
Can it mean enliven, or revive?

M M
W W
x x x
M M M
W W W

LYM. See LIME-HOUND.

LYMBO. See LIMBO.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him, by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.* B b 4. col. 2.

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*. Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lymphault* smithe.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom. C b.

He [Vulcan] plaieth the jester, now wyth

bys *lymphaultyne*, now with skoffing, etc.

Ditto, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for *lymphaultyng*.

LYRIBLIRING. A sort of cant or factitious word for warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,

Her ears where musike lives,

To heare and not despise

Thy *lyribliring* cries.

Pembr. Arcadia, iii. p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, s. An affected busy body; from *maccaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain.

Donne's Poems, p. 132.

— A *macaroon*,

And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.

Elegy on Donne, ed. 1650. *ibid.*

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *maccaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a-dandy*.

MACE, s. was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Massue*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murderous slumber!

Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick?

Julius Caes. iv. 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and
broad swords. *Four Prentices*, O.

Pl. vi. 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*.

Spenser, cited by Steevens.

— Proud Tarquinius

Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.

Marius et Sylla, 1594, cit. St.

MACHACHINA, s. A dancer of mattachine

dances; from *Mattaccino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of *Ariosto*, but is not warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformd, a brutish cursed crew,

In body like to antike worke devised,

Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,

Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,

Some look like dogs, and some like apes in vew.

B. vi. St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizor, such as I have seen in stage-playes, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the companie.

Anatomie of Ajax, sign.

L. ii. 6.

But see MATTACHIN.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also MAHOUND, q. v.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.

Fairfax, Tasso, xii. 10.

But he that kil'd him shall abuy therefore,

By *Macon* and Lanfusa he doth sweare.

Harringt. Ariosto, xvi. 54.

MACULATION, s. Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 4.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill

You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.

Bp. Corbet to the D. of Buck. Poems,

p. 70.

It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher:

Were you ever in Spaine? — I would have you go to *Madrill*, and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English oxe and roste him whole. *Fair Maid of the Inne*, iv. 2.

Again:

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrill*. *Ibid.*

I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, *s.* Magician. Magus, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadfull *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.
Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 14.

Spenser's *Archimage* means chief magician.

MAGNIFICAL, *adj.* Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner, and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answere. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks*, p. 993.

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submissee courtesie and *magnificall* bounty.

Dorastus et Faunia, A 3. cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

MAGNIFICO, *s.* A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See *Coryat*, vol. ii. pp. 7, 15, 32. repr.

— Twenty merchants,
The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.
Mer. of Ven. iii. 2.

— For, be sure of this,
That the *magnifico* is much beloved.
Othello, i. 2.

In the dramatis personae of Ben Jonson's *Fox*, Volpone is called a *magnifico*, and he says to Mosca,

— Mosca, go
Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets. Act v. Sc. 3.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificoes* find it?
Hog has lost, etc. O. Pl. vi. 403.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has, "nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called *magnifici*, i. e. *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See *Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle*, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, giv't th' East India company:

There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.
Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monkey.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot-pies* and choughs, and rooks,
brought forth

The secret'st blood of man.
Macbeth, iii. 4.

Augurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*. *More Dissemblers besides Women*, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggatapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering, etc. quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or MAHOUN. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See *MACON*. Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed*; but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellasse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom*, *Mahon*, *Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagaunt and *Mahound*
swore. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. vii. 47.

And fowly said; by *Mahoune*, cursed thiefe
That direfull stroke thou dearly shalt aby.

Ib. II. viii. 33.

Mars, or Minerva, *Mahound*, Termagant,
Or whoso ere you are that fight against me.

Selinus, Emp. of the Turks, C 4. cit. Cap.
Of sundry faith together in that town,

The lesser part in Christ believed well,
The greater far were vot'ries to *Mahown*.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See MARIAN.

MAIDEN, *adj.* as applied to a fortress, or
fortified town, meant properly one that
had never been taken, or was deemed
impregnable. This is the true inter-
pretation, and I believe still holds, in
military language. Of Beauvais, on
the Oise, the French writers say, "Elle
se glorifie de n'avoir jamais été prise;
ce qui l'a fait nommer *la Pucelle*."
This explanation has been overlooked.
See *Todd*.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or
fasten down her wings with a girdle.
Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.

B. et Fl. Philaster, Act v. p. 171.

To MAKE, *v.* To do, to be occupied in
any thing; a familiar use of the word.
What make you here? that is, what
brings you here? what is the occasion
of your coming or being here? what
are you about? It is very frequently
used by Shakespeare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?*

As you like it, i. 1.

But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what*
make you at Elsinour? *Ros.* To visit you,
my lord; no other occasion. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

So, in *Love's Labour Lost*, the
King asks, "what *makes* treason here?"
that is, "what business has treason in
this place?" See also *Timon of Athens*,
iii. 5. and *Hamlet* i. 2.

What *mak'st* thou here, Time? thou, that
to this minute

Never stood still by me? *B. et Fl. Four*
Plays in One, vol. x. 563.

Night's bird, quoth he, what *mak'st* thou in
this place,

To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv. p. 1310.

You that are more than our discreter fear
Dares praise, with such full art, what *make*
you here? *Davenant to the Q. at La-*
dy Anglesey's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives

instances of this usage from Dryden.
It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, etc.
This is still used in Staffordshire, and
other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and
it will out at the casement.

As you like it, iv. 1.

Why, at this hour, the *doors* are *made*
against you. *Com. of Errors*, iii. 1.

3. To *make*, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the
very fiction itself, the reason or form of the
work. *B. Jons. Discov.* vol. vii. p. 146.

Whalley.

Addicted from their births so much to poësy,
That in the mountains, those who scarce
have seen a book,

Most skilfull will *make*, as though from art
they took. *Drayton, Polyolb.* Song

iv. p. 731.

This word, and *maker*, are used in
this sense by Chaucer; who has also
makings, for poetical compositions.

4. To *make all split*, a phrase to ex-
press great violence.

I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to tear
a cat in, to *make all split*.

Mids. Night's Dr. i. 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all*
split. *B. et Fl. Scornful Lady*, ii.

p. 311.

Here wit I must employ upon this business,
to prepare my next encounter, but in such a
fashion as shall *make all split*.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 153.

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voyage, and a blustering tempest,
And *let all split*.

B. et Fl. Wildgoose Chase, v. 6.

5. To *make danger*, to try, a La-
tinism, *facere periculum*; which
would be better rendered "to make
experiment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger*,
Try what they are, try. —

B. et Fl. Loyal Subject, iii. 4.

— Thou talk'st as if

Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will
make danger,

If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.

B. et Fl. Prophetess, iv. 3.

After seeing the above passages, there
can be little doubt that the follow-
ing, from the same authors, must be
pointed so as to have the same mean-
ing:

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely,
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else.

Bel. I shall *make danger*, sure.

Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

That is, I shall surely try; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To *make nice*, to scruple, or make objections to any thing.

And he that stands upon a slippery place

Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.

K. John, iii. 4.

7. To *make fair weather*, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance bleare men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.

Ixion makes faire weather unto Jove,

That he might make foule worke with his faire love,

And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

MAKE, s. A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife; from *maca*, Saxon.

It was used in the following proverb:

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for her *make*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii. 4.

— All your parishioners,

As well your laicks, as your quiristers,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds
If they be sped of loves: this is no season
To seek new *makes* in.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

And of faire Britomart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*.

Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 2.

Yet never durst he for his lady's sake
Break sword or launce, advanc'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Citharea's *make*.

Fairf. Tasso, iv. 46.

Among whose spoils, great Solyman's fair *make*,

With her deare children we did captive take.

Mirror for Magistr. p. 642.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's *New Inn*, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart;" which he thus interprets:

There 'tis exprest! first, by a purse of gold,
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, *makes*,
A heart with a light stuck in't, *a light heart*.

Act i. Sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his *makes*." O. Pl. i. 269.

MAKE-BATE, s. A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels; from *to make*, and *bate*, a quarrel. The same as **BREED-BATE**.

So that love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Pembr. Arcadia*, B. ii. p. 150.

Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest *make-bates*. *Ib.* p. 200.

For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels, — they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched *make-bates*. *Barrow, Sermon on Rom.* xii. 18.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of *Virgil*, calls *Erinnys* a *make-bate*. Hall has a similar compound, *make-fray*:

If brabbling *make-fray*, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.

B. iv. Sat. 4.

In Flecknoe's *Enigmatical Characters*, that of a *make-bate* is drawn at length. p. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word:

This sort of outrageous party-writers — are like a couple of *make-bates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves.

Examiner, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his *Familiar Letters*, (Lett. 35), who uses *make-debate* in the same sense, (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word *make-peace*:

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.

Rich. II. i. 1.

MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife,

The world will be thy widow still and weep.

Shakesp. Sonnet ix. Suppl. i. p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in Coles' Dictionary, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e. one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to **MAKE**, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greekes have named it, and how they deemed of it. The Greekes named him ποιητήν, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word ποιῆν, to *make*: wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen have met with the Greekes in calling him a *maker*.

Sidney's Defence of Poesie, p. 506.

First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii. p. 148.

Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope

To profit and delight.

Id. Epil. to Staple of News.

A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conformes with the Greeke word: for of ποιῆν, to *make*, they call a *maker* poeta. *Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie*, p. 1.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile, *Id. B. III. ch. 1. p. 114.*

Where he her sovereign Ouse most happily doth meet,

And him the thrice-three maids, Apollo's offspring, greet

With all their sacred gifts: thus expert being grown

In musick, and besides, a curious *maker* known. *Drayt. Polyolb. xv. p. 948.*

So also he says of Ben Jonson:

And for a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.

Elegies, vol. iv. p. 1257.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in Todd's *Johnson*, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

MALE, or MAIL, s. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Malle*, French. Still used for the post-bag, and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See *Minshew* in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No l'envoy, no salve in the *male*, sir.

Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Who invented these monsters first did it to a
gostly ende,

To have a *male* readie to put in other folkes stuff. *Damon et Pithias*, O. Pl. i. 220.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.

Tamburlane, 1590. cit. St.

Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean. *Tusser's Husb. p. 131.*

Mr. Todd has found *malet* in this sense, for which he cites Shelton's *Don Quixote*, iii. 9.

MALE-COTOON, or MELICOTTON. A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoniatum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

— Peaches, apricots,

And *male-cotoons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large-siz'd bullets.

Ordinary, O. Pl. v. 230.

A wife here, with a strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, i. 2.

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Maleficia*, Latin. He crammed them with crumbs of benefices, And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*. *Spens. Mother Hub. Tale*, 1153.

MALENGINE, s. Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine* or *ingene*, ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never priefe
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleve her strong extremitye.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 53.

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtile in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.

Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 5.

It is old French also. See *Lacombe*.

MALGRADO, adv. In despite of, notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.

Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 360.

To MALICE, v. a. To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.

Spens. F. Q. VI. ix. 39.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.

Id. Hymn of Heavenly Love, v. 237.

His enemies, that his worth *maliced*,

Who both the land, and him, did much abuse.

Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 48.

Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,

Unwittingly I went about to *malice* thy pretence.

E. of Surrey's Songes and Sonnettes, p. 7.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,

That I begin to pity them.

B. Jons. Every M. out of his H. v. 11.

MALICHO, s. It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry this is *minging malicho*; it means mischief.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

By "*minging malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to **MICH**. Or it may mean *mischief*, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *minging malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be *delicate mischief*. See **MINCING**.

To MALIGN, v. a. To regard with malignity, or to act accordingly.

'Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.

Pericles, v. 1.

But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.

B. Jon. Discov. p. 104.

See *Johnson*.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, s. Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's *malison* chawe, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it.

Gammer Gurton,

O. Pl. ii. 13.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hanmer says, a stuffed figure

of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse purposes, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin*, and *maukin*, are the same. See *Minshew*. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

— The kitchen *malkin* pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.

Coriol. ii. 1.

— None would look on her,

But cast their gazes on Marina's face;

While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin* Not worth the time of day. It pierc'd me through.

Pericles, iv. 4. Suppl. to Sh. ii. 115.

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,

Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

In Middleton's *Witch* is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.

Act iii. Sc. 3.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See **GRIMALKIN**.

MALL, s. A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Eftsoones one of those villeins did him rap Upon his headpeece, with his yron *mall*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 42.

i. e. a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtile sleights she him betraid

Unto his foe, a gyaunt huge and tall,

Who him disarmed, dissolute, dismaid,

Unwares surprised, and with mighty *mall*

The monster mercilesse him made to fall.

Ib. I. vii. 51.

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mall* did also mean a violent blow. "A *mall*, mallei ictus." *Coles' Dict.*

To MALL, v. To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. *Coles* has "to *mall*, batuo, tundo." *Batuo* is a Plautine word.

But the sad steele seiz'd not, where it was
hight,
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,
And lighting on his horse's head, him quite
did *mall*. *Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 8.*

MALLENDERS, s. A disease incident to
horses, consisting of cracks in the knees,
producing ulcers; a term still in use
among those who have the care of
horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallanders*, the
scratches, the crown scab.

B. Jons. Bath. Fair, Act ii.

MALLIGO, s. A corruption of Malaga, or
the wine there produced.

Your strong sakes are of the islands of the
Canaries, and of *Malligo*. *G. Markham,*

Engl. Housew. p. 162.

And *Malligo* glasses fox thee.

Spanish Gipsy, iii. 1.

MALT-HORSE, s. Twice used by Shake-
speare as a term of reproach. The
malt-horses were probably strong,
heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, ideot,
patch! *Com. of Errors, iii. 1.*

You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse*
drudge! *Taming of Shrew, iv. 1.*

MALT-WORM, s. A familiar word for a
lover of ale, one who lives on the juice
of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued
malt-worms. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

See also *2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,
Even as a *mault-worme* shold.

Old Ballad, in Gammer Gurton, O.
Pl. ii. 21.

You shall purchase the prayers of all the ale-
wives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and
a customer. *Life and Death of Jack*

Straw, 1593. cit. St.

So *Drunken Barnaby*:

Qui per orbem ducens Iter

Titulo *ebrii* insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,
And with stile of *Malt-worm* graced.

Journ. P. iv.

MALTALENT, s. Spleen, bad disposition
or inclination.

— So forth he went,

With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that
plaine

In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalement*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

To MAMMER, v. To hesitate, to stand
muttering, and in doubt. I never saw
a more unhappy conjecture than that
of Hanmer, that this word is formed
from the French *m'amour*; "which,"
says he, "men were apt often to repeat
when they were not prepared to give
a direct answer." Capell's is probable:
he explains it, to speak with hesita-
tion, like infants just beginning to
prattle, whose first word is *mam*,
mam.

— I wonder in my soul

What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello, iii. 3.*

Ye, when she daynes to send for him, then
mammering he doth doute. *Drant's 3*

Sat. 2 B. of Horace, 1567. cited by Steevens.

MAMMERING, s. from the above. Hesi-
tation, confusion.

— It would not hold

But burst in twaine, with his continuall ham-
mering,

And left the pagan in no little *mammering*.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlv. 106.

Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, bee-
ing in a *mammering* what to answer.

Euphues et his Engl. Y 3. b.

MAMMET, s. A puppet, or doll; a dimi-
nutive of *mam*. "Quasi dicat parvam
matrem, seu matronulam." *Minshew.*
"*Mammets*, puppets, *icunculae*."
Coles. "*icunculae* — *mammets*, or
puppets that goe by devises of wyer or
strings, as though they had life and
moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.*
p. 308. It has been supposed to be a
corruption of *movement*.

— This is no world,

To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with
lips. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 3.*

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and
Julius Caesar acted by *mammets*. *Every*

Woman in her Humour, 1609. cit. St.

Nash the ape of Greene, Greene the ape of
Euphues, Euphues the ape of Envy, the three
famous *mammets* of the press.

Harvey's Pierce's Supererog. Book iii. beg.

Often used as a jocular term of re-
proach to young women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortunes tender,
To answer I'll not wed — I cannot love.

Romeo et Jul. iii. 5.

'Slight! you are a *mammet*! O I could touse
you now. *B. Jons. Alchemist, v. 5.*

It was sometimes written *maumet*:

H h

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll
swing 'em

Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. et Fl. Island Princess, Act iv. p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Ma-
humet* gods," as some copies have it.
The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compace, all the goddes
that we call *mawmetts* and ydolles.

Romance of Virgilius, cit. by Steevens.

Holinshed also speaks of "*mawmets*
and idols." *Hist. of Engl.* p. 108.
Ruddiman, in the Glossary to Douglas's
Virgil, favours the derivation from
Mahomet, in *Mawmentis*.

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so
called, who kept a tippling and victual-
ling house, in Towerstreet ward. The
buildings, says Stowe, which had once
been a lodging for the princes of Wales,
had in his time

Fallen to ruine, and beene letten out for
stabling of horses, to tiplers of beere, and
such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-
pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares
kept this house (or a great part thereof) for
victualing. *Stowe's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, s. One of the names of the
birds of Paradise; taken from the
French.

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous birds
mamuques.

(Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky
Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly).

None knows their nest, none knows the dam
that breeds them;

Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them;
Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends,
Till with their flight their unknown lives-date
ends. *Sylv. Dubart.* l. 5.

This is most literally from the ori-
ginal; and all these fables were cur-
rently believed till of late years. They
are again alluded to in a description of
Wisdom:

Last Wisdom coms, with sober countenance,
To th' ever-bowrs her oft aloft t'advance,
The light *mamuques* wingless wings she has.

Id. II. ii. 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained
by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude,
to denote other beings, particularly in
low and jocular language. The devil
was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means
evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by
his horns. *Merry W. W.* v. 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the
devil. *Jeronimo*, Part 1st, O. Pl. iii. 85.

Exp. But was the *devil* a proper *man*, gos-
sip? *Mirth.* As fine a gentleman of his inches
as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or any
where else. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, 1st
Intermean.

The speakers there mean, however,
the man who acted the devil; yet the
expression was clearly suggested by the
customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quot-
ed in the *Memoirs of P. P.*:

Do all we can,

Death is a *man*,

That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges; well,
God's a good *man*. *Much Ado ab. Noth.*
iii. 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know ryght well,
He will say, that *God* is a good *man*,
He can make him no better, and say the best
he can. *Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus*,
Origin of Drama, i. 141.

For *God* is hold a right wise *man*.

A Merry Geste of Robin Hoode, bl.
let. cit. St.

MANCHET, s. The finest white rolls.
Michette, French. *Skinner*. Or from
main, because small enough to be held
within the hand. *Minsheu*. It has
surely no reference to *cheat*, which
was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate
please,

As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil
leaze;

The finest of that kind, compared with my
wheat,

For fineness of the bread, doth look like com-
mon cheat. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xvi. p. 959.

The *manchet* fine, on highe estates bestowe,
The courser cheate, the baser sorte must
proove. *Whitney's Emblems*, Part I. p. 79.

See **CHEAT-BREAD**.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is
made without leaven. *Haven of Health*,
cap. iv. p. 25.

Right, sir; here's three shillings and six-
pence, for a pottle and a *manchet*.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 283.

See *Johnson*.

MANCIPATE, part. adj. for mancipated.
Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men.

Holinshed, vol. i. m 8. col. 1.

MANCIPLE, *s.* A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe no where else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnisht with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the colledg audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii. p. 273, folio prose works.

MANDRAGORA, properly **MANDRAGORAS**, *s.* The Latin name of the herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*, or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly, "The ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte says, in his translation of *Dodoens*,

It is most dangerous to receive into the body the juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsiness, like opium.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 438. ed. 1578.

And Gerard:

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many faculties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none proper unto it, save those that depend upon the drowsie and sleeping power thereof. *Herbal in Mandragoras.*

— Give me to drink *mandragora*.

Char. Why, madam?

Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time

My Antony is away. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 5.

— Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,

Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Othello*, iii. 3.

I am deaf, I do not hear yon: I have stopt mine ears with shoemaker's wax; and drank lethe and *mandragora* to forget you.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 291.

— Come, violent death,

Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under its other name of **MANDRAKE**.

MANDRAKE, *s.* The English name of the above-mentioned plant, **MANDRAGORAS**, concerning which some very superstitious notions prevailed. An inferior degree of animal life was attributed to it; and it was commonly supposed that, when torn from the ground, it uttered groans of so pernicious a nature, that the person who committed the violence went mad or died. To escape that danger, it was recommended to tie one end of a string to the plant and the other to a dog, upon whom the fatal groan would then discharge its whole malignity. See *Bulleine's Bulwarke of Defence against Sicknesse*, p. 41. These strange notions arose, probably, from the little less fanciful comparison of the root to the human figure; strengthened, doubtless, in England by the accidental circumstance of *man* being the first syllable of the word. The ancients, however, made the same comparison of its form:

*Quamvis semihominis, vesano gramine foeta,
Mandragorae pariat flores.*

Columella, de l. Hort. v. 19.

The white mandrake, which they called the male, was that whose root bore this resemblance. Lyte says of it, "The roote is great and white, not much unlyke a radishe roote, divided into two or three partes, and sometimes growing one upon another, almost lyke the thighes and legges of a man." *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 437.

Here it is supposed to cause death:

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,

I would invent, etc. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

— Would when I first saw her

Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place Of hearing her enchanting tongue, the shrieks Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.

Massinger's Renegado, ii. 5.

Here only madness:

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth, That living mortals hearing them run mad.

Romeo et Jul. iv. 3.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*, And am grown mad with it.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

In the following, horror only follows:

— Murder — that with cries

Deafs the loud thunder, and solicits heaven
With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your
offence. *Sir John Oldcastle*, P. I. v. 9.

Suppl. to Shakesp. ii. 360.

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear
With more sad horror than that voice does
mine. *Atheist's Tragedy*, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed
to be of great efficacy in magical use:

— The venom'd plants

Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandrake*
grows

Whose groans are deathful.

B. Jons. Sad Sheph. ii. 8.

— And groans of dying *mandrakes*

Gather'd for charms. *Microcosmus*,
O. Pl. ix. 147.

A very diminutive or grotesque figure
was often compared to a *mandrake*;
that is, to the root, as above described:

Thou whorson *mandrake*, thou art fitter
to be worn in my cap, than to wait at my
heels. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

He stands as if his legs had taken root,
A very *mandrake*. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 469.

It was sometimes considered as an
emblem of incontinence; probably, be-
cause it resembled only the lower parts
of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores
called him *mandrake*. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

Upon the place and ground where *Caltha* grew,
A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;
An object for faire *Primula* to view,

Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.

Caltha Poetarum, cit. St.

Its soporific qualities are noticed
under this name as well as the other:

I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
And threw me o'er the walls.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 384.

Thou (sleep) that amongst a hundred thousand
dreams,

Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st
as queen. *Muleasses the Turk*, cit. St.

MANGONEL, *s.* An engine for throwing
large stones and missiles, before the
invention of cannon. It occurs in Chau-
cer; and, in French, in the *Roman de
la Rose*; but when the thing was dis-
used, the word became rare. See
Todd.

To **MANGONIZE**, *v.* To sell slaves, or
pamper them for sale; from *mango*, a
low trader, or huckster, Latin; and

mangonizo, to furbish goods up for
sale.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part
from them; you'll sell them for engles, you.
B. Jon. Poetaster, iii. 4.

MANKIND, *adj.* Masculine, man-like,
mannish, impudent, ferocious.

— Out!

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o'
doors. *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

— I would I had the power

To say so to my husband. *Sicin.* Are you
mankind?

Vol. Ay, fool; — is that a shame? — Note
but this fool. —

Was not a man my father?

Coriolan. iv. 2.

Pallas, nor thee I call on, *mankind* maid,
That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.

B. Jons. Forest, x. vol. vi. 319.

— You brach,

Are you turn'd *mankind*?

Massing. City Madam, iii. 1.

— 'Twas a sound knock she gave me,

A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 6.

A woefull Arcadia, to whom the name of
this *mankind* curtisan shall ever bee remem-
bred as a procurer of thy greatest losse!

Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V. p. 467.

Hall, in his epigram against Marston,
seems to use it for vicious, or unruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a *mankind* asse?

Marston, iii. 10.

MANNER, *phr.* To be taken with or in
the manner. To be caught in a cri-
minal fact; originally in a theft, with
the thing stolen in hand. Cowel thus
explains it: "*Mainour*, alias *manour*,
alias *meinour*, from the French *manier*,
i. e. manu tractare; in a legal sense,
denotes the thing that a thief taketh
away or stealeth. As to be taken with
the *mainour* (Pl. Cor. fol. 179) is to
be taken with the thing stolen about
him: and again (fol. 194) it was pre-
sented that a thief was delivered to
the sheriff or viscount, together with
the *mainour*." *Law Dictionary*, in
Mainour.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen
years ago, and wert taken with the manner,
and ever since thou hast blush'd extempore.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the
manner. *Love's L. L.* i. 1.

With the manner, the reading of

the old editions is therefore more proper than *in the manner*; and accordingly Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a theife that is taken, with the *maner* that he stealeth. *Sermons*, p. 110.

The *maner* was the thing *with*, or in possession of which, they were taken.

The other form, however, was often incorrectly used; as in these passages: How like a sheep-biting rogue, *taken i' th' manner*,

And ready for the halter, dost thou look now. *B. et Fl. Rule a Wife, etc.* Act v. p. 463.

How would a man blush and be confounded to be taken and seen *in the manner*, as we speak. *Jos. Mede*, B. i. Disc. 37. p. 20.

In the margin he adds, *ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ*.

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man who was executed at Cambridge, of whom it was said that he once cut off a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. George Mannynton, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell."

Some verses introduced in an old play, are said to be in imitation of that ballad:

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl. iv. 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses:

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. Manningtree, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsunales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this,

therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known:

That roasted *Manningtree* ox, with the pudding in his belly. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of Manningtree are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meale than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days, than all *Manningtree* does at a Whitsun-ale. *Decker's News from Hell*, cit. St.

— Or see a play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bachelrie of *Manning-tree*,
Whereto the countrie franklins flock-meale swarme. *T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines*, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs:

Just so the people stare
At an ox in the fair
Roasted whole with a *pudding in's belly*.
Ballad on a New Opera, 1658. *Nich. Poems*, iii. 202.

MAN-QUELLER, s. A murderer, a killer of men; from man and chellan, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's?
O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *manqueller* and a woman-queller. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

TO MANTLE, v. A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the *Gentleman's Recreation*: "*Mantleth* is when the hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7. *Falc. Terms*.

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on pearch
Whether high tow'ring, or accoasting low. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. ii. 32.

MANTO, s. A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *man-teau*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes Sir P. Ricaut for it.

I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense:

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mant*.

Murphy, *Gray's Inn Journ. Works*, v. p. 16.

MANY, s. A multitude. Maenig, Saxon. See *Johnson* and *Lye*. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiny*, (pronounced many) is clearly from the old French *mesnie*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under **MEINY**.

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Boling-
broke.

2 *Hen. IV.* i. 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 9.

So Dryden.

"The many," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the *οἱ πολλοί* of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a man, or a one, many times repeated." See the *Glossary to Gavin Douglas*, in the word *Menze*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

MARABLANE, s. An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopoeias of Europe under the name of *myrobalans*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was

rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, etc.

Ford's Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See *Holland's Pliny*, xii. 21. and *Mösan's Gen. Pract. of Phys.* Index 2. under *Behen*; and *Minshew*, in *Mirabalane*.

MARBLES, s. plur. A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, etc. etc.

Look into the spittle and hospitalls, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, etc.

Harl. Misc. viii. 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.

Id. Quip for an Upstart Courtier, *Harl.*

Misc. vi. p. 406.

It is, however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of *R. Greene's* pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

To MARCH, v. To be contiguous to; from **MARCHES**, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civilest, the which countrie *marcheth* altogether upon the sea.

Euphues, *Eng.* D 4. b.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

MARCHER, s. A president of the marches or borders. Explained in **MARCHES**.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held so their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland*, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprung,

He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,
Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.

Drayt. Baron's Wars, I. 49.

MARCHES, s. plur. The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries.

Marche, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in *Du Cange*. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called lords *marchers*. See Stat. 2 Hen. IV. cap. 18. 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 6. and, for their extinction, 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 26.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*.

Hen. V. i. 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.

Davies, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, *s.* An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption. See *Laneham's Letter on Kenilworth*, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, *s.* A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *massepains* in some books, as Rose's *Instructions for Officers of the Mouth*, p. 282; though he also has *marchpane*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the Europæan languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "quasi dicas *massa panis*;" i. e. a mass of bread. Lye will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to Hermolaus Barbarus to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to Cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. Balthasar Bonifacius says they were named from Marcus Apicius, the famous epicure: "Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur *Marci panes*, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX. 5 *ludicrae*: vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit, ad omne luxûs ingenium, mirus," etc. *Fabric. Bibl.*

Lat. ed. Ernest. vol. ii. p. 468. Minshew will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of Hermolaus.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane. — Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, a dryed in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounde of sugar beeing finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefuls of rosewater, and that will keep your almonds from oiling: when your paste is beaten fine, drie it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafers, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so bake it, then yce it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie conceits, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carro-waies in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your molds for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies. *Delights for Ladies*, 1608. 12mo. sign. a 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When Elizabeth visited Cambridge, the university presented their chancellor, Sir William Cecil, with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*. ii. 29. See also *Menage* in *Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend Their time in studying receipts to make *Marchpane*, and preserve plumbs.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into The form of trumpets.

Ordinary,

O. Pl. x. 229.

Metaphorically, any thing very sweet and delicate:

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *march-pane* of the court, I warrant you! *Pha.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not? *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam. *B. et Fl. Rule a Wife, etc.* Act iii. p. 425.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plumbs at them:

— They barred their gates,
Which we as easily tore unto the earth
As I this tower of *marchpane*.

B. et Fl. Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter:

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade
Dainties (come thou to me) are quickly made,
Baboones, etc.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoild at feasting fights,
Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums.

Praise of Hempseed, p. 66.

MARE, *s.* A sort of imp, or demon; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

— From foul Alecto,
With visage blacke and blo,
And from Medusa that *mare*
That lyke a feende doth stare,

Skelton, Phil. Sparrow.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

— Bastard *Margarelon*
Hath Doreus prisoner,
And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam
Upon the pashed corse of the kings.

Troilus et Cress. v. 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in Lydgate's *Boke of Troy*, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. Lydgate makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand:

The whych thyng when *Margaryton*
Beheld, etc.

He cast anone avenged for to be
Upon Achilles for all his great might,

And ran to him full lyke a manly knight,
On horse backe for the townes sake.

Book iii. sign. S 1. b.

As the first edition of *Troilus and Cressida*, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Steevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from Lydgate; but they are, in fact, from the much modernized and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of *The Life and Death of Hector*, etc. etc. It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,
One of King Priam's bastard childeren,
Perceived and saw such havocke of them made,
Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.

B. Ill. ch. vi p. 194.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii. p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

MARGARITE, *s.* A pearl; from, *margarita*, Latin.

— I long to view
This unknown land, and all their fabulous
rites,

And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearles are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone:

A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.
Poems, 1656. p. 186.

Margarita, in *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, is thus spoken of:

— But I perceive now
Why you desire to stay, the *orient* heiress,
The *Margarita*, sir. Act i. Sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:

That such an oyster-shell should hold a *pearl*,
And of so rare a price, in prison.

Act iv. Sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "*A Margarite of America*."

MARGE, and **MARGENT**. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See **MORRIS-DANCE**. Heywood's play of *Robert Earl of Huntingdon*, part the first, is thus entitled: "*Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall*, afterwards called *Robin Hood of merry Sherwoode*, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair *maid Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next tis agreed (if therto she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hoode
To live in Sherewodde a poore outlawes life,
She by *maid Marian's* name be only cal'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *Maid Marian*.

Downf. of R. E. of H. sign. F 1. b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman
wan,

But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known.

Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1175.

In some of the popular ballads called *Robin Hood's Garland*, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded *maid Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than

female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, *maid Marian* may
be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

And in this:

Not like a queene, but like a vile *maide Marian*,
A wife, nay slave, unto a vile barbarian.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlii. 57.

Robin Hood's *maid Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See *Jonson's Sad Shepherd*, etc. where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

MARISH, *s.* and *adj.* A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, French; whereas *marsh* is from *mersh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say, that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marish*. *Fairf. Tasso*, vii. 90.

Bring from the *marish* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. ii. p. 50.

It was used also as an adjective:

Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marish* by
kind,

And are to be drayned, now win to thy mind.

Tusser's Husb.

MARITIME, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a license of the poet here cited, I have not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth
confine,

This meeting there with that, both meerly
maritime. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxx. p. 1224.

MARKET-STED. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

— And their best archers plac'd

The *market-sted* about.

Drayton, Polyolb. xxii. p. 1081.

So home-sted, still in use, and
GIRDLE-STEAD, *supra*.

MAROCCO. See **MOROCCO**.

MARQUE, **LETTERS OF**. See **LETTERS OF MARQUE**.

MARQUESSE, *s.* Shakespeare has taken

the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to marquis, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

— You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess
of Norfolk,
And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please
you? *Hen. VIII.* v. 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

MARROW, *s.* An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife. A word still completely in use in the Scottish, and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's *Virgil*: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, etc. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (i. e. comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphaeresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," etc. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew gives us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מרע, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion, (from the root רע) nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

— Birds of a feather, best flye together;
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether.

First Part Promos et Cassand. ii. 4.

Six pl. i. 21.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
To such as have skil how to buie and to sel:
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,
With theef of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.

Tusser's Husb. August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus

explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cleon, your doves are very dainty,
Tame pigeons else are very plenty.
These may win some of your *marrows*,
I am not caught with doves and sparrows.
Drayt. Muses' Elys. Nym. ii. p. 1459.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "*chirothecae non sunt pares.*" It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour:

— Now the time is flush
When crouching *marrow*, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon of A.* v. 5.

MARRY, *interj.* In many instances a corruption of *Marie*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep*, *gip*, or *gup*. But of *guep*, *gip*, or *gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up*, thou bald-head, *go up*." *2 Kings*, ii. 23.

Marry guep was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt:

Is any man offended? *marry gep*
With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship
skip? *J. Taylor's Motto*, p. 44.

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear. — Quoth Eccho, *marry guep*.
Hudib. l. iii. 202.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip*:

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French
hood. *Barth Fair*, Act i.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See **MARY**.

MARRY TRAP, Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By Mary," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nuthook; but the phrase wants further illustration:

Be aviz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I

will say *marry trap*, with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

MART, s. War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser:

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,

In loves and gentle jollities arrayd,
After his murderous spoils.

F. Q. I. 3. Induct.

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise:

And cryd, these fools thus under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 36.

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.* ii. 7.

But if thou long for warre, or young Julius
seeke

By manly *mart* to purchase praise, and give
his foes the gleeke. *Turberv. Ovid's*
Ep. F 5. b.

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of *marque*; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "scripts of *mart*" as equivalent;

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that
went,

And had command the coast of France to
keep,

The coming of a navy to prevent.

Battle of Agincourt, P 12.

But see **LETTERS OF MART**.

To MART, v. To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

— I would have ransack'd

The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance; you have let him go
And nothing *marted* with him.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

To sell and *mart* your offices for gold.

Jul. Caes. iv. 3.

So Marston:

Once Albion lived in such a cruell age,
That men did hold by servile villenage,
Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that
were borne,
And *marted*, sold.

Scourge of Villanie, I. 2.

Mr. Todd quotes also Bishop Hall for it.

To MARTEL, v. To hammer; from *mar-teau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,

Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 42.

MARTERN, s. The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Martre*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foina*. Linn. The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucern,

I know to chase.

B. et Fl. Beggar's
Bush, iii. 3.

MARTIALIST, s. A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 5.

And straine the magicke muses to rehearse
The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.

Fitz Geoffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

MARTLEMAS, s. A corruption of *Martinmas*; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master?

2 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine:

Or dried flitches of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a writhen wythe since *Martin's eve*.

Hall, Sat. B. iv. S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martilmas*, hang up a beefe;
With that and the like yer [ere] grasse beef
come in,

Thy folke shall look cheerely, when others
look thin. *Novemb.* § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill,
A piece of beef hung up since *Martlemas*,
Mutton, and veal. *George a Greene*,
O. Pl. iii. 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as fairings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like *St. Martin's rings*, that are faire to
the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a
man break them asunder and looke into them,
they are nothing but brasse and copper.

Compter's Commonw. 1617. p. 28.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *Saint Martin's rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the goldsmith. *Plain Percivall*, cited in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* ii. 26. 4to. ed.

See in ALCHEMY.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. *Steevens's Dict.*

Refuse not a *marvedie*, a blank.

Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii. 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's in England for farthing tokens.

T. Heywood's Chall. for Beauty, ii. 1.

MARY, interj. An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See **MARRY**.

— *Marie*, fie on him, fie!

Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrey? *New Custome*, O. Pl. i. 275.
But what shall he learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtlie. *Ascham, Toxoph.* p. 115.

MARY AMBREE. See **AMBREE**.

MARY-BUDS, s. The flowers of the Mary-gold, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *Mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Cymb.* ii. 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas fast* was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a cast,

Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast. *First Part of Promos et Casandra*, ii. 5. 6 Plays, i. 24.

MAS. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

— And you, *mas* broker,
Shall have a feeling.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii. 4.

— *Mas* Bartolomew Burst,

One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gamester. *Id. New Inn*, iii. 1.

I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you *mas* Sperantus. *Lyly's M. Bombie*, ii. 1.

Hence also *mashyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceyve by the wordes he gave
He taketh your *mashyp* but for a knave.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 79.

Sir, I beseech your *mashyp* to be
As good as ye can be unto me. *Ib.* p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers. *Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc.* v. 411.

MASKERY, s. Masking, masquerading.
And, Celso, pry'thee let it be thy care to-night
To have some pretty show to solemnize
Our high installment; some musick, *maskery*.
Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 97.

— All these presentments

Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2. cit. Cap.

MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, etc.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed. *Chapm. May-day*, Anc. Dr. iv. p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

— We stand here for an epilogue;
Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:
For women's favours are a leading alms.

If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes
Out at your *masks*. *B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush*, Act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the *masks* of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black *masks*" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

— As these *black masks*
Proclaim an ensheild beauty ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.
These happy *masks* that kiss fair ladies' brows,
Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.
Rom. et Jul. i. 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in *Mids. Night's Dr.*:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a *mask*, and you may speak as small as you will. i. 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic

drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.

Two Gentl. of Ver. iii. 3.

Rosaline has a *mask* on, in *Love's Labour Lost*:

Biron. Now fair befall your *mask*!

Ros. Fair fall the face it covers! ii. 1.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Any thing composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane*; but it is rather from the Dutch *masteluyn*: or, if *messelin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler*.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 192.

The tone is commended for grain,

Yet bread made of beans they do eat:

The tother for one loaf hath twain,

Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.

Tusser, chap. liii. p. 110.

The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See *Minshew*, etc. Perhaps, therefore, *Tusser* means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

MATCHLESS, a. Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.

Spens. F. Q. IV. i. 28.

To MATE, v. To confound, stupify, and overpower; from *mater*, French, of the same meaning, and that from *mattus*, low Latin for stupid, or *matare*, to confound; which, according to some, is itself derived from the Persian *mat*, meaning dead, or vanquished, and adopted in the expression *check-mate*, in the game of chess, and the corresponding term in other languages. *Salmasius* shows traces of *mattus*, even in good Latinity. (See *Menage*, in

Mater.) But *Ernestus* does not admit the reading of *Cicero* on which it is chiefly founded. *Turnebus* found *mattus*, tristis, in a very old Latin Glossary in MS. *Vid. Advers.* xxviii. 6. To *amate* seems only another form of the same word.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know.

Com. of Errors, iii. 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad.

Ib. v. 1.

My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.

Macb. v. 5.

— For that is good deceit,

Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

To deject:

Ensample make of him your haplesse joy,

And of myself now *mated*, as ye see.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 12.

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terrour, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his *mated* mind.

Pembr. Arcad. III. p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Bicause of their great forces, wisdome, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy.

Comines, by Danet,

D d 2. cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;
But they have very good capacity in ale.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 495.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,
As would, no doubt, have made him *checkt* and *mated*,

Save that (as I to you before rehearst)

His armour was not easie to be pearst.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxiv.

MATRIMONY, s. Wife. See **WEDLOCK**, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawy. Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonia* sua viri coercerent, cum nullis dotis fraenis tenerentur." *Justin.* IV. 3. But it is not so used by the purest authors. *Suetonius* in *Calig.* 25. is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MATACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and

struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*. They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in Menage's *French Origines*, and *Matto*, in his Italian. These dancers were commonly masked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, Antonini. See *MACHACHINA*. Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh.* ii. 435.

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,
And not a cholerick, old, teasty fool,
Like to your father, I'd dance a *mattachin*
with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood for't,
I would,
And, it may be, I will.

B. et Fl. Elder Brother, v. 1.

It is evident that by "dancing a *mattachin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance. So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who strook the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other. *Pembr. Arcad.* I. p. 62.

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *matachin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* daunce in armour, (O with what a gracefull dexteritie!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises. *Ib.* II. p. 116.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.

Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords. *White Devil*, O. Pl. vi. 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto

1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See *Capell's School*, p. 115. Drayton speaks of "wanton *matachines*;" but he evidently mistook their nature. *Muses' Elys.* vi. p. 1493.

MAUGRE, *adv.* In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. Spenser wrote it *maulgre*.
I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Not wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.

Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

Not have his sister! Cricca, I will have Flavia,
Maugre his head. *Albumazar*, O. Pl.

vii. 144.

Dr. Jortin thought that Spenser sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust,
That hath (*maugre* her spight) thus low me
laid in dust. *F. Q.* II. v. 12.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to Spenser's own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too forward night,
Such happiness did, *maulgre*, to me spight.
F. Q. III. v. 7.

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugréer*, in old French, meant to curse. See *Roquefort* and *Lacombe*. Elsewhere Spenser employs *maugre* in the common way, as in *F. Q.* III. iv. 15. VI. iv. 40.

MAUMET, *s.* A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to Mahomet.

O God that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 465.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll
swing 'em

Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

B. et Fl. Island Princess, iv. 5.

Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that Chaucer used *maumetrie* for Mahometanism; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general. *Cant. T.* 4656.

See *MAMMET*.

MAUND, *s.* A basket. *Mand*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch, and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in *Cotgrave*.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.

Shakesp. Lover's Compl. Suppl. i. 742.

With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.

Hall, Sat. iv. 2. p. 60.

And in a little *maund*, being made of ozers small,

Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,

He very choicely sorts his simples got abroad.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 919.

Behold for us the naked graces stay,

With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.

Herrick's Poems, p. 308.

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the King distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See *Spelman*, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken

Away from us

Our *maundie*, thus

The widdowes stand forsaken.

Herrick, Sacred Poems, p. 43.

To MAUND, *v.* To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

— A rogue,

A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*

Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of N. Act ii.*

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See *B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.*

To MAUNDER, *v.* To mutter, or grumble; supposed by Dr. Johnson to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,

And not my neighbour justice *maunder* at me.

B. et Fl. Rule a Wife, etc. iii. 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund*:

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theodoret, Act v. p. 192.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*, and king of canters.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

MAUTHER, *s.* A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. *Spelman* derives it from *moer*, Danish. See *Ray's South and East Country Words*. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connexion with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Qu. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)

Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.

R. Brome's Engl. Moor. iii. 1.

Written also *modder*:

What? will *Phillis* then consume her youth as an *ankresse*

Scorning daintie *Venus*? will *Phillis* still be a *modder*,

And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name of a mother?

A. Fraunce's

Ivychurch. A 4. b.

— Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*!

B. Jon. Alch. iv. 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And *Richard* says to *Kate*, in *Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad*,

When once a gigling *mawther* you,
And I a red-fac'd chubby boy.

Rural Tales, 1802, p. 5.

MAVIS, *s.* The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See *Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary*. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replies, the *mavis* descant plays.

Spens. Epithal. l. 81.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter.

Spenser, Sonnet 84.

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.

Drayt. xiv. p. 931,

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,

The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.

R. Burns, Poems, p. 328.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush, is therefore erroneous.

See these birds distinguished also in *Holmes's Acad. of Armory, B. II. ch. xii. § 73.*

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse. *Weakest goes to Wall*, D. 1.
Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them. *Rival Friends*, cited by Steev.
Hen. VIII. v. 1.

Sir John Harington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious play, and yet in court oft seene,
A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.
Epigr. iv. 12.

See *Strutt*, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turbervile says:

To checke at chesse, to *heave at maw*, at mack to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Book of Faulconrie.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars] to play at stoolball among wenches, nor at mum-chance or *maw*, with idle loose companions. *Rainoldes's Overthrow of Stage Plays*, 1599.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his *May-day*, Act v. but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *mawe*; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly, Well, sir, I can so. Act. v. p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.* p. 226. Why, he does not say.

MAY, *s.* A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest *may* she was that ever went,
Her like she has not left behind, I weene.
Spenser, Sh. Kal. Nov. v. 39.

Fayre Britton *maye*,
Wary [and wise in all thy wayes,
Never seekinge nor finding peere.]
Puttenh. Parthen. par. 6.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,
But nothing durst he saye,
Ne descreewe his counsaile to no man,
But deerlye he lovde this *may*.
Percy's Rel. i. p. 43.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratiá*;" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorized word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in towne;" (*Anc. Songs*, p. 25) where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edward Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his raigne, on May-day in the morning, with Queene Katheren his wife, rode a *Maying* from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's Hill." *Survey of Lond.* p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or thre parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in Maypoles," etc. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient; 'tis as much impossible (Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)

To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning, which will never be.
Hen. VIII. v. 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,
Nor in a *May-day* morning fetch in *May*.
Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi 461.

See *Brand's Popular Antiq.* chap. xxv. There is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v. 213. Wh. See ILL MAY-DAY.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See TUTTLE.

MAZER, *s.* A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutch means maple, or a knot of the maple wood; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for

cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murrium*, the ancient name for the most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *mar-drinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets: (see *Dict. de Vieux Lang.* T 2.) as *Hanap de madre*, etc. Thus we find “*scyphus pretiosi mazeris*,” and “*cupa magna de mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis.” This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to have always been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.* vi. 166.

So golden *mazor* wont suspicion breed,
Of deadly hemlocks poison'd potion.

Hall's Defiance to Envy, prefixed to his
Satires.

A mighty *mazer* bowle of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifice.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware.

Shep. Kal. August, v. 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them; as Spenser above, “a mighty *mazer*,” and the following passages: so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

— All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd.

B. Jons. v. 217.

The Muses from their Heliconian spring,
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous* bowls,

The jocund youth have swill'd their thirsty souls,
etc. *Drayt. Nymph.* iii. p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

MAZZARD. s. A head; usually derived,

but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw. The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chapless*, (that is, without a jaw,) and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from *ματτωαι*, meaning the same as *machoires*; and, as it occurs only in *Hesychius*, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as any thing else; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Dubart.* I. 4. See *Todd*. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chapless, and knock'd about the *mazzard*
with a sexton's spade. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Let me go, sir — or I'll knock you o'er the
mazzard. *Othello*, ii. 3.

— Your brave acquaintance

That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you.

B. et Fl. Wit without Money, ii. p.
294. vol. ii.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer*:

Break but his pate, or so; only his *mazer*,
because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as
mine. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 329.

But in thy amorous conquests, at the last,
Some wound will slice your *mazer*.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 163.

TO MAZZARD, v. To strike on the head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazzarded*. *B. Jonson, Masque at Court*.

ME, pron. There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out; wind *me* into him,
I pray you. *Lear*, i. 2.

When then, build *me* thy fortunes upon the
basis of valour. Challenge *me* the duke's youth
to fight with him. *Twelfth N.* iii. 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for *me*; but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted *me* three demi-culverins
just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jon.*

Every Man in his H. iii. 1.

Now it was the enemy had planted
them.

But as he was by diverse principall young
gentlemen, to his no small glorie, lifted up
on horsebacke, comes *mee* a page of Amphi-
alus, who with humble smiling reverence de-
livered a letter unto him from Clinias.

Pembr. Arcad. B. iii. p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does
not remark that it is now obsolete. His
instances are all from Shakespeare.

To MEACH, v. To skulk; merely a mis-
spelling of *mich*.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the
feast now,

What can the worst be? we have plaid the
knaves,

That 's without question. *B. et Fl. Hon.*
Man's F. v. 1.

See to *MICH*.

MEACOCK, s. A tame 'dastardly fellow,
particularly an overmild husband; for
which reason Coles renders it, among
other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium
deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and
after him, Johnson, derives it from
mes coq, French; but *mes* is a particle
used only in compounds, and such a
compound as *mescoq* does not appear
in the French of any age. The plain
English compound *meek-cock*, is a much
more probable account of it; being fre-
quently, and perhaps originally, ap-
plied to a *henpecked* husband, a cock
that yielded to the hen. It generally
implies effeminacy. Skinner's second
conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much
better than his first; for who ever
heard of a *mew'd-cock*?

— 'Tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Taming of Shrew, ii. 1.

A woman's well holp'd up with such a
meacock. I had rather have a husband that
would swaddle me thrice a day, than such a
one that will be gull'd twice in half an hour.

Decker's Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 277.

A *meacocke* is he who dreads to see bloud
shed. *Mirror for Magistr. p. 418.*

If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be ac-
counted a *mecocke*, a milksop, taunted and
retaunted, with checke and checkmate, flout-
ed and reflouted with intollerable glee.

Euphues, M 1. b.

MEACOCKE, adj. Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give the charge, and oncet
upon yonder effeminate and *meycocke* people.

Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 39.
ed. 1776.

To MEAL, v. To mingle, or mix with;
merely a corrupt form of to *mell*, to
meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue

That in himself, which he spurs on his power

To qualify in others. Were he *meal'd*

With that which he corrects, then were he
tyrannous. *Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.*

See to *MELL*.

A MEAL'S MEAT, i. e. a meal of meat.
Meat enough for a meal. This phrase,
which even now is sometimes heard, in
low conversation, does not often oc-
cur in books. It was, perhaps, of
more dignity formerly than now.

— You ne'er yet had

A *meal's meat* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.

B. et Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii.
p. 403.

Meale is still used in the country for
the quantity of milk given by a cow at
one milking. We find it in Brown's
Pastorals:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.

B. I. Song iv. p. 99.

From *mael*, a part, or portion,
Saxon.

Whence also the common meaning
of *meal*, either alone or in compound,
as *piece-meal*, etc. and *DROP-MEAL*.

MEAL-MOUTHED, adj. Delicate mouthed,
unable to bring out harsh or strong ex-
pressions. This term, which survives
in the form of *mealy-mouthed*, ap-
pears to have been the original word.
Applied to one whose words are fine
and soft as *meal*, as Minshew well ex-
plains it. Most frequently applied to
affected and hypocritical delicacy of
speech. See Mr. Todd's excellent il-
lustration of the word; from which I
borrow these examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,

That same devout *meale-mouthed* precisian,

That cries good brother, kind sister, etc.

————— who thinks that this good
man,

Is a vile, sober, damn'd politician?

Marston, Sat. ii. 1598.

Ye hypocrits, ye whited walls, and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits.

Harmar's Beza, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament. In the following passage of Shakespeare, all the early editions read *means*, which the critics changed to moans. We now know, from Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word is Scotch in that sense, and therefore, probably, northern English also. It signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or mention, and has therefore been explained as a law-term in that dialect; and the addition of *videlicet* seems to imply that a burlesque application of a regular form was intended. See *Heron's* (i. e. *Pinkerton's*) *Letters of Literature*.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet eyes.

Dem. And thus she *means*; *videlicet*:

Thisb. Asleep, my love, etc.

Midsummer N. Dr. v. 1.

To MEANBY, for to mean of. This phrase occurs in the *Merchant of Venice*, where Arragon is choosing the casket. The modern editions till lately substituted *of*, but the reading of the folios is this:

What many men desire, — that many may be *meant*

By the fool multitude, that chase by shew.

Act ii. Se. 9.

Thus King James, in his speech about the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein — to be *meant* by this humble form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been very common. See the notes on the first example, ed. 1813. But the following passage of Puttenham is the completest illustration of it. He cites these lines on Queen Elizabeth:

Whom princes serve and realmes obey

And greatst of Bryton kings begot:

She came abroade even yesterday,

When such as saw her, knew her not.

Here he says, though the name is not mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive by *whom it was ment*, that is, by Lady Elizabeth, Queene of England, and daughter to King Henry the Eighth; and therein nesteth the dissimulation.

Art of Engl. Poesie,
B. iii. ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner* and *Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a baylye] knows how to bounder land, and counts it a haynous offence to remove a *merestone*.
Salstonstall, Char. 20.

MEASLES, *s.* originally signified leprosy, though now used for a very different disorder. The origin is the old French word *meseau*, or *mesel*, a leper. Cotgrave has "*meseau*, a *meselled*, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person." *Mesellerie*, means leprosy, which word Chaucer uses. Distempered, or scurvied hogs, are still said to be *measled*.

— So shall my lungs

Coin words 'till their decay, against those *measles*

Which we disdain should fetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.

Coriol. iii. 2.

A MEASURE, *s.* A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry. *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemn *measures*
frame, etc.

* * * * *

Yet all the feet whereon these *measures* go,
Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, St. 65 et 66.

Hence the phrase was *to tread a measure*, as we used also to say, *to walk a minuet*:

Say to her, we have measur'd many a mile
To *tread a measure* with her on this grass.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

I have *trod a measure*, I have flatter'd a lady,
etc.

As you like it, v. 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inns of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in *treading the measures*. See *Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales*. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull *measures*; there's no sport
but in your country figaries.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. 253.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus, in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,

Your father's head which Clifford placed there:

Instead whereof let *his* [Clifford's] supply the room.

Measure for measure must be answered.

3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo, which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, *met.* from the game at bowles. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a *measuring cast* whether it be lawful or no.

Fuller, *Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

To MEDDLE, *v.* To mix; from *mesler*, French. Whence also to MELL.

— More to know

Did never *meddle* with my thoughts.

Tempest, i. 2.

— He cut a lock of all their heare,

Which, *medling* with their blood and earth, he threw

Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q.* II. i. 61.

The red rose *medled*, and the white yfere,

In eyther cheek depeincten lively cheere.

Id. Shep. Kal. April, v. 68.

Chancer used the word in this sense.

See the *Persones Tale*, vol. iii. p. 146.

ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see *Johnson*.

MEDICINABLE, *a.* This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, and impediment will be *medicinal* to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine.

Much Ado, ii. 2.

Some griefs are *medicinal*; that is one of them,

For it doth physic love.

Cymbel. iii. 2.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees

Their *med'cinable* gum. *Othello*, v. 2.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use. *Bacon*.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton*.

And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and galls of pikes are very *medicinal* for several diseases, or to stop blood, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many wayes *medicinal* and useful for the good of mankind. *Isaac Walton*,

Complete Angler, p. 147. ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit. p. 159. Minsheu has the word in this sense. See also *Johnson*.

To MEECH, *v.* The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to MICH.

MEED, *s.* Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.

Two Gent. of Verona, v. 4.

Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.

Fairfax, Tasso, ii. 31.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit*; as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes *desert*. *Virg. Aen.* i. 461.

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*.

3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1.

The above is erroneously explained by *Johnson*; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit: and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

— My *meed* hath got me fame.

Ibid.

But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unfellow'd. *Hamlet*, v. 2.

This *Johnson* explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it supplied by his excellent editor: but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present* or *gift*:

— Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Timon*, i. 1.
Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by
meed. *Look about you*, 1600. cit. by
Steevens.

Minsheu refers to *merit*, as a syno-
nyme to *meed*.

To MEED, *v.* To deserve; from the se-
cond sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood's Silver Age, 1613. cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the follow-
ing curious lines, designed to read alike
backwards and forwards, as an instance
of this verb; but the first exemplifies
this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,
Dear madam read.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary.
Maere, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.
Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the pre-
ceding.

— At such a point
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Antony et Cleop.*
iii. 11.

That is, he being the defined or limit-
ed question. Spenser also uses it:

— The Latin name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Afric and with
Byze. *Ruins of R.* St. 22.
Four bounding and *mearing*, to him that
will keepe it justely, it is a bond that brideleth
power and desire. *North's Pl.* L 55. D.

After all, this is not quite satisfac-
tory as to the word in Shakespeare.
Can it be an old law verb? *Meer*, for
right, is given in all the law dictiona-
ries. "*Meered* question," therefore,
might mean "question of right." I
give this entirely as conjecture. See
Jacob's Law Dict. etc.

MEESE, or MEES, for meads, or fields.
See *Skinner* and *Kersey*.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece
Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spacious
meese. *Sylv. Dubart*, I. iv.

To MEET WITH, signified sometimes to
counteract.

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban.
Tempest, iv. 1.
The parson knows the temper of every one

in his house, and accordingly, either *meets*
with their vices, or advances their virtues.

Herbert's Country Parson, cit. by Johnson.

— You may *meet*

With her abusive malice, and exempt
Yourself from the suspicion of revenge.
Stephens's Cynthia's Revenge, 1613, ditto
Steevens.

I know the old man's gone to meet with an
old wench that *will meet with* him, or Jarvis
has no juice in his brains.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 401.

This is explained, in the notes, "be
even with him."

To *be meet with*, similarly meant to
be even with, to have fair retaliation.

Faith, niece, you tax Signior Benedick too
much; but he'll *be meet with* you, I doubt
it not. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

Well, I shall *be meet with* your mumbling
mouth one day. *B. Jons, Barthol. Fair.*
ii. 3.

Well, Ile prevent her, and goe meet her,
or else she *will be meet with* me.

Holiday's Technogamia, i. 1.

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* Mingled. A
word of Chaucer's time, but adopted
by a few later poets. It is the parti-
ciple of the verb to *menge*, of Saxon
origin.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meynt*.

Spens. July, ver. 83.

And in one vessel both together *meint*.

Fletcher's Purple Isl. iv. St. 21.

Till both within one bank, they on my north
are *meint*,

And where I end they fall at Newark into
Trent. *Drayt, Polyolb.* xxvi. p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, *s.* A company be-
longing to, or attending upon, a supe-
rior person; from *mesnie*, old French,
which Roquefort defines, "famille, mai-
son, tous ceux qui la composent."
Often confounded with the English word
many. See MANY.

— On whose contents,

They summon'd up their *meiny*, strait took
horse. *Lear*, ii. 4.

Small Fidan, with Cledaugh increase her goodly
menie,

Short Kebly, and the brook that christneth
Abergenny. *Drayt. Polyolb.* iv. p. 729.

So should I quickly, without more adoe,
Famish myself and all my *meynie* too.

Hon. Ghost, p. 110.

They were set and served plentifully with
venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his
meynie, to their great contentment.

Stowe, Survey, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt *many*:
That this faire *many* were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed.

Spens. F. Q. III. ix. 11.

— And, with my *manie's* blood,
Imbrud their fierce devouring chaps.

Warner, Alb. Eng. I. v. p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word
by old French proverbs: "De telle seigneur,
telle *mesnie*;" which he translates,
"Like master, like *meynie*."

MELANCHOLY. A solemn, and even melancholy
air was affected by the beaux of Queen Elizabeth's
time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like
other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for wantonness. *King John, iv. 1.*

How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman
should do. O how I feel honour come creeping
on! My nobility is wonderful *melancholy*:
Is it not most gentlemanlike to be melancholy?
Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, iii. 2. Suppl. to Shakesp. ii. 405.

Why, I do think of it; and I will be more
proud, and *melancholy* and *gentlemanlike*,
than I have been, I'll insure you.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H. i. 3.

Again:

I, truly, sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*.
Mat. Oh, its your only fine humour, sir,
your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit,
sir: I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir,
and then do I no more but take pen and paper
presently, and overflow you half a score, or a
dozen of sonnets at a sitting. *Ibid. iii. 3.*

Melancholy! mary gup. Is *melancholy* a word
for a barber's mouth? thou shouldst say heavie,
dull, and doltish: *Melancholy* is the creast of
courtiers' armes, and now every base companion,
being in his muble-fubles, says he is *melancholy*.
Petul. Motto, thou shouldst say thou art lumpish.
If thou encroach upon our courtly tearms weele
trounce thee.

Lyly's Midas, v. 2.

An excellent picture of one of these fashionable
melancholics is drawn by Sir John Davis, in the
47th of his epigrams, entitled *Meditations of a Gull*:
See yonder *melancholie* gentleman,

Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;

Think what he thinkes, and tell me if you can,
What great affaires trouble his little wits.

He thinkes not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,

Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; etc.
etc.

But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether
Of the gul'd people he bee more esteemed
For his long cloake, or for his great blacke
feather, etc. etc.

See the whole, which is full of humour, in
Cens. Lit. viii. p. 126.

Pills to purge melancholy, which D'Urfey
afterwards took as a title to his collection of
ballads, had long been a kind of proverbial
phrase:

— But I have a pill,

A golden pill to purge away this melancholy.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii. 4.

Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,
If he be kind and loving, and a right one,
Is ev'n as good a pill to purge this melancholy,

As ever Galen gave. *B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.*

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though we have
at present no direct proof of it, I am strongly
inclined to think that some *melancholy* madman,
well known at that time to frequent the
neighbourhood of Moorditch, was the subject
of the allusion. The certainty of this cannot,
perhaps, now be recovered. See 1 *Hen. IV. i. 2.*

My body being tyred with travell, and my
mind attyred with moody, muddy, *Moor-ditch*
melancholy. *Taylor's Pennilesse Pilgrimage, p. 129.*

See MOOR-DITCH.

MELICOTTON. See MALE-COTOON.

MELL, s. Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor wai-
ward, *mell*, nor gall. *Warner, Alb. Engl. 1612, p. 97.*

Used also by *Sylvester, Dubart. p. 457. ed. 1621.*

To MELL. To meddle, or be concerned with. *Meler*, French.

Men are to *mell* with, boys are but to kiss.
All's Well, iv. 3.

Not fit 'mongst men that doe with reason *mell*,
But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.
Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 1.

That every matter was worse for her *melling*.
Id. V. xii. 35.

Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorn to
mell. *Drayton, Ecl. ix. p. 1430.*

See also *Idea 39.*

MELL-SUPPER. A north country expression
for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute
on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce
it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr.

Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See *Grose*, etc. See also the quarto edition of *Bourne's Popular Antiquities*, where all the discussions of its origin, are collected in the notes. Vol. i. p. 447, et seq.

To MEMORIZE. To render memorable, to record.

— I persuade me, from her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memoriz'd*. *Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your
stories,

To either country's praise, as both your endless
glories. *Drayton, Polyolb.* v. p. 753.

In vain I think, right honourable lord,

By this rude ryme to *memorize* thy name.

Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst, prefixed to *F. Q.*

MEMORY, s. for memorial.

Oh my sweet master, O you *memory*
Of old Sir Rowland. *As you like it*, ii. 3.

Those weeds are *memories* of those worser
hours,

I pr'ythee, put them off. *Lear*, iv. 7.

— Th' abundance of an ydle braine
Will judged be, and painted forgery,

Rather then matter of just *memory*.

Spens. F. Q. ii. Intr. 1.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of *Sir John Faustus*, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of *Dr. Faustus*; but there he is *Mephostophilis*:

— Come not Lucifer,
I'll burn my books: O *Mephostophilis*!
Act v.

And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephostophilus*!
Merry W. W. i. 1.

'Sblood, why what! thou art not lunatic,
art thou? an thou be'st, avoid, *Mephostophilus*!
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, ii. 7.

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead
pinch too,

Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou
art. *B. et Fl. Wife for M.* v. 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger,
and most of the early dramatists.

To MERCE. To amerce, or punish by fine.

— Then hath he the power

To *merce* your purse, and in a sum so great
That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.

Mis. of Inf. Mar. O. Pl. v. 23.

Justice shall *merce* thee. *Law Tricks*, G 5. b.

MERCHANT, s. Familiarly used, as we now say a chap, (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*) a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery?

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
With a good rodde or twaine, not past one
howre's space,

I would have so scourged my *marchant*, that
his breech should ake.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 256.

I knew you were a crafty *merchant*, you
helped my master to such bargains upon the
exchange last night.

Match at M.

O. Pl. vii. 438.

The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that
will set brother against brother, meaneth to
destroy them both.

Latimer's Serm.

p. 115. b.

Those subtle *merchants* will no wine,
Bicause they cannot reach the vine.

Turberville, in Chalm. Poets, ii. 603.

MERCIABLE, adj. for merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See *Todd*.

MERCIFY, v. To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifide*.

F. Q. VI. vii. 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See **GALLOBELGICUS**.

MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And *Mercury*, — has he to do with Venus too? *T.* A little with her face, lady, or so.

B. Jon. Poet. iv. 3.

MERD, s. Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients
Would burst a man to name.

Alchem. Act ii.

To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the origin of a *merd*.

Burt. Anat. p. 521.

These examples are in *Todd*.

MERE. A lake. Mere, Saxon. Still used

in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country.

— Our weaver here doth will
The muse his source to sing, as how his course
he steers ;

Who from his natural spring, as from his
neighb'ring *meres*

Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver
breast. *Drayt. Polyolb. xi. p. 861.*

— Then Crock, from that black ominous
mere,

Accounted one of those that England's wonders
make,

Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers
Brereton's lake. *Id. ibid. and passim.*

MERE. Simple, absolute, decided.

Upon his *mere* request. *Meas. for Meas. v. 1.*

Engaged my friend to his *meer* enemy.
M. of Ven. iii. 2.

Who though my *meere* revenues be the train
Of milk-white sheep.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 1.

MERE, *s.* A boundary. Johnson says,
from *μεῖω*; but it is rather from *μερος*,
a derivative from the verb. Written
also *meare*.

— To guide my course aright,
What mound or stedd *mere* is offered to my
sight. *Drayt. Polyolb. i. p. 659.*

The furious Team, that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford
divide. *Id. ib. p. 807.*

Meare-stones are often spoken of,
meaning what we call land-marks. See
Johnson.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are *merely* cheated of our lives.
Temp. i. 1.

Musidorus, who besides he was *meerly* un-
acquainted in the country, had his wits aston-
ished with sorrow. *Pembr. Arc. p. 5.*

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French.
Merle, Saxon.

Where the sweet *merle* and warbling mavis
be. *Drayt. Owl, p. 1292.*

MERLIN, *s.* The *falco aesalon* of Lin-
naeus, a small species of hawk; some-
times corrupted into *murleon*. It was
chiefly used to fly at small birds; and
Latham says it was particularly appro-
priated to the service of ladies.

A cast of *merlins* there was besides, which
flying of a gallant height over certaine bushes,
would beate the birds that rose down unto the
bushes. *Pembr. Arc. p. 108.*

Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme
caste of *murleons*. *Dam. et Pithias,*
O. Pl. i. 218.

The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not
much bigger than a black-bird. *Holmes,*

Acad. of Arm. B. II. ch. xi. § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though
he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young
lady to employ, he disdains to treat
of it:

Let me curteously crave pardon and favour,
to leave the lady and her hawk together, as
birds with whom I never had, nor have skill
to deal at all. *Faulconry, Book ii. chap. 33.*

MERMAID, *s.* Used as synonymous with
syren.

O train me not, sweet *mermaid*, with thy
note,

To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing *syren* for thyself. *Com. of Errors, iii. 2.*

In several other places where it oc-
curs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly
more applicable to the syren, than to
the common idea of a *mermaid*. See
particularly *Mids. N. Dr. ii. 2.* where
the "*mermaid* on a dolphin's back"
could not easily have been so placed,
had she had a fish-like tail, instead of
legs.

A *merman*, the male of this imagi-
nary species, is mentioned by the water
poet:

A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide
Like to a *meareman*. *Taylor's Works,*
P. ii. p. 22.

Mermaids in Homer were witches, and
their songs enchantments. *Holl. Plin. Index.*

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one
of the thousand cant terms for a strum-
pet." *Mass. Old Law, iv. 1.*

2. The sign of the *Mermaid* was a
famous tavern, where Shakespeare,
Jonson, and other wits of the time,
used to assemble. It was situated in
Cornhill:

The *Mermaid* in Cornhill, Red Lion i' th'
Strand. *Newes from Bart. Fair.*

It is spoken of like Button's, and the
other places of resort for wits in later
times:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three
Cranes, Mitre, and *Mermaid* men! not a corn
of true salt--among them all.

B. Jon. Bart. F. i. 1.

— Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London!
haunting

Your Globes, and *Mermaids*!

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass. iii. 3.

— I had made an ordinary,
Perchance, at the *Mermaid*.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 334.

— What things have we seen
Done at the *Mermaid*!

Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons. vol. x. p. 367.

MERRY, *prov.* *Tis merry in hall, when
beards wag all.* A proverb very cur-
rent in old times. See *Ben Jons. Masque
of Christmas*, vol. vi. p. 2. *Ray's
Prov.* p. 135. It was also in an old
song, sung by Master Silence:

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.

2 Hen. IV. v. 3.

It is cited by Heywood, in his *Epi-
grams*. See *Warton, Hist. Poet.*
vol. iii. p. 90.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.

Thenot now nis the time of *merry-make*.

Sp. Sh. Kal. Nov. 9.

With fearlesse *merrie-make*, and piping still.

Fletch. Purp. Isl. i. 27.

MESPRISE, *s.* Mistake; a French word,
hardly altered, which occurs several
times in Spenser, but in no other au-
thor that I have seen. See *Todd*.

MESS, *s.* A party dining together, a set.

— Not noted —

But of the finer natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower *messes*
Perchance are to this business purblind.

Wint. T. i. 2.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled

With moss and stones, partly to make a shew
with,

And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.

B. et Fl. Woman Hat. i. 2.

As at great dinners of feasts the
company was usually arranged into
fours, which were called *messes*, and
were served together, the word came
to mean a set of four, in a general way.
Lyly says expressly,

Four makes a *messe*, and we have a *messe*
of masters that must be coozened, let us lay
our heads together. *Mother Bombie*, ii. 1.

Hence Shakespeare says,

You three fools lacked me fool to make up
the *mess*. *L. L. L.* iv. 3.

Where are your *mess* of sons?

3 Henr. VI. i. 4.

Namely, his four sons, Edward,
George, Richard, and Edmund, Earl
of Rutland.

Penelop's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our *Avisa* shall make a *messe*.

A. Emet's Verses prefixed to Avis.

Lucretia and Susanna were the pre-
ceding two, therefore Penelope and
Avisa made up the *mess*.

A vocabulary, published in London
1617, bears this title:

Janua linguarum quadrilinguis, or a *messe*
of tongues, Latine, English, French, and
Spanish. Neatly seryed up together for a whole-
some repast, etc.

The editor also says that, there being
already three languages, he translated
them into French, "to make up the
messe." *Address to Engl. Reader*.

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evidently
for *mesell*, which is French, and is ex-
plained by Cotgrave, "a *meselled*,
scurvy, leporous, lazarous person."
Press me, I devy; press scoundrels, and thy
messels. *Lond. Prod.* ii. 1.

Abaffled up and down the town for a *messel*
and a scoundrel. *Id.* ii. 4.

Mesel, for a leper, and *meselrie*,
leprosy, occur in Chaucer. See **MEA-
ZLES**.

MET, *s.* A limit, or boundary. *Meta*,
Latin. A word, perhaps, hazarded by
the following author:—

Untimely never comes the lives last *met*,
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.

J. Dolman, in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 432.

METE, *v.* to measure, can hardly be said
to be disused, as it still occurs in many
passages of the authorized translation
of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in
Johnson. In one passage it is used as
a participle:

Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's
spared. *Reveng. Tr. O. Pl.* iv. 338.

Also for to aim, to measure with the
eye:

Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to
mete at. *L. L. Lost*, iv. 1.

In the older editions it is printed
meat.

METE-WAND, and **METE-YARD**. Both used
for a tailor's yard measure or wand.

— Take thou the bill,

Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

See also *Levit. xix. 35.*

A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See *Todd*. Perhaps it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, s. A mistress. Probably meant as Italian; but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.

Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth; that *metreza* her plate; this madam take physic, etc. *Malcontent, i. 3. O. Pl. iv.*

P. 19

MEVE, or MEEVE, v. for to move. This occurs only in the older writings.

— I could right well

Ten tymes sooner all that have beleved,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 91.

A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did *meeve*.

Damon et Pythias, O. Pl. i. 204.

O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte *meeve*.

Ib. p. 242.

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, s. Thrush, for MAVIS.

About his sides a thousand sea-gulls bred,
The *mevy*, and the halcyon.

Browne, Brit. Past.

MEW, v. To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer, French.*

Whose body *mews* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Th. ii. 1.

Hence a very clear emendation in their play of *Wit without Money*, where the person addressed had lost his clothes:

How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*.

iii. 4.

In the old edition it had been printed *mov'd*; which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made sense, which can hardly be granted.

Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

K. Rich. III. i. 2.

MEW, s. A place in which falcons were kept; also, metaphorically, any close place. Probably because birds were confined in them while moulting.

Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did bide her hated hew.

Spens. F. Q. 1. v. 20.

To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 43.

See also the authorities in *Johnson*.

MICH, v. To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to indulge in secret amours. The etymology seems uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.

Nor for this *micling* base transgression
Of truant negligence.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 212.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast.

B. et Fl. Hon. M. Fort. v. 1.

— Sure she has

Some *meeching* rascal in her house.

Id. Scornful Lady, v. 1.

My truant was *micht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven, and *mich* here on earth.

Euphues, p. 29.

Therefore *micling* malicho, in *Hamlet*, iii. 2. probably meant concealed mischief. See MALICHO.

MICHALL, a. if a right reading, must be derived from *mich*, truant, adulterous. Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. F 1.

The editor of the reprint, in the *Anc. Drama*, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi. p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, s. A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat black-berries.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind.

Sidney.

See *Johnson*.

What, turn *micher*, steale a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it?

Mis. of Inf. Marr.

MICKLE, a. Great, Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

Rom. et Jul, ii. 3.

See also the authorities in *Johnson*.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See ALE.

And now next *Midsummer ale*, I may serve for a fool.

Antiquary, O. Pl. x. 91.

MIGHTFUL, a. Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mighty* gods.
Tit. Andron. iv. 4.

MIGNIARD, *a.* Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,

His pulse lies in his palm.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, i. 4.

MIGNIARDIZE, *s.* Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,
 With all the *migniardize* and quaint caresses
 You can put on them.

B. Jon. Staple of N. iii. 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, *v.* To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*, — discerned not his ends. *Daniel's Works, Philotas*, p. 255.

MIHIL, or **MIHEL**. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil* Croswill in R. Brome's comedy of the *Convent Garden Weeded*: and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myheel Mendsole*," i. e. Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the "art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit.* viii. 390.

The name appears even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, aet. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster Court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of *Granger*, vol. iii. p. 294, says that *Michael* Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMAS. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Have millions at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser's Husb. March, edit. 1557.

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

— I mark them,

And by this honest light, for yet tis morning,
 Saving the reverence of their gilded doublets
 And *Milan skins* — they shew'd to me directly
 Court crabbs that creep a side way for their living.

B. et Fl. Valent. ii. 2.

MILL (or rather milled) **SIXPENCES**. Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovel-boards. *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

— A few *mill'd sixpences*, with which
 My purser casts account.

Sir W. Dav. News from Plim. loc.

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*.

1 Henry IV. i. 3.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's wife* does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus. *B. Jon. Ev. Man.*

in H. i. 3.

MILL-STONES, *prov.* To weep *mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; q. d. "he will weep *mill-stones*, if any thing."

Gloucester says to the murderers,
 Your eyes drop *mill-stones* when fools' eyes drop tears.

Rich. III. i. 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men:

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.
1 M. Aye, mill-stones, as he lesson'd us to weep.

Scene 6

— He, good gentleman,
Will weep when he hears how we are used.
1 *Serj.* Yes, *mill-stones*.

Caesar et Pompey, 1607.

In *Troilus and Cressida* it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. Act i. sc. 2.

MINCE, *v.* To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your heed and *mince*. *Merry W. W.* v. 1.

See also the examples, and other senses in *Johnson*. Among the rest, *Isai.* iii. 16.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small. Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected*, *delicate*. See **MALICHO**.

MINE, *s.* Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or mineral.

— The *mine*

Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,

Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi mineral.

MINE, *s.* The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possesse him with yallownesse, for this *revolt of mine* is dangerous.

Merry Wives, i. 3. 4to. of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchymist by his *mine*, and hath multiplied all to moonshine. *Eliot*, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or **MINGE**, *v.* To mix.

— Which never *minges*

With other stream.

Sir A. Gorge's Lucan.

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertie. *Kendall's Poems*, 1577, G 1.

She carves it fyne and *minges* it thick.

Drant's Trans. from Hor. Malone Q.

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare, (*All's W.* i. 1.); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation:

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* the father's odious name.

Book iv. S. 2.

MINGLE, *n. s.* Contraction for *mine ingle*.

See **INGLE**.

Because it is a common thing to call *cuz*, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 307.

Sometimes also *ningle*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come. *Decker's Satirom.*

Or. Dr. 3. p. 103.

Also *passim*, in the same play.

MINGLE, *s.* Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those
That make their looks by him. He was not merry,

Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay
In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.

O heav'nly *mingle*. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 5.

— Trumpeters

With brazen din blast you the city's ear:

Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines,

That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together.

Id. iv. 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, *s.* A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle*, and a hotch potch of it.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 49. b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Ib.* 91. b.

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See *Todd*.

If we present a *mingle-mangle* our fault is to be excused. *Lyly's Mydas, Prologue*.

See *Decker, Gul's Hornb.* p. 52.

Nott. See also *Puttenham*, p. 211.

MINIKIN, *a.* Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, etc. See *Jamieson's Dictionary*.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.

K. Lear, iii. 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Barrett, "proper, wellfashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base*:

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,
Are still allowed to fiddle with the case.

Lovelace's Poems, p. 41. *To Elinda's Glove*.

'Sfoot what *treble minikin* squeaks there?

Marston's Antonio et Mellida, Anc. Dr. ii. 150.

Min, *moins*, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or **MINIM**, *s.* Any thing very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused, (except that the latter appears sometimes in the Church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note, (corrupted to *sembrive*, or *sembref*); the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, etc. etc.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

— Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.
Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

Milton used the word *minim*:

— Not all

Minims of nature, some of serpent kind
Wondrous in length and corpulence.

Par. L. vii. 481.

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand mayd.
F. Q. VI. x. 28.

MINIVER, *s.* or **MENIVER**. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave: "Pellis est cujusdam albae bestiolae, qua utuntur academicii senatores et juridici, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas." So Fortescue: "Capitium ejus non alio quam *menevero* penulatur." *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange, "expressit

Gallicum menu-vair." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of the small weasel, *menu-vair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes
A dainty *miniver* cap.

Massing. City Mad. iv. 4.

Perdie by this *minever* cap, and according to his majesty's leave. *Decker's Satiromast.*

Or. Dr. iii. 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, etc. So, *Wilkins*, *Real Char. Alph. Dict.* in loco. Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or **MINNICK**, *s.* A word which occurs in the first quartos of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, for which the folio substitutes *mimmick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, *masc.*; *minnix*, or *minx*, *fem.*

Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes.

Mids. N. D. iii. 2.

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found some where. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as **JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE**; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automaton were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by *minute-jacks*, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!

Timon, iii. 6.

There is no doubt that the "Jack that keeps the stroke," *Rich. III.* iv. 2. is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, *a.* for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st
O Yes

Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, s. The proper form of the word above noticed under **MARABLANE**. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve mirabolaus [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] or *mala-caladonians*. — Take your mala-caladonians, stone them, per-boyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as longe as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keepe them all the yeare.

Warner's Antiq. Culinariae, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's *Gerard*, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe *sorbus* or service berries. The yellow and *Bellericae*, taken before meat stop the laske, and help the weak stomach, as Garcias writeth. P. 1501.

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

MIRKE, s. Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mirce*, *tenebrae*, Saxon.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
All's Well, ii. 1.

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, a. Dark.

By whose meanes the battaile was resumed
again, whiche lasted till that *mirke* night
parted them in summer. *Holinsh. Descr.*

of Scotl. C 6. col. 1 a.

Such myster saying me seemeth all too *mirke*.
Sp. Sh. Kal. Sept. 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not unfrequently used.

MIRKESOME, n. a. Dark.

Through *mirkesome* aire her ready way she
make. *Spens. F. Q. I. v.* 28.

And there in silent, deaf, and *mirkсом* shade,
His characters and circles strange he made.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors, or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even it means hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your *mirror* in your hat, as I told you. *B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev.* ii. 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts; nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes Lovelace, who makes a lady say,
My lively shade thou ever shalt retaine,
In thy inclosed feather-framed glasse.

See **LOOKING-GLASSE**.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See **LINDA-BRIDES** and **DONZEL DEL PHEBO**. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection:

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero:

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*.

Hudibr. I. i. 15.

MISER, s. A miserable wretch; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit *miser*! base, ignoble wretch!

1 Hen. VI. v. 5.

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Tancr. et Gism.*

O. Pl. ii. 198.

And so this *miser*, at the same verie point,
had like chauce and fortune. *Holinsh.* p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser's* sake.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 9.

Doe not yet disclaime to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.

Sidney's Arcad. p. 117.

MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, such as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the following passages; and I have not met with the term elsewhere:

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess; then a great lady of state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman, etc.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. iv. 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers.

Id. ibid.

MISERERE. A lamentation; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere mei, Deus.*" Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-meas and *misereres*, Tranio.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "miseries;" the second, absurdly, "mistrisses;" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also:

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro.

Ibid. v. 2.

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Sympson after them.

MISKIN, s. A dunghill; properly mixen, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress

In such a *miskin*.

B. et Fl. Night-Walker, iii. 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, s. A little bag-pipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.

Drayt. Ecl. 2. p. 1388.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, etc.

MISON, s. Apparently for *miston*, or mixture.

They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *misons* with it.

Nashe's Unf. Trav. 1594. Cumberl. Observ.

No. 65.

I have not seen the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, s. Bad expense, evilemployment.

May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour.

Barrow's Serms.

xxix. Ediub. ed. p. 254.

The word was used by Hall, and other old divines. See the examples given by *Todd*.

MISPROUD, a. Improperly or unjustifiably proud.

Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.

To MISQUEME. To displease. See *QUEME*.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.

First, at Christmase, there was in the king's house, wheresover hee was lodged, a *lorde of misrule*, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor, or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall. — These lordes, beginning their rule on Alhollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtile disguisings, maskes, and mummeries, etc.

Stowe's London, p. 72.

No Epi, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps.

Lyly, Court Com. F. 1.

In Ben Jonson's masque of *Christmas*, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a reveller," etc. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable instance has been already noticed. See *CHRISTMAS PRINCE*. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See *Archaeologia*, vol. xviii. p. 313.

MISSELDEN, s. A name for misseltoe,

and nearer to the original, *misteltan*, Saxon.

They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-lime is made.

Transl. of Pliny, quoted in Barret's Alvearie.

Cotgrave has it *misseldine*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTOE, s. The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, s. Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.

Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.
Sp. Shep. Kal. Sept. l. 103.

Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister wight*" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."

What *mister* wight she was, and whence i-brought? *Fairf. Tasso, iv. 28.*

What *mister*-chance hath brought thee to the field

Without thy sheep?

Browne, Shep. P. Ecl. 7.

That is, "what kind of chance?" So Drayton:

These *mister* arts been better fitting thee.
Eclogue 7. ed. 1593.

The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

TO MISTER, v. To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "*it mistreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.

As for my name *it mistreth* not to tell,
Call me the squire of Dames, that me beseemeth well.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 51.

Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, s. An art, or a trade. Warburton says very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery*; being derived, not from the Greek *μυστήρια*, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistry*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistry*, but what *mistry* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine.

M. for M. iv. 2.

And that, which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamie.
Spens. Moth. H. T. 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound, that he may learn "the art and mistery" of such a trade.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*,
Tro. et Cr. iii. 2.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zelmane using her own byas, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her own thoughts.

Pembr. Arc. p. 281.

— Like one

That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.
Fansh. Lus. ix. 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistresse* as any of you all. *Weakest goes to W. 4to. G 3.*

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should kiss the *mistresse*.

Queen et Concubine, ii. 3.

See more examples in Malone's Suppl. vol. i. p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,
And many like places, that make noses red.

News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come well pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread-street, we'll make a night on't.

Match. at Midn. O. Pl. VII. 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper. *A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 386.*

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

— Meet me strait

At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 450.

Mo, or **MoE**. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more*; so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon. and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we. *Exod. i. 9.*

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater and mightier than we.*"

And gone the stations all a row,
St. Peter's shrine and many *mo*.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 50.

The *moe* the stronger if they gree in one.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 116.

I will bring seven times *moe* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes. *Levit. xxvi. 21.*

In Lyncolnes inne and Temples twayne,
Grayes inne and other *mo*,

Thou shalt them fynde whose painfull pen,
Thy verse shall flourish so.

Heyw. Thyestes, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,

O London, London, where's thy loyalty?

T. Durfy's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* baul

Like the devil and all,

For religion, property, justice, and laws.

Song of an Orange, *State Poems*, iii. 287.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to *Don Sebastian*, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act. Publ. 1690.

In the preface to *Cleomenes*:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rabble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, *v.* To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the *mobled* queen. *Hamlet. ii. 2.*

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.

Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes.

Sandy's Travels, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *inobled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mobled*; the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, *s.* Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchaunce ye were I speake half in *moccage*. *Sir Thos. Chaloner's Moriae Enc.* 4to. 1549, M 3.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 721.

MOCK-WATER, *s.* A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularly. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene, (Act iii. Sc. 1.) Sir Hugh threatens to "knock his *urinals* about his costard," or head. Can any thing be more clear? This is,

in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*.

Mer. W. W. ii. 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if any thing had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, *s.* A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at her bridall in ber cassock of *mockado*.

Puttenham, p. 238.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satinisco.

Overbury, Char. M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart*, *moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet
With our cut cloth of gold *sleeves*.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

MODERN, *adj.* In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and *modern* things."

Full of wise saws, and modern instances.

As you l. it, ii. 7.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.

Ib. iv. 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A *modern* ecstasy.

Macb. iv. 3.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous. See *Johnson*. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frighted hence.

B. Jons. Poetast. Act. v.

MOE, or **MOWE**, *s.* A distortion of the face, made in ridicule. It has been doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*, which are usually joined together, be not a colloquial corruption of *mocks* and *mouthis*; and Spenser has actually written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems

to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd says (*J. Dict.*) that Spenser has also *mop* and *mowe*; but that, I believe, was an error in copying from his own note upon the following lines; for I have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*
He would him scorne.

F. Q. VI. vii. 49.

Abraham Fleming also, in his Vocabulary, (1585) has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks* and *mowes* like an antike.

V. Sanniones, p. 53o.

But *mop* has been derived from the Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so frequently occurs, that it can hardly be an error. See *Mop*.

— Apes and monkies

'Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way,
and

Contemn with *mows* the other.

Cymb. i. 7.

Enter the shapes again, and dance with mops and *mowes*.

Temp. Stage direction, iii. 3.

Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the porch, and made mops and *mows* at him.

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pen. 1593.

Yea the very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not.

Ps. xxxv. 15. old edition.

Whether to *make mouths* be an original expression also, or was at first a corruption of making *mowes*, may not be easily determined. They certainly existed together.

To **MOE**, *v.* from the preceding. To make *mowes*; or in modern phrase, to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *moe* and chatter at me.

Temp. ii. 2.

And make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.

Old Mystery of Candlemas Day, 1512.

Hence Flibbertigibbet is called the daemon of *mopping* and *mowing*. *K. Lear*. Making *mops* and *mows* is particularly attributed to apes. See *Mop*.

MOILE, *s.* A mule. Probably only a corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old grown
moile,

Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publike cost.

Daniel's Philot. 193.

Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week; his *moils* are not yet come up.

Ben Jon. Poet. i. 2.

— This is right,

Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of
thistles.

B. et Fl. Scornf. L. ii. 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as judges and sergeants, rode to Westminster Hall on mules; whence it is said of a young man studying the law: Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to ride upon a *moyle*.

Id. Every M. out of H. ii. 3.

That is, he will never be eminent in his profession.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See *Thomasius*, and *Fleming's Nomenclator*, in *Mulleus*. Also *Phillips's World of Words*. Probably from carrying the wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)

Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.

J. Heywood's Works et Epigr.

MOILE, v. To toil and labour; probably from *moile*, a mule, being an animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 75. ed. 1610.

And *moileth* for no more than for his needful hire.

Id. p. 278.

This verb, in the old and newer ways of spelling, formed two anagrams, recorded by Howell; one on *William Noy*, attorney-general, who was a mere plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I moyle in law*; the other on a judge, of whom he says, "If an *s* be added, it may be applied to my countryman, *Judge Jones*, an excellent lawyer too, and a far more genteel man, *I moile in laws*." *Howell's Letters*, B. I. §. 1. 1. 17. The late Sir *W. Jones* was too much a genius for it to suit him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

MOLDWARP, s. A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarpe*.

— Sometimes he angers me

With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

And, like a *moldwarpe*, make him lose his eyes.

Harr. Ariosto, xxxiii. 16.

Comfort thyself with other men's misfortunes — as the *mouldiwarpe* in *Aesope* told the fox complaining for want of a tail — you complaine of toies, but I am blind, be quiet.

Burt. Anat. Mel. p. 310.

See also *Johnson's* authorities, under **MOULDWARP.**

MOLL CUTPURSE. See *FRITH, MARY.*

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.

Com. of Err. iii. 1.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome

By every such *mome*.

Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,

Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.

Mirr. for Mag. 466.

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.

Decker, Gul's Hornb. Proem.

The derivation given by *Johnson* in his Dictionary, after *Hanmer*, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. *Cotgrave* has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, etc. whence our *mummery*. See *Roquefort*.

MOMENTANY, adj. Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,

Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.

Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.

Johnson quotes *Hooker*, *Bacon*, and *Crashaw*, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that ware crownes in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, etc.

Nash's Have with you, etc.

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.

Love L. L. iv. 1.

Neither do they gape after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age *Peter Shakerlye* of *Paules*, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.

Meres, cited by *Dr. Farmer*.

MONCHATO, s. I suppose, for moustachio.

— The ranter breathes not

Who with his peek'd *monchatos* may not brave him,

Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.

Lady Alimony, sign. D 2.

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mou-chato*.

TO MONISH. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See *Todd*.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such.

Asch. Scholem. p. 49.

MONOPOLY. See **PATENT**.

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the Duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court Queen Elizabeth, i. e. about 1581.

It was suspected much in *Monsieur's days*.

Mad W. O. Pl. v. 371.

That old reveller velvet, in the *days of Monsieur*.

Blacke Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANTO, s. An old fencing term.

Your punto, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbrocata, your passada, your *montanto*, etc. *B. Jons. Ev. Man in his* H. i. 1.

Shortened in *montant*:

Thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*.

Merr. W. W. ii. 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *Signor Montanto*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer. *Much Ado*, i. 1.

MONTERO, s. A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See *Minshew's Spanish Dictionary*.

He had (for a *montera*) on his crown,
The shell of a red lobster overgrown.

Fansh. Lus. vi. 17.

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his *Tristram Shandy*, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See *Johnson*.

MONTH'S-MIND, s. A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See Blount's *Glossogr.* voc. *Minning-dayes*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies,
Masse, and *month's-minde*, dirge, and I know not what,

To ease their sowles in painful purgatory.

Old Play of King John, Part I. sign. F 1.

Keeping his *month's-minde*, and his obsequies,
With solemn intercession for his soule.

Id. Part II. sign. A 4.

"Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the day of their decease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. i. p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have, what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased. This was done for that great benefactress to learning, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, etc. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornynge remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margarete, Countesse of Richmonde, and Darbye, moder unto King Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our sovereign lorde that now is. Upon whose soul Almighty God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend fader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accompts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expences attending them, are frequently mentioned. *Steevens on Two Gent.* Ver. i. 2.

We find also in the quotation from *Strype* by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of Sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higin's *Nomenclator*, (1585, 12mo.) we have, under "Inferias annua religione alicui instituere," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Suppl. 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See Selections from that work, vol. i. p. 244.

One of Nash's pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of

the death and funerall of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See *Longman's Cat.* for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, we learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii. p. 197. 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connexion; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had a month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "*a woman's longing*; which," he says, "usually takes place, (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy." *Rem.* p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them.
Act. i. Sc. 2.

Yet the commentators refer to the other kind of *month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in Hall:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.
Satires, B. iv. S. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII.] had more than a *moneth's mind*, (keeping 7 years in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI. for a saint. *Church Hist.* B. iv. § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat,
P. I. Cant. ii. v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorized the speaker to say you *have* such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, s. Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalized among us.

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 96.

An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *monture* swift as wind.
Id. ibid. xvii. 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs.

Content the [thee] Daphles, *mooles* take mads,
but men know *mooles* to catch.

Warner's Alb. Engl. B. ii. p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, *phr.* To strain beyond the, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

— Whither art thou rapt

Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain.
Drayt. Ecl. 5.

Thus to *cast beyond the moon*, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, Master Gripe, he *casts beyond the moon*, and Churms is the only man he puts in trust with his daughter.

Wily Beguiled, Orig. Eng. Dr. iii. 329.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, s. An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or foetus imperfectly formed. *Partus lunaris*, (*Coles*,) being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See *Ab. Flem.* in *Mola*, p. 436. b.

A false conception, called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calf*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.

Holland's Pliny, vii. ch. 15.

And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.

State Poems, vol. ii. p. 106.

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf*:

I hid me under the dead *mooncalf's* gaberdine.
Temp. ii. 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's *Moon-calf*, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

MOONLING, s. Probably the same as *mooncalf*.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i. 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, phr. *A sop o' the moonshine*. Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs is moonshine;" for which the following in the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set him on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuice, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.

May's Accompl. Cook, p. 437.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitely stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd poach them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.

Howell's Letters, B. ii. Lett. 22.

To Sir Thomas Haw (probably *Hawk*, as in Letter 13. *Ibid.*) Some editions have "at moonshine;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in *Lear*:

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night
the moon shines; I'll make a *sop o' th' moonshine* of you. *Act ii. Sc. 2.*

A sop in the moonshine must have been a sippet in the above dish of eggs.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour
than the cleansing of Augeas' stable, or the scouring
of *Moor-ditch*. *Gul's Hornb.* ch. 1.

'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I
shall see thee in *the ditch*, dancing in a cuck-
ing-stool. *W. Rowley's New Wonder*,

Act ii. Anc. Dr. v. 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paules in his [a corranto-coiners] walke in
winter, *Moorfields* in summer.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 17.

The flourishing citie-walkes of *Moorfields*,
though delightfull, yet not so pretious or beauti-
full as he, [a metall-man, i. e. an alchymist]
will make them. *Id.* p. 92.

To Moot. To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall he
is perhaps mounting in the chamber, as if his
father had onely sent him to cut capers.

Lenton's Characterismi, *Char.* 29.

See *Cowell's Interp.*

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *moot-
ed* seven years in the inns of court.

Earle's Microcosm. § 36. p. 106. ed. Bliss.

Hence the expression still used of
a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable
question:

There is a difference between *mooting* and
pleading, between fencing and fighting.

B. Jons. Disc. vol. vii. 84

A MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court.

By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard one *mooting* and seene two playes, he thinks as basely of the universitie, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole.
Overbury's Characters, K 4.

MOP, or MOPPE, s. A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowe*. See the examples under **MOE**.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!

Is 't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 2.

In Massinger's *Bondman*, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii. 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witnesse enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, at if she were not worthy to wipe his shooes.
J. Taylor's Wit et Mirth, Tale 101.

We find also *mops* and *motions*:

And heartily I hate these travellers,
These gimcracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.
B. et Fl. Wildgoose Ch. iii. 1.

To MOP, v. To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I beleeve hee hath robd a Jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he *mowes*, and how he straines his lookes.
Barn. Rich, Faults and nothing but F. p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,
And *mop* and *mow*, and flout and fleere at him.
Brathw. Hon. Ghost, p. 118.

MOPPE, s. A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See **WHITING-MOPS**. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage:

As in our triumphals, calling familiarly upon our muse, I called her *moppe*,
But will you weet,
My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,
If we shall algates change our stoppe,
Chose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little pretty lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes*, *gurnard-moppes*.
Puttenh. Arte of Engl. Poes. p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive, **MOPPET**. Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To Mirtilla].
Mass. Guard. iv. 2.

From the same is made *mopsey*.

MORAL, s. in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of subjoining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this, Benedictus.
Much Ado, iii. 4.

He has left me here behind to expande the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens.
Tam. Shr. iv. 4.

— The *moral* of my wit

Is plain and true, there's all the reach of it.
Troil. et Cress. iv. 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant:

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,
Who's but a *morral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4. *Sonn.* 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love.

K. John, ii. 1.

How, that's a *more* portent. Can he endure no noise, and will venture on a wife?

B. Jons. Epic. i. 2.

Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbes, Han. et Scip. E 3.

Hence *more and less* seems to stand for great and small:

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The *more and less* came in with cap and knee.

1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

And *more and less* do flock to follow him.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under **COMPARATIVE**. We may add the following:

These kind of knaves I know, which, in this plainness,

Harbour more craft, and *more corrupter* ends,
Than twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii. 2.
Away, he grows *more weaker* still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, iv. 4.

MOREL, or MORRELL. A name for the *Solanum, dulcamara*, or wood nightshade; *morelle*, French.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morrell* spring.
Sylvester.

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's *Dodoëns*, Book iii. ch. 92. Also in *Gerard*.

MORGLAY. The sword of Sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner] He can inform you of a kind of men, That first undid the profit of those trades By bringing up the form of carrying Their *morglays* in their hands.

B. et Fl. Honest M. Fort. i. 1.
Had I been accompanied with my toledo or *morglay*. *Every Woman in her Hum.* sign. D 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte
With *morglay* assayed Ascapart.

Guy of War. bl. 1. k 2.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of King Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, etc.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrior*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrior*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrior*.

Transl. of Don Qu. Part 1. ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See *Johnson*.

MORISCO, *s.* A dancer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

— I have seen him

Caper upright, like to a wild *Morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.

2 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *Morisco*.

Marston's What you will.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding —
were made *moriskes*, comedies, daunces, interludes, etc.

Guy of Warw. Kn. of Swan. B 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrion*." *Glossogr.* in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of Mayday. See **MAID MARIAN**.

MORKIN, or **MORKING**. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sicknesse." *Kersey*.

"Animal infortunio aut morbo emortuum." *Coles*.

— Could he not sacrifice

Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?

Hall's Sat. iii. 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 *Jac.* I cap. 8. for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *mortling*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or **MORT-MAL**. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.
And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.

Ben Jon. Sad Sheph. ii. 6.

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the skin.

Id. Masque of Mercury.

The word occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v. 388. and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shynne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or **MAROCCO**. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccus Extaticus*, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dialogue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Trickes of this Age, etc." Of this some specimens are given in the *Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier*, vol. i. p. 163. See **BANKS' HORSE**.

MOROSOPH, *s.* A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρός* and *σοφός*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet. *Rabelais, Ozell*, B. iii. ch. 46.

Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Triboulet. *Id. Ibid.* ch. 47.

I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd,
(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),
How young and old, virgins and matrons kiss'd,
The footsteps of the blest gymnosophist.

Cambridge's Scribleriad, B 1. sub fin.

This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend *Todd*. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*, and in the *Pursuits of Literature*. See

Mem. chap. 1. and *Pursuits Dial.* iv. By a little further license, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, *s.* A leprous eruption; *qu. mort-feu?*

The *morphe* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r t' attract the eyes of men.
Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higins says:
The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to clense and skowre the skin
From *morphe* white and black.
Mirror for Magist. p. 55. ed. 1610.

Langham's *Garden of Health*, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morphe*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, etc. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

— Tis the work of weeks
To purge the *morphe* from so foul a face.
Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See *Todd*.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French.

And stole his talismanic louse, etc.
His flea, his *morpion*, and punese.
Hudibr. III. i. 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglicised.

MORRIS-DANCE, *i. e.* Moorish dance, called also *MORISCO*, *q. v.* These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as — or a *morris* for May-day.
All's Well, ii. 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool; 2. Maid Marian, or the Queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood; 3. The friar, that is Friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage; 4. Her gentleman usher, or paramour; 5. The hobby-horse; 6. The clown; 6. A gen-

tleman; 8. The May pole; 9. Tom Piper; 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps Moriscos; 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of *Henry IV.* in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the *Midsummer Watches* in London. p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrian.
Mass. Very Woman, iii. 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's *Amyntas*, Act v. the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himselfe *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, *s.* A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a
morris pike. *Com. of Err.* iv. 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*.

Reynard's Deliv. etc. quoted by Dr. Farmer. They entered the gallies again with *morris-pikes* and fought.

Holinshed. Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen.
Heywd. K. E. IV. quoted by Steevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.
Ben Jons. Masque of Gipsies.
— And enjoy

His own dear Dell, Doxy, or *Mort* at night.
B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good wench) shall you and I heave a bough, etc.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. p. 110.

See also the *Jovial Beggars*, O. Pl. x. 367, etc. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's *Belman*. I have

not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

MORT OF THE DEER, i. e. death of the deer.

A certain set of notes usually blown by huntsmen on that occasion.

— And then to sigh, as 'twere

The *mort* o' the deer. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.

Green's Card of Fancy, 1608. quoted by St.

Directions at the Death of a Buck or Hart. — The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware haunch*, etc. — then having blown the *mort*, and all the company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife. *Gentl. Recreat. Hart Hunt.*

3. p. 75. 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Warw.* 584.) But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I. obtained the greatest celebrity.

— Why, lady, do you think me Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*. *City Match*, O. Pl. ix. 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlack* tapestry,
A bed of damask or embroidery.

Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufacture was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, s. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "*Lana melotà evulsa*;" but I have not seen it used in that sense: In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

MOSE, v. To mose in the chine, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine. *Tam. of Shr.* iii. 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "Of the running Glaunders, or *Mourn-*

ing in the Chine," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder.

Way to get Wealth, B. i. ch. 14.

MOSSE AND HIS MARE, *prov.* "To take one napping, as *Mosse* took his mare." Who *Mosse* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care,

Where she may take him napping, as *Mosse* took his mare. *Ballet of Shepherd*

Tom, Wit Rest. p. 207. repr.

The English translator has helped *Rabelais* to this burlesque simile:

The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions, hoping to catch us as *Moss* caught his mare. B. iv. ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a grey mare:

Till daye come catch him as *Mosse* his gray mare, napping. *Christmas Prince*, p. 40.

MOST, *adv.* of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See **MORE**.

To take the basest and *most poorest* shape.

K. Lear, ii. 3.

But that I love thee best, O *most best*, believe it. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the *most wicked'st* whore, and the most treacherous. *B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iii. 4.

So in *Acolastus*, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same *most best* redress or reformer, is God.

See **SUPERLATIVE**, double.

MOST, a. Greatest.

But always resolute in *most* extremes.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

And during this their *most* obscurities
Their beams shall ofte break forth.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 44.

I do possess the world's *most* regiment.

Spens. Mutab. vii. 17.

And now the *most wretch* of all,
With one stroke doth make me fall.

Bevis of South. cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most and least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See **LEAST AND MOST**.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most and least*. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. vi. 12.

Envenoming the hearts of *most and least*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 72.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

— Sure no harm at all,

For she sleeps *most an end*.

Mass. Very Wom. iii. 1.

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most an end* a strong disposition to make a farce of it. *Dedic. to Div. Legat.*

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional. *Hammon.*

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See **MOTT**.

MOTE, *v.* for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 46. and *passim*.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the *Ordinary*. *O. Pl.* x. 235. And it is common in the *Ancient Ballads*.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*. *F. Tasso*, xiii. 70.

MOTH, *s.* A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.

Hamlet, i. 1.

So it stands in the quarto of 1611.

So in *King John*, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours,

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire, Any annoyance to that precious sense.

Act iv. Sc. 1.

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sicke man in his bed, wash every *moth* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gayned.

Henry V. iv. 1.

They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun. *Lodge's Inc. Dev. Pref.*

"*Festucco*, a *moth*, a little beam."

Florio, Ital. Dict.

MOTHERING, *s.* A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,

'Gainst thou goest a *mothering*.

Herrick, p. 278.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the *mother* church, to make offerings at the high altar. See *Cowel*. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furmety, and other rural delicacies. See *Brand's Popular Antiq.* 4to. I. p. 92.

MOTION, *s.* A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

— She'd get more gold

Than all the baboons, calves with two tails, Or *motions* whatsoever.

Ram Alley, *O. Pl.* v. 418.

D. Where's the dumbe shew you promis'd me?

L. Even ready, my lord; but may be called a *motion*; for puppets will speak but such corrupt language you'll never understand.

Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L 4.

A single puppet is occasionally so called:

The *motion* says, you lie, he is called Dionysius. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, v. 5.

MOTLADO, *s.* A kind of mottled stuff.

Their will *motlado* is,

Of durance is their hate.

Wit's Interpr. p. 10.

In a song which compares women to various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, *s.* A habit composed of various colours, the customary dress of a domestic fool.

Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my mind, and I will through and through.

As you l. it, ii. 7.

For, but thyself, where, out of *motly's*, he Could save that line to dedicate to thee.

B. Jons. Epigr. 53d.

That is, "Where is he, not being a downright fool, who could," etc. Foolishly interpreted by Whalley, who talks of the pointing, though it is the same in the first edition as he has given it.

Men of motley is equivalent to fools:

— Never hope

After I cast you off, you *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sixpence dares relieve you.

B. et Fl. Wit without Money, iii. 4.

Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so frequently in all our old dramatists, that it is perfectly superfluous to multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also Mot.
From the French, *mot*.

Non maerens morior, for the *mott*, inched was beside.

Warner, Alb. Engl. II.

9. p. 43.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*.

Hall. Sat. V. ii.

I cannot quote a *motte* Italianate,
Or brand my satyres with some Spanish terme.

Marst. Sat. Prooemium, to B. 2.

The word, or *mot* was this, *untill he cometh*.

Harr. Ariost. xli. 30.

Nor care I much what's ever the world deeme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."

Hon. Ghost, p. 229.

Also a saying, or apophthegm:

The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, "Thou art so much a God, as thou acknowledgest thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.

Braithw. Engl. Gentlew.

p. 383. fol. 2d.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock of hair on the upper lip, a whisker.

Erecting his distended *mouchatos*, proceeded in this answer.

Hon. Ghost, p. 46.

MOULDIWARP. See MOLD-WARP.

MOUNT-SAINT, OR-CENT. A game at cards; also called *cent*. This dialogue takes place upon it in the *Dumb Knight*. See CENT. Thought to be piquet.

Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*, and here are my crowns. P. And here are mine; at what game will your majesty play? Q. At *mount-saint*.

Soon after it is said,

It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.

O. Pl. iv. 483.

Four kings are afterwards mentioned as of value in the same.

Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse, It want with most, and lost still with the lasse.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 419.

In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hundred, the number of points that win the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws often having their haunts in mountainous countries; this word seems to have been almost a synonymous term.

Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*.

Cymb. iv. 2.

No savage fierce, bandite, or *mountaineer*, Will dare to soil her virgin purity.

Comus, 426.

Mr. Todd cites also Blount's *Voyage* for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or mock term of heraldry; *montant*, French. Still an heraldic term in that language.

— Hold up, ye sluts,

Your aprons *mountant*, your not oathable, Although I know you'll swear.

Timon, iv. 3.

MOUNTENANCE, or MOUNTANCE, *s.* The value, height, length, or distance of any object. From the old French *montance*, of the same meaning: a word belonging to the age of Chaucer, Gower, etc., but retained by Spenser. This said, they both a furlong's *mountenance* Retir'd their steeds, to run in even race.

F. Q. III. viii. 18.

So also "the *mountenance* of a shot" in III. xi. 20; and "the *mountenance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in V. vi. 36. Chaucer has used both *mountenance* and *mountance*.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *montée*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilius would principally shew to Zelmane, was the *mountie* at a hearne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, etc.

Pemb. Arcad. p. 108.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See MONTURE.

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French.

The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes. *Pembr. Arcad.* p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, etc. Perhaps from *mornifle*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.

Compleat Gamester, 12mo. 1680, p. 68.

In Poole's *English Parnassus*, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;

Nature's first *mournival* —

The diatessaron of nature's harmony,

Nature's great tetrarchs. *Voc. Elements.*

See **MESS**.

A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th intermean.

Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a gleek of queens. *Green's Tu Quoq.* O. Pl. vii. 44.

See *Murnival*, in *Kersey's Dictionary*.

As a *mournival* and a *gleek* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of cardplaying to religious use, has advised that we should

— Even every common day

So graciously dispose, that all our weeks
Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *gleeks*.

G. Tooke, Annae Dicata, p. 102.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word? *L. Lab. L.* v. 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*. *Hamlet* iii. 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk? *Julia to Lazarillo*, in *B. et Fl. Woman Hater*, v. 2.

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse*? I never looke upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife. *Menaechmus*, 6 pl. i. 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and smakt her on the lips.

Warner's Alb. Eng. p. 47.

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,
From privy friend unto his petty *mouse*.

N. Breton, in Ellis, Specim. ii. p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the *Domestic Cookery*.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. *M.* A *mouse*? improperly spoken. *Cr.* Aptly understood, a *mouse of beef*.

Lyly's Sapho et Phaon, i. 3.

MOUSE-HUNT, s. A hunter of mice; but evidently said by Lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,

But I will watch you from such watching now. *Rom. et Jul.* iv. 4.

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

MOWE, s. A grimace. See **MOE**.

MOWE, v. To make faces like a monkey. See **MOP**, and **MOE**.

— O idiot times,

When gaudy monkeys *mowe* ore sprightly rhimes! *Marston, Sc. of Vill.* Sat. 9.

Ape great thing gave, though he did *mow-ing* stand. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 399.

MOY, s. A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moidore*, or *moedore*, a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty *moys*?

Hen. V. iv. 4.

And in the same scene:

Fr. O pardonnez *moy*.

Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of *moys*.

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See **MOILE**.

MUBBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *mulligrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the creast of cou tiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy.

Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.

Whether Jupiter was not joviall, nor Sol in his *mubblefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse.

Gayton's Festiv. Notes, p. 46.

Our Mary Gutierrez, when she was in the *mubblefubles*, do you think I was mad for it?

Id. p. 145.

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author:

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart Argalus or Parthenia, or the dolorous madrigals of old Plangus in the Arcadia; or the unfortunate lover, br Pyramus and Thisbe, shall be sure never to die of the *mubblefubles*. *Id.* p. 16.

One authority gives *mumble-fubbles*:
And when your brayne feeles any payne,
With cares of state and troubles,
We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse
Out of your *mumble-fubbles*.

Misc. Antiq. Angl. in X. Prince, p. 55.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's *Sad Shepherd* he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Much*, the miller's son,
That left my mill to go with thee.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 41.

MUCH, adv. A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder?
much! *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.
To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Aye, *much!* when I have neither barn nor
garner. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H.* i. 3.

See other passages quoted by Steevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used:

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?
And here's *much* Orlando! *As you l. it*, iv. 3.

That is, here is no such person! So,
Much wench! or *much* son!

B. Jons. Every Man in H. iv. 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still
In his enforced absence. *Much*, i' faith!
True to my friend in cases of affection,
In women's cases, what a jest it is.

Id. Case is Altered, iii. 1.

MUCH-WHAT, adv. For the most part, or almost; very much. Like **MOST-WHAT**.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world.

Locke, II. xii. § 1.

See the examples in *Johnson*.

MUCHELL, a. The same as *mickle*, or *muckle*; from the Saxon *mochel*, much or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

— I learnt that little sweet
Oft tempered is, quoth she, with *muchell* smart.
Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 46.
Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave, and *muchell* blood did spend.
Id. III. vii. 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

MUCKINDER, s. A jocular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jon. Tale of T.* iii. 1.
We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,
And a fringed *muckender* hang at thy girdle.
B. et Fl. Capt. iii. 5.

MUCKITER, s. Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,
By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. 12. b.
Mucketer, wiping thing.
Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Barratt's *Alvearie*, *mucketter* is referred to *bib*; but Cotgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or *mucketer*."

MUFFLER, s. A sort of veil, or wrapper, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's time, chiefly covering the chin and throat.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape.

Merry W. W. iv. 2.

Mons. Thomas, in the comedy of that name, disguising himself as a female, says,

Tho. On with my *muffler*.

To which his sister says,

Ye're a sweet lady! come let's see your
courtesie. *Act iv. Sc. 6.*

Mufflers of several kinds are delineated in Mr. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, some of which show only the eyes. See vol. i. p. 75.

MULCT, s. In the sense of blemish or defect.

— No *mulct* in yourself,
Or in your person, mind, or fortune.
Mass. Maid of Hon. i. 2.

MULLED. Softened, like *mulled* wine.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*,
deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Coriol.* iv. 5.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying silence. It is the watch-word proposed by Slender in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:

I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; and she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.

Merry W. W. v. 2.

But *mumbouget* for Carisophus I espie.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 191.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,

For thy dear sake: quoth she, *mum budget*.

Hudib. I. iii. v. 207.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game, played with cards or dice.

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,

To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.

Machiavell's Dogg. 1617.

sign. B.

Silence seems to have been essential at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,
You must be *mum* for fear of marring all.

Ibid. cited in O. Pl. xii. 423.

I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 383.

Cardes are fetcht, and *mumchance*, or decoy is the game.

Decker's Bellman, sign. F 3.

Used, in later times, as a kind of proverbial term for being silent.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY. See *Johnson*.

MUMMY, s. Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the *materia medica*. The late Dean of Westminster, in his *Commerce, etc. of the Ancients*, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii. p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his *Encyclopaedia*:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician; who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeit it by drying carcasses in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballin aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken

from Dr. Hill's *Materia Medica*, in *Johnson's Dictionary*.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*. Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Othello*, iii. 4.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to
the apothecaries. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl.
viii. 214.

And all this that my precious tomb may furnish
The land with *mummy*.

Muse's L. Gl. O. Pl. ix. 214.

MUMPSIMUS, s. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumsi-mus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 326.

Henry VIII. is said to have told the above story.

MURDERING PIECE, s. A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In *Rabelais*, B. ii. ch 1. *Canon pevier* is translated by Sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece*." Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the *πετρόβολον* of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

— O, my dear Gertrude, thus
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level
B. et Fl. Double Marriage, iv. 2

There is not such another *murdering piece*
In all the stock of calumny. *Middleton*
et Rowl. Fair Quarrel, 1622.

In *Middleton's Game of Chess*,
brass guns are called "brass *murthers*." H 2 b. But this is merely a
poetical phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *mur-*
dering pieces, "Small cannon, chiefly
used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or
steering of a ship;" and there they
were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering peece*, instead of
shot,

Disperses shame on more than her alone.

Saltonstall's Mayde, p. 4.

MURE, s. A wall; an affected Latinism,
not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break
out. 2 *Henry IV.* iv. 4.

Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.

Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.

— But yet, to make it sure,

He girts it with a triple brazen *mure*.

Id. Britaine's Troy, iv. 73.

To MURE, v. To inclose, or merely to
shut up.

— He took a muzzle strong

Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
There with he *mured* up his mouth along.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 34.

Mr. Todd found it in the English
Bible, and elsewhere.

MURNIVAL. See MOURNIVAL.

MURR, s. A violent cold, similar to the
pose, but more characterized by hoarse-
ness. See POSE.

The *murr*, the head-ach, the catarr, the bone-
ach,

Or other branches of the sharpe salt rhewme
Fitting a gentleman. *Chapman's Mons.*

D'Olive, Act ii. Anc. Dr. iii. 383.

In *Woodall's Surgery*, some stanzas
in praise of *sulphur*, speak of that drug
as salutary in the *murr*:

The flowres serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the *murr*. P. 223.

See Kersey, in *Mur.* In *Higin's*
Nomenclator also, *gravedo*, is thus
rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the
nose, stopping the nostrells, hurting the voice,
and causing a cough, with a singing in the
eares; the pose, or *mur*. P. 428 b.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold
distillation." *Wilkins, Real Ch.*
Alph. Dict.

MURREY, s. A dark reddish brown, the
colour by heralds called *sanguine*. See
Holme's Academy of Armory, B. i.
p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires;
the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.

Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 420.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French.

A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his *murrion*, women have
tires,

Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have
theirs. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 391.

And next blow cleft his *morion*, so he flies.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 481.

— And burn

A little Juniper in my *murrin*, the maid
made it

Her chamber-pot. *B. et Fl. Cupid's*
Rev. iv. 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of *Murrion*.

Ib. Scornf. Lady, iv. 1.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of
wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*,
French. "Vinum muscatum, quod
moschi odorem referat; for the sweet-
ness and smell it resembles muske."
Minsh.

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*, and threw the sops
All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*,
iii. 2.

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church,
The priest and Hymen's ceremonies tend
To make them man and wife.

Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes
occasion from it to illustrate the custom
of having wine and sops at marriages.
Sometimes the wine was Hippocras,
sometimes other kinds.

MUSE, MUSET, or MUSIT, s. The open-
ing in a fence or thicket through which
a hare, or other beast of sport, is ac-
customed to pass. *Muset*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse*,
as a woman without a scuse. *Greene's*

Thieves falling out, etc. Harl. Misc.
vol. viii. p. 387.

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch to overshut his troubles,
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand
doubles:

The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.

Shakesp. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. p. 437.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Muset* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*. Gerv. Markham says,

We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her *muset*.

Gentl. Academie, 1595, p. 32.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,
And find a hare without a *muse*.

No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a *muse*,
And a knave without excuse,
And hang them up.

Engl. Prov. p. 12 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,
Stopt is each *meuse*, and guarded is each part.

Fansh. Lus. iii. 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild
muse of a bore,

Their dogs put in after full crie, he rusheth
on before.

Chapm. Hom. Il. p. 150.

— You hear the horns,

Enter your *muse* quick, lest this match be-
tween 's

Be crost ere met. *B. et Fl. Two Noble K.*
iii. 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

— Be content,

Again betake you to your *hawthorn house*.

I only doubt about the word *quick*. Probably the original was, "Enter your *musit*."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheepfold, but straightway he discovers the *muset* thorow which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.

Chisenhale's Cath. Hist.
in Cens. Lit. x. 382.

To MUSE, *v.* In the sense of to wonder. It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's *Index* there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, *s.* A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down of the nobility.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 335.

MUSKET, *s.* The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See EYAS-MUSKET. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12. ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to
wreak,

The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak.

Hind et Panth. p. 3.

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. A *saker* was also a species of cannon, (see SAKER), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See FALCON.

MUSS, *s.* A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousche*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of *Rabelais*.

— Of late, when I cry'd, ho!

Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth
And cry, your will. *Sh. Ant. et Cleop.* iii. 11.

The monies rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome
suitors.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iv. 3.

They'll throw down gold in *musses*.

Span. Gips. by Middl. 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could
make such another *muss*, at all adventures.

A Mad W. O. Pl. v. 360.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably, for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not
well? Speak, good *Muss*.

B. Jon. Every Man in h. H. ii. 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i. ch. 21. and is mentioned again, iii. 40. "a *muscho* inventore."

The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *muss*. See *Ozell's* edit. 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in *Ozell's Rabelais*, vol. iii. p. 268.

MUSSE, *s. plur.* Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

— Nay we can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *musse*s, forms, and holes

You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. v. 433.

MUTCHATO, *s.* for mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies were
Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had,

On th' over lips, *mutchatoes* long of haire.
Higins's Induct. to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

To MUTE, *v.* A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds.

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,

Whose *muting* on those trees doe make to grow,

Rot-curing Hyphea and the missel-toe.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my *muting* mind,
Restlesse to seeke her emptie fist to find.

Mirr. Mag. p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *mutō*, Latin.

MUTINE, *s.* A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare. For this, and the verb to *mutine*, see *Todd*. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only

those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth *mutin* force, and practicke fraud.
Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a *lost sheep*. See LACED MUTTON.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat
mutton on Friday. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton*, better than an ell of Friday [or fried] stock-fish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery. *Doctor Faustus*, 1604, Anc. Dr. i. 38.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am *Mutton*.

Bellafront, in *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 365.

Mutton's mutton now. *V.* Why, was it not so ever? *C.* No, madam, the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it 'twas so cheap and common: but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning: the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.

Webster's Appius et Virg. Act. iii. Anc. Dr. v. 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above. A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy priest! You old *mutton-monger*. *Sir J. Oldc.* ii. 1. Malone's Suppl. ii. 294.

Is 't possible that the Lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger*?

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. p. 406.

"A *mutton-monger*, scortator."
Coles' Diction. in loc.

As if you were the only noted *mutton-monger* in all the city. *Chapm. May-Day*, Act ii. p. 38.

MYSTERY. See MISTERY.

N.

NAEVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *naevus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *naeves* an Venus' soil,

One jewell set off with so many a foil.

Dryd. Verses an Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favourite word with Aubrey, a con.

temporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See *Todd. Phillips*, and of course *Kersey*, has the word in its Latin form.

NAKE, v. To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs. *Revenger's Trag. O.* Pl. iv. 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

— Thrise the green fields
Hath the *nak'd* sythman barb'd.

Aminta, 1628, 4to. sign. C 3.

But seeing one runne *nakt*, as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cride, hoe sirra, back.

Har. Ariost. xix. 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, prov. A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Rays' *Proverbial Similies*.

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my naile*, pinioned some of them like fellows.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. ii. 1. 1633, S C 3 b.

And tho' he were as *naked as my nail*,
Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.

Drayton, Moonc. p. 510.

NAKED BED, phr. A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,
Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.

Shakesp. Venus et Adonis, Malone, Suppl. i. 422.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept.

Par. of Dainty Dev. p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*.

Ib. p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with:

With feare affrighted from their *naked rest*.

Ib. p. 831.

And such desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.

Harringt. Ariost. xvii. 75.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo:

Who calls Jeronymo from his *naked bed*.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as

in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called *John Buncle*, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed. vol. i. p. 90.

N'AM, v. Am not; formed after the analogy of *nill* and *nould*, etc.

I *n'am* a man, as some do think I am,
(Laugh not, good Lord) I am in dede a dame.

Gascoigne's Steel Glas.

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom*, *Dick*, etc. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity:

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curtal'd which they first had given,

And, as we wisht to have their memories drown'd,

We scarcely can afford them half their sound.

Greene, who had in both academies ta'ne
Degree of master, yet could never gaine

To be call'd more than *Robin*: who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeares prentiseship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.

Marlo, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*;

Although his Hero and Leander did
Merit addition rather. Famous *Kid*

Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though
he wrote

Able to make Apollo's self to dote
Upon his muse; for all that he could strive

Yet never could to his full name arrive.

Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redeeme.

Excellent *Bewmont* in the formost ranke
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than *Frank*.

Mellifluous *Shakespeare*, whose enchanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but *Will*.

And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dipt in Castaly, is still but *Ben*.

Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Jacke*,

Decker's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.

And hee's now but *Jacke Foord*, that once was
John. *Hierarchie of Blessed Angels,* B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to

recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause:

— I, for my part,
(Think others what they please) accept that heart

That courts my love in most familiar phrase:
And that it takes not from my pains or praise,
If any one to me so bluntly com;
I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*.

Ibid.

NAPERY, *s.* Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See *Du Cange*. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of *napery*;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spread a table out of hand,
And brought forth *nap'ry* rich, and plate more rich.

Harring. Ar. lxii. 71.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths; — out of meer necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 93.

So many napkins, that it will require a society of linnendrapers to furnish us with the *napery*.

Ibid. p. 275.

And the smirk butler thinks it

Sin in's *nap'rie* not to express his wit.

Herrick, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used:

A long adieu to the spirit of sack, and that noble *napery* till the next vintage.

Lady Alim. 1659, A 3.

2. Linen worn on the person:

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*.

Hall, Sat. V. 1.

Prythee put me into wholesome *napery*.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 302.

NAPKIN, *s.* A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from *Othello*; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of Shakespeare:

And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*.

As you l. it, iv. 3.

And tread on corked stills a prisoner's pace,
And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.

Hall, Sat. IV. vi. l. 11.

Barrett, in his *Alvearie*, has *nap-*

kin, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maitre d'hôtel*, or, as we should call him, the butler, in great houses:

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maitre hostel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembering that this is the ordinary mark, and a particular sign and demonstration of his office; and to let men see how credible (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamefaced, nor so much as blush, no not before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may do his office with his sword by his side, his cloak upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before.

Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth, 1682, p. 4.

NARE, *s.* A nose; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

— For yet no *nare* was tainted,

Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jon. Epig. 134. p. 288. Wh.

There is a Machiavelian plot,

Though every *nare* olfact it not.

Hudibr. I. i. 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

NARRE. Nearer; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre.

Spens. Sh. Kal. July, 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Eftsoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did Uran, the *narre* the swifter move.

Pemb. Arcad. vol. i. p. 92.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to near. "Narr, nearer, prior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the near," is formed from, *never the narre*, i. e. the nearer. See **NEARE**.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly *Tom*. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity,

rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style, without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his *Lenten Stuff*, in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi. p. 143. There they will see that, in his ambition to be superlatively witty, he never says any thing in a common way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Nottheless, or nevertheless.

Yet *nathelasse* it could not doe him die.
Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.
F. Q. I. viii. 13.

So also I. ix. 25.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his Tasso.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doo approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturall*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv. 42.

A buffonne or conterfet foole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturall*.

Puttenham, III. 24. p. 243.

See also the examples in *Johnson*.

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not any-thing: therefore, good for nothing, or worthless. A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt,

which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged*, *be curst*, etc.; *awhile*, or *the while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, Sir! be better employed, and *be naught awhile*. *As you like it, i. 1.*

Mr. Gifford quotes,

Come away, and *be naught awhile*.

Storie of K. Darius.

Get you both in and *be naught awhile*.

Swetnan.

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "Be curst *the while*;" in *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, Act ii. p. 421.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach, to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet — a *naughty-pack*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. p. 20.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*. *Apprehens. of Three Witches.*

He call'd me punk, and pander, and doxy, and the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack*.

Chapm. May-day, Act iv. p. 88. repr.

Applied also to a man:

— Got a wench with childe,

Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast undone thyself for ever.

Rowley's Shoemaker a Gent. G 4.

The editor of a reprint of the *May-day* says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Anc. Dr. iv. p. 88.*

NAVE, for navel; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shook hands nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,

And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

Macb. i. 2.

The commentators would fain substitute *nape*; but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements.

He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptation.

NAWL, s. An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, *a nawl*, instead of *an awl*. So, probably, *a nidget*, for *an idiot*, and others.

— There shall be no more shoe-mending; Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,

And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl*.

B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv. 1.

Tusser spells it *nall*:

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nall*,
With collars and harness. *Husbandry*.

NAY-WARD, a. Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorized version of the Scriptures, to *God-ward*, to *us-ward*, etc.

— You would believe my saying
Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward*.

Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

NAY-WORD, s. A watch-word.

And, in any case have a *nay-word*, that
you may know one another's mind.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

A proverb, a bye word:

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him
into a *nay-word*, and make him a common
recreation, do not think I have wit enough to
lie straight in my bed. *Twel. N.* ii. 3.

NEARE, or NEERE, for nearer. Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See **NARRE**.

Better far off, than near be *ne'er the near*.

Shakesp. Rich. II. v. 1.

O friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,
And *never the neere*.

Mirror for Mag. p. 364.

But welaway: all was in vayne, my neele
is *never the neere*.

O. Pl. ii. 15.

Much will be said, and *ne'er* a whit *the near*.

Drayton, Ecl. 7.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men
put up bils every day, and *nothing the neere*.

Latimer, Serm. to K. Edw. p. 117.

In the following passage it is used
alone;

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *near*.

Edw. III. i. 2, Prolus, p. 2. pag. 14.

NEAF. See **NEIF**.

NEAT, s. Horned cattle of the ox species.

Pure Saxon. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowt*. See *Jamieson*.

And yet the steer the heifer and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 2.

Shakespeare there puns upon it; the same word afforded a quibble also to Sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be sirnam'd Galla the *neat*:
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is due to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are
dull,

My shoemaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both ox-hide, cow, and bull.

Epigrams, B. iii. 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a
neat, a horned beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat.

Herrick, Hesp. p. 270.

The word is now obsolete, but is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. *Neat-herd* is also well known, but not equally its female.

NEATRESSE, s. A servant to a neat-herd; a female attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell. *Percy's*

Ballads, ii. 249. from *Warner's Albion's Engl.* B. iv. ch. 20.

It occurs again at line 259, *Percy*.

NEAT-HOUSE, s. that is, cow-house. Also the name of a celebrated garden, and place of entertainment, at Chelsea, in the time of Massinger. The garden was famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the
gardens

Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world.

Massing. City, Mad. iii. 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea Bridge, are noticed in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761, and remained within my own recollection, probably on the same spot. There was also *Neat-house-lane*, on upper Milbank, in the same vicinity.

NEB, s. The bill of a bird. Saxon. Also metaphorically used for the projecting point of any thing.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband.

Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The amorous wormes of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart, with the *nebs* of their forked heads. *Painter's Pal. of Pl.* cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same word, and is principally applied to the point of a pen:

Rostrum — the bill, beake, or *nib*.

Higin's Nomencl. p. 53.

NECK-VERSE, s. The verse read by a malefactor, to entitle him to benefit of clergy, and therefore eventually to save his life. Generally the first verse of the 51st Psalm. See **MISERERE**.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 368. And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse* cun [con]. *Promos et Cass.* iv. 4.

Madam, I hope your grace will stand Betweene me and my *neck-verse*, if I be Call'd in question for opening the king's letters. *Histor. of K. Leir*, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii. p. 410.

— Have not your instruments To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,

As you would read your *neck-verse*. *Mass. Guard.* iv. 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a prisoner:

At holding up of a hand,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet he'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.
Ac. of Compl. etc. 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a particularly difficult Psalm might be proposed.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in the time of Ben Jonson, known probably by the name of his keeper; as there was one also called *George Stone*, another *Sackerson*.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned Whiting* or *George Stone* were at the stake. *B. Jon. Epicoene*, iii. 1.

See **STONE**, and **SACKERSON**.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent situation. An allusion chiefly to the first part of the word, namely *need*.

Soon less line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's boone.

Tusser, 1672, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced to signify unwillingness, from *loth*; and many similar allusions were common and proverbial. See **LOTHBURY**.

NEEDLE, phr. To *hit the needle*, the same as to cleave the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at the centre of the mark.

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that devise. *Pembr. Arc.* 305.

NEEDLY, adv. Necessarily.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs. *Rom. et Jul.* iii. 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, 1594, sig. E 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, s. A needle.

We, *Hermia*, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower. *Mids. N. D.* iii. 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances. *K. John*, v. 2.

The old copies read *needl's*, but it is certain that *neeld* was then used; and the verse, in these places, demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch,
or berry. *Pericles*, v. 5. Chorus.

— See, he cride,
This shamelesse whore, for the fit weapons were,
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and speare. *Fairf. Tasso*, xx. 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In *Gammer Gurton*, it is most frequently *neele*, and rhymes to *feele*, etc. O. Pl. ii. Yet *needle* is also used, as p. 37.

To NEESE, or NEEZE, v. To sneeze. It is entered in *Minshew*, as well as *sneeze*. And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear. *Mids. N. D.* ii. 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neesing* powder this twentie dayes. *Menaechmus*, 6 pl. i. 149.

In the authorized version of the Scriptures it formerly occurred twice; but in one of the passages (*2 Kings*, iv. 35.) it has been tacitly changed, in the modern editions, to *sneezed*; in the other (*Job*, xli. 18.) the old word is retained. Probably because it appears to have some difference in signification. It is said of the Leviathan,

By his *neesings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the

white hellebore in Minshew, and *nees-ing-root* in Wilkins.

Henry More seems to have used *neez-ings*, for exhalations:

You summer *neezings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings.

Philos. Poems, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else.

Jul. Caes. iii. 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

— You, Frederick,

By *no* means be *not* seen.

B. et Fl. Chances, iii. 4.

Nor have *no* private business.

Id. Wife for M. i. 1.

For needlesse feare did *never* vantage *none*.

Spens. F. Q. i. iv. 49.

Aske not for me, *nor* add *not* to my woes.

Browne, Brit. Past. II. v. p. 176.

Nor would she stay for *no* advice,

Until her maids that were so nice,

To wait on her were fitted.

Drayton's Nymphidia, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

NEIF, s. Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's *Aeneid*:

And smytand with *neiffis* his breist, allace!

4th Aen. p. 123. l. 45.

See *Junius, Etymol.* and *Ruddiman's Gloss.* Also *Jamieson's Dict.* v. *Neive*. *Neyve* is also in *Tim Bobbin*, in the same sense. See *Jamieson*.

Give me your *neif*, monsieur Mustard-seed.

Mids. N. D. iv. 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Also written *neuf*:

I wu' not my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy *neuf*.

B. Jon. Poetast. iii. 4.

— Thy *neif*, once again.

Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, part. Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 29.

NEPHEW, s. Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

— And your young and tall

Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your embraces.

B. Jons. Masq. of

Augurs, vol. vi. p. 135.

Pass on, and to posterity tell this,

Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;

Say to our *nephews* that thou once hast seen

In perfect human shape, all heav'nly bliss.

Drayton, Idea xvii.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's vertue yet so fruitfull was

Of vertuous *nephews*. *Ruins of Rome*, viii. 6.

See *Johnson*, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, v. Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill*, *would*, etc.

He trembled so, that, *nere* his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.

Fairf. Tasso, XII. 81.

NESH, a. Tender, weak, soft; *nesc*, Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese, — he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*. *Choise of Change*, 1585,

in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 436.

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's *Provincial Glossary*, but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his *Lewesdon Hill*:

The darker fir, light ash, and the *nesh* tops
Of the young hazel join.

Ver. 31.

NESS, s. From *nese*, Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheerness*, *Black-ness*, etc.; but also separately:

— Without bridge she venters,

Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtes' *ness*.

Sylv. Dubart.

NETHER-STOCKS, s. Stockings; that is, *lower stocks*. The breeches were the *upper-stocks*. Thus, *haut-de-chausses*, and *bas-de-chausses*, were the old French names for those two parts of

dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas*. The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse*, made *hose* in English. See *Hose*. Thus Cotgrave:

Chause; f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas the chause*), also a breech, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*).

When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden *nether-stocks*.

King Lear, ii. 4.

That is, he is set in the *stocks*.

An high paire of silke *nether-stockes* that covered all his buttockes and loignes.

Puttenham, p. 237.

Then have they *neyther-stockes* to these gay *hosen*, not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jarsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yawn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with quirkes and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds, as is wonderfull to beholde.

Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

The *nether-stocke* was of the purest Granado silke.

Greene's Quip, etc. B 3.

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silke or flocks,

Never become thee like a *nether paire of stocks*.

Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called *OVER-STOCKS*. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See *Greene's Quip*, *Harl. Misc.* v. 397. See *Howell's English Proverbs*, P 4 b.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

F. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that. *W.* If you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest hitter of any here, for a wager.

Woman k. with K. O. Pl. vii. 296.

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see *FANGLE*, and *FANGLED*. A Dr. Th. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangells*, new

gospels, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "*sed grati-is omnibus litavit vir eximius* Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangells*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "*forte ab Ant. fangles coepta; hoc a verbo fengan;*" and this is clearly right.

NIAS, or **NIAISE**. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See *EYAS*. Also Minshew, under "a *nias* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,

You are a *niaise*. *B. Jon. Devil is an Ass*, i. 6.

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks a *niase* a corruption from *an eyas*; but it would be extraordinary if *eyas*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See *Tyrwhitt's Glossary*. Also in Gower.

— By my brotherhood!

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger. *Romeo et Jul.* v. 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*
To change true rules for odd inventions.

Tam. Shr. iii. 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was re-

markable for very early piety. So
Chaucer:

But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.

Prioress's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' Day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled *Episcopus Puerorum*:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon *S. Nicholas* daie. Upon this daie rather than anie other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as *S. Paul* said of his *Timothie*) that hee had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabulis inchoatam* — From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crosier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a *miter* upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris sumtuosior* (saith one) verie much richer than those of bishops indeed.

The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and counterfaid of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or els as if it were) no less than canonical obedience.

And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the *eve* and *holiedaie*.

J. Gregorii Opusc.
1650, p. 113.

Strype gives a more particular reason why *St. Nicholas* was celebrated by children:

The memory of this saint and bishop *Nicholas* was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like vertues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, *he fasted Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days*. And his meekness and simplicity, the proper vertues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore saith the festival, *children don him worship, before all other saints*.

Strype's Memorials, vol. iii.
p. 206.

See also *Brady's Clavis Calendaria*, vol. ii. on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham:

Methinks this fellow speaks like bishop *Nicholas*: for on *Saint Nicholas*' night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's *Popular Antiquities*, edited by Brand, p. 362. 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as Bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In *Hearne, Liber Niger*, he is called the *barne-bishop*, i. e. child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called *St. Nicholas*, now converted into *Old Nick*; the same person whom Sir J. Harrington has called *Saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the BLACK-SAUNT.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one:

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.

L. There, and *St. Nicholas* be thy speed.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to *St. Nicholas clerks*, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the Bodl.* vol. i. p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be Saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas's clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *C.* No, I'll none of it: I prythee keep that for the hangman; for I know thou worship'st *Saint Nicholas* as truly as a man of falsehood may.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

I think yonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of hur tother cozens, *Saint Nicholas's clerks*.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 353.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title:

He that is cruel to halves (said the said *St. Nicholas*) [i. e. *Machiavel*, who had been

mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits.

Discoveries, p. 108. Wh.

Butler pretends that the devil was called *Nick* from Machiavel:

Nick Machiavel had no such trick,

Though he gave name to our Old *Nick*.

Hudibr. III. i. 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of *Nick* for the devil being much older than Machiavel; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm.

If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch; where *Nicka*, *Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nick*," says Sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 431. "*De hoc Nicca, seu Nicken, ut et aliis septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovius, in prae-fatione ad vitas sanctorum,*" says Olaus Wormius, *Mon. Dan.* I. c. 4. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

NIDDICOCK, s. A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and **NIDGET**.

Oh, Chrysostome thou — deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock* to dye for love. *Gayton's Festivous Notes*, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddicoakes* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their owne tayles. *Holinsh. Descr. of Irel.* G 3. col. 1 a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecook*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shee was just such another *niddecook* as Joan Gutierrez. *Fest. Notes*, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, s. Trifles. Skinner and Coles. But rather fooleries. See **NIDGET**.

NIDGET, **NIGGET**, or **NIGEOT**. A fool. Howell's *Lexicon Tetraglotton*, etc. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*.

Camd. Remains, p. 31.

This derivation would never have been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *idgeot*; and a *nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than an *ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *nidget*, you may play with him.

Changeling, Anc. Dr. iv. 267.

NIDING, s. A coward, a base wretch; *niding*, i. e. *nithing*, Saxon, from *nith*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against King William Rufus — he proclaimed that all subjects should repute to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*: they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite armie, and the rebels therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yeelded. *Remains*, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy the be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, — who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.

Howell on For. Travels, p. 229.

NIECE, if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See **NEPHEW**.

Myself was from Verona banished
For practising to steal away a lady,
And heir, and *niece*, ally'd unto the duke:

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 1.

NIFLE, s. A trifle. Used by Chaucer,

Cant. T. 7342. but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Nifle*. See *Kelham's Norman Dict.* and that perhaps from *niflo*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in *Withal's Dictionary*, 1616, 12mo.

Munus levidense, as good as *nifles* in a bag. Page 536.

Coles has, "A *nifle*, titivilitium." *Lat. Dict.* See also *Howell's Lex. Tetr.*

Here the gu-ga-girles gingle it with his neat *nifles*. *Clitus's Cater-Char.* 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,

Fine witts worke mickle matter out of *nifles*.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 40.

NIFLING, *a.* Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing. *Lady Alimony*, E 3 b.

A *niffling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

NIGGLE, *v.* To trifle, or play with.

— Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Mass. Emp. of the East*, v. 3.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out slily:

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 422.

NIGHT-MARE, *s.* The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see *Todd*. Drayton has poetically made Queen Mab herself the agent in it:

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
(In older times the *mare* that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.

Nymphidia, p. 453.

See **MARE**.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from *K. Lear*:

Have at you with a night-spell then!

St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,
He walks by day, he walks by night;

And when he had her found,

He her beat and her bound,

Untill to him her troth she plight,
She would not stir from him that night.

Mons. Thomas, iv. 6.

The same is cited, with a few variations, in R. Scott's *Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 48. ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, *s.* A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the Spectator. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

— Sickness feign'd,

That your *night-rails* off forty pounds a-piece,
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.

Mass. City Mad. iv. 4.

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

NIGHT-RULE, *s.* Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but *misrule* clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

— How now, mad spirit!

What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

To NILL. Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (if it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nill* he;" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for is not, *nould* for would not, etc.

And will you *nill* you, I will marry you.

Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

Will he *nill* he, he goes. *Hamlet*, v. 1.

But others have it in a more general way:

— I taste in you the same affections

To will or *nill*, to think things good or bad.

Catiline, i. 3.

If new, with man and wife, to will and *nill*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.

Id. Epigr. 237.

Men's vaine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *nills*, nor nature sowes,
They take in hand on science far too bold.

Mirr. for Magistr. p. 56.

He *nild* the regent hence dispatch in many daies.
Id. p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *nilt* for wilt not:

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm?
Why *nilt* thou speak, why not thy face disarm?
Fairf. Tasso, xviii. 31.

TO NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon; *niman*, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in *Lear*, iii. 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vitalis) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles*: *oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

NINE-HOLES, *s.* A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes. *New Custome*, O. Pl. i. 256.

— Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,

At *nine-holes* on the heath, while they together play. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xiv. p. 930.

Down go our hooks and scrips and we to *nine-holes* fall. *Id. Muses' Elys.* vi.

Raspe playes of *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets

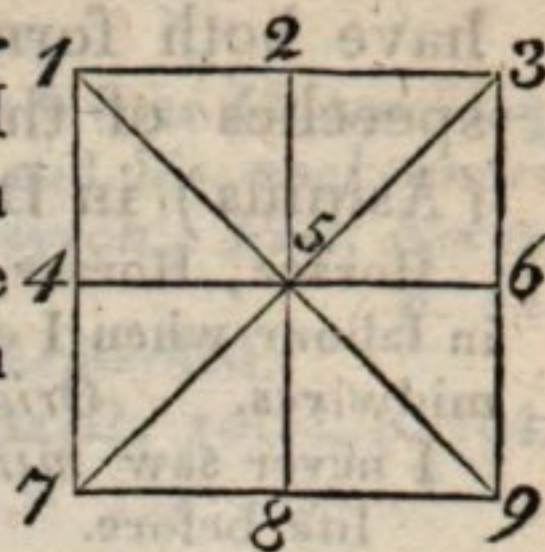
Many a tester by his game, and bets.

Herrick, p. 178.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a wood-cut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare:

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud. *Mids. N. Dr.* ii. 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.



NINE-WORTHINESS, *s.* Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See **WORTHIES NINE**. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralpho thus addresses him:

— The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness* is fled.

Hud. Part I. c. ii. v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.

Every Man out of his H. ii. 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his *Barth. Fair*:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leather-head, have given light to, i' my time, since my master Pod died! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Ninive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon. *Act v. Sc. 1.*

C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninivie* was better. *W. Ninivie*, O that was the story of *Joan* and the *wall* [Jonas and the whale] was it not George? *B. et Fl. Knight of B.*

P. iii. 1.

Again *Wit at several Weapons*, *Act i.*

Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of *Nineveh*, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair monsters.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 186.

INGLE, *i. e.* an *ingle*, or *mine ingle*, used originally in a very bad sense, but afterwards more commonly in the

mere signification of a favourite. We have both forms of the word in the speeches of the same wise personage (Asinius) in Decker's *Satiro-mastix*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come: the nine Muses be his midwives. *Orig. of Drama*, vol. iii. p. 103.

I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before. *Ibid.* p. 118.

And *passim*.

— When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and
ningles. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 70.

See also *Lady Alimony*, C 2 b.

NIP, s. A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of
mee,

What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I
never be free? *Damon et Pith.* O. Pl.
i. 182.

Euphues, though he perceived her coie *nip*,
seemed not to care for it, but taking her by
the hand, said. *Euph.* D 3 b.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant
term:

They allot such countries to this band of
foists, such townes to those, and such a city
to so many *nips*. *Decker, Belm.* sign. H 3.

One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the
two-penny gallery at the Fortune.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 113.

Of cheaters, lifters, *nips*, foists, puggards,
curbers,

With all the devil's black guard. *Ib.* 115.

Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway
standers,

All which were my familiars.

Honest Ghost, p. 231.

To NIP, v. To taunt, or satirize.

There were some, which on the other side,
with epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quip-
ping their fellowes. *Stowe's Hist. Lond.*
4to. 1599, p. 55.

NIPPITATE, s. and a. A sort of jocular
epithet, or title, applied in commenda-
tion, chiefly to ale; but also to other
strong liquors. It seems always to
imply, that the liquor is peculiarly
strong and good. The derivation of
so whimsical a word, it is perhaps idle
to inquire; but as it is most frequently
joined with ale, I cannot help surmis-
ing that it is in some way connected
with *nappy*, quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poore may
have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme
ale, nappie ale, *nippitate* ale.

Weakest goes to W. B 2.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.

Chapman's Alphonsus, F 1.

He was here to-day, Sir, and fil'd two
bottles of *nippitate* sack. *Look about you*,
F b.

And ever quited himself with such estimation,
az yet too tast of a cup of *nippitati*, hiz judge-
ment will be taken above the best in the parish,
be hiz nose near so read. *Laneham's Letter*.

NIPPITATUM, or **NIPPITATO**. Strong liquor;
a mock Latin word, formed from the
preceding.

Whe shall find some shift or other to quench
the scorching heat of our parched throtes, with
the best *nippitatum* in this towne, which is
commonly called huffcap.

Ulp. Fulwell's Art of Flattery, H 3.

My father oft will tell me of a drink

In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,

Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

R. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is.

B. et Fl. Knight of B. P. iv. 1.

Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cappe,
as they call it, this nectar of life is set abroach,
well is he that can get the soonest to it, and
spend the most upon it.

Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses,

Describing church-ales.

NIS, v. Is not; formed of the negative
particle and *is*: as nill, nould, etc.
A Chaucerian word, retained by Spen-
ser, in his *Eclogues*:

Leave mee those hills where harbrough *nis*
to see,

Nor holy bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.

Shep. Kal. June, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *n'is*.

Pemb. Arc. p. 398.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart person,
but wants further exemplification; pos-
sibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See
NITTIE.

He that was admired by *niters* for his robes
of gallantry. *Hog h. l. his Pearl*, O. Pl.
vi. 382.

NITTIE seems to be used for splendid,
shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but
it also means filthy, from a *nit*.

O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie*
youth. *Marston's Satires*, Sat. 3d.

Next night therefore these *nittie* haxters
intend with strong hand to breake his glass
windows.

Clitus's Whimzies, 1631,
p. 134.

No. Ironically used, to signify the
contrary to what seems to be as-
serted.

This is *no* cunning queen! 'sight, she will make him

To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,

And is grown young again.

Mass. Bondm. i. 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article HERE's NO, above.

Nock, s. A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See *Minshew*. Hence a Law Latin Dictionary, dated 1701, has, "the nock, in horn, of a *bow*, or *arrow*, crena, ae. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*, and his bended breast,

The oxy sinew close he drew, even till the pile did rest

Upon the bosome of the bowe.

Chapm. Hom. II. p. 53.

The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 167.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.

Ib. p. 201.

2. Also a mans' posteriors, from being cleft:

But when the date of *nock* was out,

Off drop't the sympathetic snout.

Hudib. I. i. l. 285.

See NOCKANDRO.

To Nock, v. To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

— Then took he up his bow

And *nock't* his shaft.

Chap. Hom. II. p. 53.

And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,
His arrow *nockt*, and string drawn to his eare.

Heyw. Pleas. Dial, p. 280.

God is all-sufferance here; here he doth show
No arrow *nockt*, only a stringlesse bow.

Herrick's Noble Numb. p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of command, in Grose's *Military Antiq.* ii. 275.

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the *notch* in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bowe be well *nocked*, for feare the sharpnesse of the horne shere asunder the string.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, s. The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composi-

tion of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *ανδρος*, of a man.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro*
from breeching. *Gayton's Fest. Notes,*

p. 14.

My foul *nockandrow* all bemerded.

Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. i. p. 194.

See Nock.

NODDY, s. A fool; because, says Minshew, he nods when he should speak.

S. — She did nod, and I said, I.

P. And that set together is *noddy*.

S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together, take it for your pains.

Two Gent. V. i. 1.

Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,
The king delighted in me, now I am a *noddy*.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 174.

As we find of Irus the begger, and Thersites the glorious *noddie*, whom Homer makes mention of.

Puttenham, B. i. ch. 20.

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called cribbage; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddy*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of Middleton's, Christmas, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son *Noddy*, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty.

Inner Temple Mask.

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to cribbage; but in a passage quoted from Shirley, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,

A game, at *noddy*.

Hide Park.

It was, therefore, more like *quinze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty:

Master Frankford, you play best at *noddy*.

Wom. killed w. K. O. Pl. vii. 295.

Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamester at *noddy*, one and twenty makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to shew it, without hiding his cards.

W. Saltonstall's Picturae, Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players. It is not noticed in that *learned* work, the *Complete Gamester*. *Noddy-boards* are mentioned by Gayton, *Fest. Notes*, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

NODGECK, *s.* Simpleton. Of *noddy* and *cock*.

This poore *nodgecock* contriving the time with sweete and pleasaunt woordes with his dareleng Simphorosia. *Painter, Pal. Pleas.* i. E e 5.

NODOCK, *s.* In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appeares only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, etc.

Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf. p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est Occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e. having no tail.

NOIE, *v.* To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not *noied*

Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.
Mirr. for Mag. 458.

NOISE, *s.* A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; Mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's *noise*,
— with — will you have any music gentlemen?

Iron Age.

The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bearwards, and other minstrels.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gyps. vi. 102.

Have you prepared good music?

G. As fine a *noise*, uncle, as heart can wish.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. iii. 1.

— Press all *noises*

Of Finsbury in our name.

B. Jon. Tale of T. i. 4.

What's your fellow's, whose *noyse* are you?

F. Rubert's noyse, and please you.

Kn. in Graine, H 2.

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, *Ode on Solemn Music*, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appoynted by the citie a *noyse* of singing children. *Passage of*

our most drad Sov. p. 23. *Nichol's Progresses*, vol. i. sheet D 4.

NOISED, *part.* Played, or accompanied with music.

A gitterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to ring mauger the muses, and made them looke the way of the ill-*noysed* song. *Pembr. Arc.* p. 203.

NOLE, *s.* or **NOULE**. A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, etc.

Then came October full of merry glee,
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must
Which he was treading.

Spens. F. Q. VII. vii. 39.

I meane the bastard law-brood, which can mollifie

All kinds of causes in their craftie *noles*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 407.

NOLT, *v.* Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, etc. prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wot*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,

Armed with crooked bill, and talons long.

Tasso, xviii. 50.

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes Sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the prince of Moldavia, etc.

B. Jon. Epicoene, v. 1.

That play was first acted in 1609, so that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, s. or NONES. Purpose, or design; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to insconce our noted outward garments,

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Sometimes written *nones*:

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 515.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*,
In likely rings of excellent devise.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1572.

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmarke, that sitteth openly in justice, thrice in the weeke, and hath doores kept open for the *nonce*.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *heynonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.

As you like it, v. 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.

Drayt. Ecl. 3. edit. 1593, sign. C 3.

NONNY, or HEY NONNY, NONNY. A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe,

Into hey *nonny, nonny*.

Much Ado ab. No. ii. 3.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia:

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,

Hey ho, *nonny, nonny*, hey *nonny*.

Hamlet, iv. 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion:

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,
For a hey *nonny, nonny*.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. iv. 2.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also **NUNCHION, s.** A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

— Harvest folks, with curds and clouted
creame,

With cheese and butter cakes, and cates enow, —

On sheaves of corne were at their *noonshuns*
close.

Brown, Brit. Past. P. 2. p. 9.

Nunchion is in *Hudibras*. See *Johnson*.

NOONSTEAD, s. The point or period of noon; from *stead*, place; as *girdlestead*, etc.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his teame.

Brown, Brit. Past. P. 2. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to affright,

And on the *noonsted* bring a double night.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,

When scorching heat the gadding herds do

grieve.

Ib. 1574.

NOORY, or NOURIE, s. A boy, a strippling; conjectured to be from *nourisson*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,

Whereat the boy began to strive agood.

Turberv. in Ellis' Spec. ii. p. 152. Also in

Chalm. Poets, p. 599, a.

NOPE, s. A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax, p. 176.* One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast,
and the wren.

Drayt. xiii. p. 915.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,

And by that warbling bird the woodlark place
we then,

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast,
and the wren,

The yellow-pate. *Id. Polyolb. xiii. p. 915.*

By the *red-sparrow* he probably
meant what is now called the *reed-*
sparrow. The *yellow-pate* is the *yel-*
low-hammer.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers.

Alb. Engl. B. iii. p. 71.

The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship, was
tossed to the coast.

Ib. p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under Queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-west passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios.

M m

The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

— I will undertake

To find the *north-east passage* to the Indies sooner. *Mass. City Madam*, ii. 3.

That everlasting cassock, that has worn
As many servants out, as the *north-east pas-
sage*

Has consum'd sailors.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

Nose of wax, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for any thing very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

— But vows with you being like
To your religion, *a nose of wax*,
To be turned every way.

Mass. Unn. Comb. v. 2.

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise affected, as *a nose of wax*.

Burton, Introd. p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,
But I can soon conform myself unto it.

Yea of my faith *a nose of wax* I make,
Though all I doe seems done for conscience
sake. *Honest Ghost*, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpretations; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam simile quoddam non aptissimum: eas [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quoddammodo *nasum cereum*, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire. *Juelli, Apologia Eccl. Angl.* § 6.

Nose-thril, *s.* The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thirl*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his
large *nose-thrill*. *Spens. F. Q. I.* xi. 22.

— Seem'd to make them flye

Out at her oyster mouth and *nose-thrills* wide.

Brown, Br. Past. P. 2. p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the
nose-thrills of all young novices.

Lyly's Euphues, sign. L 1.

Not, *negative adv.* Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the pre-
sence

Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers

That do distribute it. *Sh. Coriolan.* iii. 3.

So in the authorized version of the
New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth not
man but God. *1 Thess.* iv. 8.

No'te, *v.* Know not; from *ne wot*.

— Great be the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *no'te* whether praise or pitty more.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 17.

Such manner time ther was (what time I *no't*)
When all this earth, this damine or mould of
ours,

Was only won'd with such as beast begot.

Pembr. Arc. p. 498.

Whose glittering gite so glimsed in mine eyes,
As yet I *no'te* what proper hew it bare,
Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise.

Gasc. Phylomene.

I am not certain that this is so in the
original edition.

Nott, for notted, shorn, cut close, or
smooth; from to *nott*, to shear or poll:
which is from the Saxon *hnot*, mean-
ing the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met, to be
of kin to the coward Uliesses, because they ran
away from him, he massacred a whole flocke
of good *nott* ewes.

Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.

He caused his own head to bee polled, and
from thenceforth, his beard to be *notted* and
no more shaven. *Stowe's Annals*, 1535.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,

Newly weaned from the dam,

Of the right kind, it is *notted*.

Drayt. Muse's Elys. Nymph. 2.

Where a marginal note says, "without
horns." It is doubtless the old term
for such sheep as were without horns.

It is to be found also in Chaucer's
Prologue, in the character of the *yeman*.
See *Junius*, *Minshew*, *Barrett's Al-
vearie*, *Ray's South and East Coun-
try Words*, etc. It is extraordinary,
that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its
origin in Chaucer, iv. p. 195.

Nott-pated, or **Nott-headed**, *a.* from
the above. Having the hair close cut.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal
button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, etc.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your ho-
nest-meaning citizen, your *nott-headed* coun-
try gentleman, etc. *Wid. Tears*, O.

Pl. vi. 150.

Beardless wheat has also been called
not-wheat. See *Todd*.

NOVELL, *s.* News; *nouvelle*, French.
Also any thing new.

We intreat you possesse us o' th' *novell*.
Heyw. Engl. Trav. C 4 b.
[They] loving *novells*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, cited by Todd.

NOUL. See NOLL.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the
rest of that class.
For grief whereof the lad *n'ould* after joy.
Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, *s.* Nurse. French.
The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.
Gascoyne's Works, 1587, sig. V 7.
— A *norice*
Some dele ystept in age.

Ordin. O. Pl. x. 235.

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.
1 *Hen. VI.* i. 1.

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows
that *nourish* was often written for
nourice; which destroys Warburton's
conjecture of *marish*.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at
dice, in which it appears that five or
six persons played. Mr. Douce says,
that the game was properly called *novem*
quinque, from the two principal throws
being *nine* and *five*; and that it was
called in French *quinquenove*. *Illustr.*
of Sh. i. p. 243. He prefers the read-
ing of the old copies, in the first pas-
sage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*."
Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom
d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé
de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cinq*
et neuf." *Manuel Lexique*.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest,
the fool, and the boy—a bare throw at *novum*.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Change your game for dice; we are a full
number for *novum*. [Namely, 1. *Spendall*;
2. *Scattergood*; 3. *W. Rash*; 4. *Ninni-*
hammer; 5. *Longfield*; 6. *Staines*.]

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 46.

The principal use of langrets is at *novum*;
for so long as a payre of bard cater treas be
walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor
9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never
come.

Decker's Bellman, 1640

The *bard cater tray* was the con-
trary to the *langret*. See LANGRET.

OWS, for noose. Crashaw, quoted by
Johnson.

OWT, *s.* Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.
Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, *s.* for annoy, or annoyance; per-
haps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,
Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my
noy. *Lodge's Forbonius et Prisceria*,
cited *Poet. Dec.* ii. 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See Todd.

NOYANCE, *s.* Annoyance; similarly
formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Hamlet* iii. 3.
A cloud of cumbrous gnattes do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 23.

See also Todd. Spenser also has,
several times, *noyous*:

But neither darknesse fowle, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noyous* smell, his purpose could withhold.
F. Q. I. viii. 40.

NUNCLE, *s.* A familiar contraction of
mine uncle; as *ningle*, etc. It seems
that the customary appellation of the
licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*,
or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exem-
plified in *Lear*, Act i. Sc. 4 and 5. In
the same style, the fools called each
other cousin. So Gayton, in telling a
story of two fools, of whom one was
sent to find the other, says, "Fooles
are soon intreated, especially the ser-
vant telling him that his *couzen* had
been missing many daies." Accordingly
he goes about, calling *coz*, *coz*. *Fes-*
tivous Notes, page 179.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Pilgrim*,
when Alinda assumes the character of
a fool, she uses the same language.
She meets Alphonso, and calls him
nuncle; to which he replies, by call-
ing her *naunt*: by a similar change of
aunt. *Pilgr.* iv. 1.

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubtful
origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup*; yet the fool
loves me exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 150.
Who having matched with such a *nupson*.

B. Jon. Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull;
a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 238.

I find this word in Grose's *Classical*
Dictionary, etc. recorded as still in
use.

To NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse; quasi to nurse.

Borne to all wickedness, and *nusled* in all evil.

New Custom, O. Pl. i. 284.

And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I feared not to offend.

Promos et Cass. ii. 6.

— From paganism, wherein

Their unbelieving souls so long had *nuzled* been.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxiv. p. 1126.

Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the evill disposition of a man, after he is once *nuselled* in villainy.

North's Plut. 1050, A.

A prodigall is a profuse fellow, puffed up with affectation, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie.

Lenton's Leasures, Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *nousled*:

Whom, till to riper years he gan aspyre,
He *nousled* up in life and manners wilde.

F. Q. I. vi. 23.

NUT-HOOK, s. Literally a hook to pull down the branches of nuts, in order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.

Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.

I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-hooke* — and then pull downe — pull downe the moone with it.

Technogamia, I. 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks or seizes debtors or malefactors, with a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook*, *Nuthook*, you lie.

2 *Hen. IV.* v. 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nuthooks* humour on me.

Merry W. of W. i. 1.

Ifancy he means, if you try to bring me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle.

Some suppose it to be a name also for a thief, from his seizing articles with a hook; but I see no direct example of it. Cleveland says of a committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always in the clutches.

Char. of a Country Cunn. Man.

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a common gift at Christmas, or festive times.

A. The armipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.

D. A gilt nutmeg. *L. L. Lost*, v. 2.

And I will give thee —

A *gilded nutmeg*, and a race of ginger.

Affection. Sheph. C. 2.

NUZZLE, v. for nurse. To nurse. See NUSLE.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,

On sundry lands and seas in warfare *nuzzled* long.

Drayt. Poly. xi. p. 864.

See Todd on this word.

NYAS, s. A young one, a cub. See NIAS.

Then like a *nyas-dragon* on them fly,
And in a trice devour them greedily.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, s. An eclogue consisting of nymphs, or relating to them. Drayton's *Muse's Elysium* contains ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.

Nymph. 131.

O.

O, s. This single vowel for some time enjoyed the dignity of being used as a substantive.

1. To signify any thing circular, as the stars, or round spots of any kind, spangles, etc.:

Fair Helena, who more engilds the night,
Than all these fiery *o's*, and eyes of light.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

The purple canopy of the earth, powdered over and beset with silver *oe's*, or rather an azure vault, etc.

Parthenia Sacra, 1633,
cited by Steevens.

In D'Ewes's Journal is mentioned a patent to make spangles and *o's* of gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have been a common name for a spangle. See Bacon, cited by Todd. Also for the globe of the earth, *Ant. and Cleop.* v. 2.; the circle of a theatre, *Hen. V.* i. Chorus. Also for spots in a person's face, *L. L. L.* v. 1.

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow:

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 3.

And *O* shall end I hope. *Twelfth N.* ii. 5.
Like to an *O*, the character of woe.

Hymen's Triumph, cited by Steevens.
With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
Drayt. Barons' Wars, ii. 35.

3. For the arithmetical cipher,
called by the French *zero*:

Now thou art an *O* without a figure.

Lear, i. 4.

Consequently, worth nothing; the
Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool,
thou art nothing. *Ib.*

O YES, for *oyez*, the usual exclamation
of a crier, is used in the following
passage as a substantive, in the sense
of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st
O yes,
Cries, this is he.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes*.

Merr. W. of W. v. 5.

OAF, *s.* A fool. This word, which is
hardly enough disused to require in-
sertion here, is well illustrated and
exemplified in *Todd's Johnson*.

OAT-MEAL, *s.* seems to have been a cur-
rent name for some kind of profligate
bucks, being mentioned with the roar-
ing boys, in a ballad by Ford or Decker:

Swagger in my pot-meals,

D—n me's rank with,

Do mad prank with

Roaring boys and *oatmeals*.

Sun's Darling, i. 1.

No trace of this odd appellation has
yet been found, except that the author
of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the
name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See *We-*
ber's Ford, ii. 335.

OATH. A burlesque one, like that ad-
ministered by old custom at Highgate,
was a species of humour practised on
other occasions. In *Gammer Gurton's*
Needle, the Bayly administers this oath
to Diccon:

Thou shalt take an *othe* of Hodge's leather
breache.

Firt for master doctor, upon paine of his curse,
Where he will pay for all, thou never draw
thy purse.

And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have
the first pull;

And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it
be full.

To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworne, even
on the same wyse,

If she refuse thy money once, never to offer
it twice, etc. etc. *O. Pl.* ii. 74.

OBARNI, *s.* A liquor apparently facti-
tious, and composed of some prepa-
ration of mead, with the addition of
spices.

— *Carmen*

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-
sweepers

To their tabacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni*. *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

With spiced meades, (wholsome but dear)

As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,

And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.

Pimlyco, or Runne Redcap, cited by
Gifford in *B. Jons.* vii. 241.

Qu. Can *quasse* have any reference
to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni*
seemed likely to be Welch, being join-
ed with mead, or metheglin; but on
consulting Welch Dictionaries, no such
word appeared.

OBIT, *s.* A funeral celebration, or office
for the dead; from the Latin verb *obiit*,
he died. Sometimes an anniversary
celebration in honour of the dead.
Coles has, "An *obit* [funeral obse-
quies] epicedium, feraliorum dies an-
niversariae," etc.

The queene enterde, and *obit* kept, as she
in charge did give. *Warner's Alb. En.*

B. ii. 42.

— My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my
dearest blood,

Keepe *obite* to your happie ghostes.

Alb. Engl. b. iii. p. 84.

Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints,
etc.

Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,
To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,
And dwell one monthe with the Antipodes.

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. L 1.

OBLATRATON, *s.* Barking at; *oblatro*,
Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T.
Churchyard wrote what he entitled,
"A playn and final confutation of Ca-
mel's corlyke [cur-like] *oblatration*."
Life of Churchyard by G. Chalmers,
p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word
was acknowledged by most of our old
Dictionaries. With many other Latin-
isms, it has been disused.

OBS AND SOLS. A quaint abbreviation of
the words *objectiones et solutiones*,

being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.

Bale, Erasmus, etc. explode, as a vast ocean of *obs* and *sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricate questions.

Burton, Anat. to the Reader, p. 70.

The youth is in a woful case;
Whilst he should give us *sols* and *obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.

Loyal Songs, vol. ii. p. 217.

Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob* and *Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob* and *Sollers*:
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.

Hudibr. III. ii. 1241.

OBSCENOUS, *a.* Obscene, indecent.

Were both *obscenous* in recitall, and hurtfull
in example. *Harringt. Apolog. of Poetr.*
p. 10.

Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous*
phrase. *Id. ibid.*

OBSCENOUSNESS, *s.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*.
Id. ibid.

OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.

— And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Hamlet*. i. 2.

Absorbed in funeral grief;

My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 5.

How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,
Hath dear religious love stoln from mine eye,
As interest of the dead.

Shakesp. Sonnet 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, In celebration of a funeral.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

Rich. III. i. 2.

OBSEQUY, *s.* Obsequiousness.

— Our's had rather be
Censur'd by some for too much *obsequy*,
Than tax'd of self-opinion.

Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prol.

'Tis true, that sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread

With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jons. Volp.* iii. 2.

OBSERVANT, *s.* A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely.

Lear, ii. 2.

OBSTACLE, for obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle*.

1 Hen. VI. v. 5.

OBSTRUCT, *s.* Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.

— Which soon he granted,

Being an *obstruct* 'tween his lust and him.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 6.

The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

OCCAMY, or OCKAMY, *s.* A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy. Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti aemulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro *alchymy*."

Pilchards — which are but counterfets to hering, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.

Nash's Lenten Stuffle, Harl. Misc. vi. 165.

The ten shillings, this timble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.

Steele, Guardian, No. 26.

See ALCHYMY.

OCCUPANT, *s.* (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

— He with his *occupant*

Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,

That he'll not stir. *Marston's Satires*.

Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves.

Ibid.

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Groyne, come of Age, his state sold out of hand

For 's whore: Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.

B. Jons. Epigr. 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.

Id. Discoveries,
vol. vii. p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's *New Wonder, Anc. Dr.* v. 278.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitikins! can it be six miles yet?
Cymb. iv. 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's *Westward Hoe*, and the *Shoemaker's Holiday*, referred to by Steevens,

ODD, *adj.* The only one.

For your time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius. Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.*

ODE, or **OADE**, *s.* A peculiar orthography, for *woad*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, glastum."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and frankincense.
B. Jon. Poetaster, ii. 1.

ODIBLE, *a.* Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.

ODLING, *s.* The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his *Every Man out of his Humour*. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's and his warehouse Pict-hatch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere." *Ib.*

OEILIAD, *s.* A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *oeillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See **EYLIAD**.

I know your lady does not love her husband; I am sure of that; and at her late being here, She gave strange *oeiliads*, and most speaking looks,
 To noble Edmund. *Lear, iv. 5.*

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also:

Amorous glances, smirking *oeiliades*.
Disputation between a He and She Coneycatcher.

OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I *of blesse beseech. Warner, Alb. Eng. p. 105.*

So *command of*:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde Ibid. p. 67.*

That is, commands me to give him aid.

I shall desire you *of* more acquaintance.

Mids. N. D. iii. 1.

See the instances there quoted by Steevens.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.

Merch. Venice, iv. 1.

Also the examples quoted at *As you like it, v. 4.*

And wills me that my mortal foe I do *beseke of grace. Surrey, on False Affect. etc.*

"*Of pardon you I pray*," occurs very often in Spenser.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See **LOVES**.

OFFICES, *plur. n.* The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern commentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices*; nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

— The king's abed;
 He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
 Sent forth great largess to your *offices.*
Macb. ii. 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
 But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
 Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones.

Rich. II. i. 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
 With riotous feeders. *Timon, ii. 2.*

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has refer-

ence to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See FEEDERS.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or ought disparaged by those labours base.
Fairf. Tasso, vii. 18.

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and
thine *often* infirmities. *1 Tim.* v. 23.

His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly
knowne,

Cannot divert him. *Browne, Brit. Past.*
ii. p. 77.

OIL OF TALC. See TALC.

OLD, *s.* for *wold*. So read in the original edition of *Lear*, iii. 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds*; and other writers.

OLD, *a.* In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English.

M. W. of W. i. 4.

If a man were porter to hell-gate, he would
have *old* turning the key. *Macb.* ii. 3.

I imagine there is *old* moving among them.
Lingua, O. Pl. v. 163.

Here's *old* cheating. *Roaring Girl*,
O. Pl. vi. 109.

See also the notes on those passages.
See *Todd*, in *Old*, 9.

OLD SHOE. To throw an old shoe after a person. See SHOE, OLD.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.* iii. 4.

Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a
passion. *Albumazar*, O. Pl. vii. 155.

One was sometimes pronounced,
and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo,
in the *Arcadia*:

— What salve, when reason seeks to be
gone? *One*. *Pemb. Arc.*

V. Not mine, my gloves are *on*.

Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is
but *one*. *Two Gent. Ver.* ii. 1.

The quibble here intended depends
upon the word being so pronounced.

The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in *King John*:

— If the midnight bell

Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night.

Act iii. Sc. 5.

See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See *Tyrwhitt's Glossary*. So in Holland's *Suetonius*:

He caught from *on* of them a trumpet.

P. 14.

Spenser too has it:

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.

Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

ONEYERS, *s.* or ON-YERS. According to Mr. Malone, public accountants. To settle accounts in the Exchequer, he says, is still called to *ony*, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*. There is the more propriety in the interpretation, because the persons spoken of were supposed to come from the exchequer. This is chiefly from Cowell's *Law Dict.*

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters
and great *oneyers*; such as can hold in.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

ONSAY, *s.* Onset.

First Came the New Custome, and he gave
the *onsay*. *New Cust.* O. Pl. i. 275.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* The same.

I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast
beaten,

And fledst before the baker.

B. et Fl. Mons. Tho. ii. 2.

Then called a council, which was best

By siege or *onslaught* to invest

The enemy; and 'twas agreed,

By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.

Hudibr. I. iii. v. 421.

OPAL, *s.* This stone was thought to possess magical powers. Thus wrapped in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.

— Nor an *opal*

Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with.

B. Jons. New Inn, i. 6.

Its beautiful variety of colours natu-

rally made it the object of peculiar admiration.

OPE-TIDE, s. The early spring, the time when flowers begin to open; the time of opening.

So lavish *ope-tyde* causeth fasting Lents.
Hall, Sat. B. ii. S. 1.

OPERANCE, s. Operation, effect.

— The elements

That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm. i. 3.

OPERANT, a. Operative, fit for action.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Hamlet, iii. 2.

— May my *operant* parts

Each one forget their office.

Heyw. Royal K.

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

OPINION, s. Credit, reputation; i. e.

the good opinion held of us by others.
Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.

1 Hen. IV. v. 4.

And spend your rich *opinion* for the name
Of a night brawler.

Othello, ii. 3.

— What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?

B. et Fl. Thierry et Th.

— I mean you have the *opinion*

Of a valiant gentleman. *Gamest. O. Pl. ix. 16.*

OPPUGN, v. How Butler pronounced this

word, which is now softened into *op-pune*, it is not easy to say. He certainly made it three syllables, as his verse testifies; perhaps *op-pug-en*.

I nothing can *oppugne* love,
And virtue invious ways can prove.

Hudib. I. iii. 385.

OPUNCTLY, adv. Opportunely, at the point of time.

And you shall march a whole day until you
come *opunctly* to your mistress.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 94.

OR, adv. in the sense of *ere*. Before; aer, Saxon.

And brake all their bones in pieces, *or* ever
they came at the bottom of the den.

Daniel, vi. 24.

And, *or* I wist, when I was come to land.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 19.

I will be revenged, *or* he depart away.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 263.

So in the *Psalms*, "*Or* ever your pots be made hot," means "*ere* ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever*; that is, "before ever." *Ere* being here a substitute for *e'er*, the contraction of ever.

— I would

Have sunk the sea within the earth, *or ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd.

Temp. i. 2.

To schoole him once *or ere* I change my style.
Hall, Sat. IV. 4.

Milton has used it:

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn.

Hymn on Nativity, l. 85.

ORACULOUS, though used by most of our old writers, and even by Milton and Pope, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotations, is now completely supplanted by *oracular*; and is therefore becoming obsolete. To the authorities for it we may add Massinger:

— We submit,

And hold the counsels of great Cosimo

Oraculous. *Great D. of Fl. i. 1.*

See *Johnson*.

ORANGE-TAWNY, s. A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, etc. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See **TAWNY**.

— Thou scum of man,

Uncivil, *orange tawney-coated* clerk.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub. iv. 3.

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk.
It is attributed also to Jews:

They say — that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaize.

Bacon, Ess. 41.

ORDINANCE, s. Used for fate.

— Let *ordinance*

Come as the gods foresay it. *Cymb. iv. 2.*

ORDINARY, s. A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, "The lounging-places of the men of the town, and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might

hear of the last new play and poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping." — "But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house." *Curious. of Liter.* vol. iii. 82.

Hence they were often synonymous terms:

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, etc. — do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London.

G. Whetstone, cited in *Poet. Dec.* ii. 240.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 108. 4to, Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists:

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Lost*, ii. 3.

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,

And for his *ordinary* pays his heart,

For what his eyes eat only.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 2.

It was a part of fashionable education:

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. iii. 1.

Mentioned also Act ii. Sc. 3.

— I'll tell you his method;

First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.

Id. Alchem. iii. 4.

'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*. *B. et Fl. Scornf. L.* iv. 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteel *ordinary* was two shillings:

Why should a gallant pay but *two shillings* for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him.

Middl. Trick to catch O. One, i. 1.

The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper:

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *eighteen pence* thrice out before they
rise,

And yet go hungry to a play. *Id. ib.*

Some were much dearer:

When you have done, step to the *ten crown*
ordinary. *Id. Wildg. Ch.* i. 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of *ordinaries*:

The *ordinarie* is his [the gamester's] oratorie, where he preyes upon the countrey gull to feede himsele, *Clitus's Whimz.* p. 49.

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching*; as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit warren. See CONEYCATCH.

ORGANS, *s.* A name for the herb penny-royal; a corruption of *origanum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden
may

Hog's-Norton call; here pigs an *organs* play.
Wit's Recreations, Epigr. p. 85. repr.

A pair of *organs* was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with a pair
Of stately *organs*. *O. Pl.* ix. 212.

See HOG'S NORTON.

ORGILLOUS, *a.* Proud; from *orgueilleux*, French.

— From isles of Greece,

The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed.
Sh. Tro. et Cr. Prol. l. 2.

His atyre was *orgulous*.

Romance of Rich. quoted by Steevens.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I. quasi, *Oriens Anna*. *Masque called the Satyr*. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi. p. 475.

ORIOLE, or ORIEL, *s.* A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries, where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du

Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes Matth. Paris for it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary. *Fosbrook's Brit. Monachism*, vol. ii. p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectured that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or **ORC**, s. A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnaeus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's orks
do keep. *B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune.*

Drayton makes the *orks* court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape:

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable rejects
The ugly *orks* that for their lord the ocean woo.
Polyolb. ii. p. 687.

Ariosto's *ork*, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Not fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.
Or. Fur. x. 87.

Milton mentions *orks*, *Par. Lost*, xi. 835.

ORNDERN, s. the same as **ARNDERN**. An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated as a Cambrian word, and explained, "Afternoon's drinkings." *North Country Words*, p. 47. This is so like *undern*, that it is difficult not to suppose them the same; yet Lye explains the latter to mean nine in the morning. See **UNDERN**.

ORPHARION, s. A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayt. Ecl. 3d.

If I forget to praise our oaten pipes,
Such music to the muses all procuring,
That some learn'd eares prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharyon*, violll, lute, bandore.
Harington's Epigr. iv. 91.

In both these passages it seems to be used as *orphari'on*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute, but differed in being strung with wire. In Sir John Hawkins's *History of Musick* is given a figure of it, with this account, from Morley's *Introduction to Practical Musick*:

The *orpharion* is strung with more stringes than the lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas the lute is strung with gut stringes, the *orpharion* is strung with wire stringes, by reason of which manner of stringing the *orpharion* doth necessarilie require a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.
Hist. Mus. iii. p. 344.

An instrument called *Orphion*, cannot be the same as this, being said to be invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660, at the age of 35. He was thus celebrated by Sir Aston Cokaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphion*, and gave more.
Hawkin's, Hist. iii. p. 345.

ORT, s. A scrap, or trifling fragment of any thing; of obscure derivation. It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson, and his last editor, who mark it as obsolete. I think, however, that it is not quite disused. It is seldom used in the singular, but examples may be found; as,

Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.

Shakes. Rape of Lucrece, 531.

Sancho had in a short time choaked himself with the ingurgitated reliques and *orts* of the canon's provision. *Gayt. Fest. Notes*, p. 284.

OSPREY, *s.* The sea eagle; which name seems to have been given both to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco haliaetus* of Linnaeus. See *Shaw's Gen. Zoology*. Besides its destructive power of devouring fish, it was supposed formerly to have a fascinating influence. Both these qualities are alluded to in the following passages:

— I think he'll be to Rome

As is the *osprey* to the fish, who takes it By sovereignty of nature. *Coriolanus*, iv. 7.

— But, Oh Jove, your actions,

Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish, Subdue before they touch.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm. i. 1.

The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds,

Which over them the fish no sooner do espy, But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy, Turning their bellies up, as though their death they saw,

They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw. *Drayton, Polyolb. Song* xxv.

I will provide thee with a princely *osprey*,

That, as she flyeth over fish in pools,

The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up, And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.

Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

OSTENT, *s.* Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

— Prepar'd t' effect these black events, Presag'd before by proud Spaine's sad *ostents*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance:

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*, To please his grandam.

Merch. of Venice, ii. 2.

Giving full trophy, signal, and *ostent*, Quite from himself to God.

Henry V. v. Chorus.

OTHERGATES, *adv.* Otherways; as *al-gates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's *Letters*, first edition, have *othergetts*, I. ii. 2. which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

When Hudibras, about to enter Upon an *othergates* adventure.

Hudib. P. I. C. iii. 1. 42.

So it should be printed; or else *an-othergates*, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, i. e. Turks.

— And do undertake

This present war against the *Ottomites*.

Othello, i. 3.

OUCHE, or OWCH, *s.* A jewel, broche, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouche*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258. and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, etc. In this case *an ouch* will have been substituted for *a nouch*; in the same manner as *an eyas*, for *a nias*; *a nidget*, for *an ideot*, etc. See those words. In *Exodus*, xxviii. 11, etc. *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held:

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the children of Israel: thou shalt make them be set in *ouches* of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in the place; and chap. xxxix. 16, etc.

Your brooches, pearls, and *owches*.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Pope says, on that place, that *owches* were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,

Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, etc.

I am to give her for't.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Stafford, an *ouche* called the eagle, which the prince gave him; to his daughter Alice his next best *ouche*.

Dugdale, quoted by Steevens.

Instead of silkes I will weare sack-cloth; for *owches* and bracelets, leere and caddis.

Lyly's Euphues, H 1 b.

Barrett calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvearie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, etc. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshed has *ouches* or eare-rings, vol. i. c. 8. In Fleming's *Nomenclator* (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewell to hang about one's necke; a necklace; an *ouch*;" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *owch*, or tablet beset with pearles." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin, such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many aches in's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin. *Chapm. Widow's Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 145.

OUCHER. An artist who made *ouches*.

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers.

Cock Lorelle's Bote.

To OVERCRAW, v. Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *over-crow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then gan the villein him to *overcraw*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison,
fire. *Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 50.*

To OVERCROW, v. The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* so high mountains.

Spenser, View of Ireland.

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the *Fairy Queen*, to *over-aw*. *Hist. Engl. P. iii. 262.*

Shall I, th' embassadress of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.

Brewer's Lingua, cited by Todd.

OVERLY, a. Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius*. Holioke also has "*overly, vide superficial*."

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.

Hall's Satires, III. iii. 1.

So have wee seene an hauke cast off an heron shaw to looke and flie quite other way, and after many carelesse and *overly* fetches, to towre up unto the prey intended.

Ib. Quo Vadis? p. 59.

See *Todd*, for other examples.

To OVER-PEER, v. To peer over, or overhang.

— The pageants of the sea

Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers.

Merch. Ven. i. 1.

And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For truth to *over-peer*. *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*
The worthiest cities of the conquered world.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 281.

We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 525.

Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, part. Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage. He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words*. Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *over-scotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

OVERSTOCKS, s. or **UPPER-STOCKS**; that is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches. Barrett has, "Breeches, or men's *overstockes*, femoralia, *περιζώματα*."

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stufft with silke
or flockes,

Never become thee like a nether paire of stocks.
Heywood's Epigrams.

See **NETHER-STOCKS**.

OVERTHWART, a. Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.

Never in my life had I more *overthwart* fortune in one day. *Menaechmi*, 6 Plays, i. 146.

I'll make thee curse thy *overthwart* denial.
George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 40.

Ever more, Philologe, you will have some *overthwarte* reason to drawe forth more communication withall. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 106. repr.

He seemeth so iealous of us all, and becomes so *overthwart* to all others.

Lyly's Court Com. Y 1 b.

It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft downright.

Hudib. l. ii. 29.

Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive. Contradiction, quarreling.

What have we here before my face these unseemly and malepart *overthwarts*.

Lyly's Court Com. Endim. Act iii. Sc. 1.

Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quicke wit, which if thou whet with *overthwarts*, periisti. *Id. Alex. et Camp.*

Act iii. Sc. 2.

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of *to owe*, in the sense of *to own*.

But th' Elfin knight, which *ought* that warlike wage,

Disclain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

Spens. F. Q. l. iv. 39.

Also in the modern sense of *owed*:

The trust he *ought* me, made me trust him so.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 420.

OULD, *s.* See **WOLD**.

OUPH. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Teutonic word for goblin.

Like urchins, *ouphe*s, and fairies, green and white.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out:

Strew good luck, *ouphe*s, on every sacred room,

That it may stand to the perpetual doom.

Id. v. 5.

Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the *Comedy of Errors*:

We talk with goblins, *ouphe*s, and elvish sprights.

Act ii. Sc. 2,

Though the first folio reads *owles*.

By the company in which it is found,

*ouphe*s was doubtless the word, as

Theobald conjectured; but later edi-

tors, for the sake of contradicting Theo-

bald, as it seems, denied. Capell

alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphe*s, or fairies.

Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny.

Merry W. W. v. 5.

This is the conjectural reading pro-

posed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.

We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.

Daniel, Civil War, vi. 61.

Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*,

Id. ib. 76.

Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.

Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the *ouse* at least nine months, you can make good leather of it before three months.

Green's Quip, Harl. Misc. v. 410.

OUSEL, or **OUZEL**, *s.* The blackbird; the bird *κατ' ἐξοχήν*. *Oisel*, or *oiseau*, old French; or *osle*, Saxon.

The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,

With orange tawny bill.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:

'The *woosel* near at hand, that hath a golden bill.

Polyolb. Song xiii. p. 914.

He has it also *osel*. *Sheph. Garl.*

In the passage of *Hamlet*, (Act iii. Sc. 2.) where some modern editions have read *ouzele*, for *ousel*; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.

The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.

Spens. Epithal. l. 82.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.

— For then thou wast not

Out three years old.

Temp. i. 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.

— *Out, alas!*

You'd be so lean that blasts of January

Would blow you through and through.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

Ha! let me see her: *out, alas!* she's cold.

Rom. et Juliet, iv. 5.

And *out*, he cries, *alas*, O worthy wight.

Harr. Ariost. xviii. 90.

O, O, defend us, *out, alas*.

Puritan, iv. 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See *Burton's Proverbs*, No. 3833. *Heywood*, etc. Therefore it is said of Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,

Good king, thou must approve the common
saw;

Thou *out* of heaven's benediction comest
To the warm sun. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Holinshed also has it. *Descr. of Brit.*
Sir John Harington, who was always
on the watch for a quibble, applied it
to Bishop Marks, who was removed
from a real bishoprick here, to a no-
minal one in a warmer climate:

Marks — removed from Carlisle to Samos in
Greece; viz. *out of God's blessing into a
warme sunne*, as the saying is.

Catal. of Bishops, Carlyle, 1608.

See GOD'S BLESSING.

TO OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-voice, or
surpass in power of voice.

— I have heard

Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,
With their contentious throats, now one the
higher,

Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted*.

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 3.

See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.* for except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, Sir, you can read with the left hand.

B. Jons. Underw. vol. vii. p. 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such
a sale was proclaimed by the common
crier.

— Or else sold at *out-crys*, oh, yes!

Who'll give most, take her.

Parson's Wedd. O. Pl. xi. 441.

The goods of this poor man sold at an *out-cry*,
His wife turned out of doors.

Mass. City M. i. 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear, at *out-cry*.

B. Jon. Catiline, ii. 3.

That titles were not vented at the drum,
Or common *out-cry*. *Id. New Inn*, i. 3.

OUT-WARD, *s.* Outside, external.

— I do not think,

So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel.* i. 1.

TO OUT-WELL, *v.* To pour out, as from
a well.

His fattie waves do fertile slime *out-well*.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 31.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, *s.* A complete French
word, but occurring now and then in
our authors; the same as *SURQUEDRY*,
and from the same root. Overween-
ing, presumption.

It is strange *outrecuidance*! your humour
too much redoundeth.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev. v. 2.

God doth often punish such pride and *out-
recuillance* with scorn and infamy.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 274.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you
addition of pride and *outrecuidance*.

Chapman's M. D'Olive, iv.

The verb *cuidier* was used in a simi-
lar sense in old French: "Que *le trop
cuidier* ronge les os de l'esprit;" thus
rendered by the English author, "That
too much presumption [literally, *pre-
suming too much*] gnaweth the bones
of the spirit." *Ulysses against Ajax*,
sign. C 8.

OWCH. See OUCHE.

TO OWE, *v.* in the sense of to own, have,
or possess.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound

That the earth *owes*. *Temp.* i. 2.

If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That *owes* the beard?

B. et Fl. Begg. Bush. ii. 1.

I will be heard first, there's no tongue

A subject *owes*, that shall out-thunder mine.

Massing. Renegado, iii. 3.

I pray you tell me how come you by this
armour? for if it be by the death of him who
owed it, then have I more to say unto you.

Pemb. Arc. p. 37.

And by these marks I will you show,
That only I this heart do *owe*.

Drayt. Odes, p. 1373.

This sense is extremely common in
Shakespeare, and all his contempora-
ries. So in the authorized translation
of the Bible, in *Acts*, xxi. 11.

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the
man that *oweth* this girdle.

This, and many other old words,
have been tacitly changed in the mo-
dern editions; but I find *oweth* here as
late as 1708.

THE OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGHTER. A
legendary tale respecting a baker's
daughter transformed into an owl, is
alluded to in the following passage:

Well, God 'ield you! They say *the owl
was a baker's daughter*. *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

The tale which Steevens and John-
son imperfectly recollected, has been
recovered by Mr. Douce; and the sub-
stance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*,
who refused bread to our Saviour, was

by him transformed into an owl, as a punishment for her impiety.

OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or ULEN-SPIEGLE. The hero of a very popular German tale, often alluded to by various authors. It appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think

Of *Owl-glass* instead of him?

2. No, him

I have no mind to.

1. O but *Ulen-spiegle*

Were such a name.

B. Jons. Masq. of Fort. vi. 190.

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spiegle*:

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl,
and then

Thou'dst made a present of thyself; *Owl-spiegle*.
Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

This tale was probably translated into English. There is an old book, in black letter, without date, entitled, "A merye Jest of a Man that was called *Howle-glas*." In Jonson's *Poetaster*, *Tucca* calls *Histrion Owle-glas*. Act iii. He is alluded to in the humorous poem called *Grobrianus*:

*Fecit idem quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nomina cui speculo noctua juncta dedit.*

That is, *eule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a looking glass.

I extracted the following account of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name:

From Lubeck we took our journey to Lüneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Millen [Mollen] where a famous jester *Oulen-spiegell* (whom we call *Owly-glasse*) hath a monument erected: hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germanes. The towns-men yearly keep a feast for his memory, and yet shew the apparall he was wont to weare.

There is a translation of the German tale of *Owl-glass*, in Latin verse, entitled, *Noctuae Speculum*; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his

real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus: "*Noctuae Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque et admirabiles Tyli Saxonici machinationes complectens, plane novo, more nunc primum ex idiomate Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historiarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore Aegidio Periandro, Bruxellensi, Brabantino.*" *Francof. ad Maenum, 1567.*

The *icones* are coarse wood-cuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph:

*Siquis ad haec transis maneat monumenta,
viator,*

Cum Speculo Bubo semisepultus adest.

*Haec sunt vota super vitae, nos parcite Divae,
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.*

This is in a copy of verses entitled, "*Epicedion in obitum Tyli Saxonici.*" It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of *Sigismund Feyrabendt* and *Simon Huter*, whose colophon and device is at the end.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has fallen into decay or misfortune. In the following passage it seems to imply age:

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or the blacke ox tread on their foote — who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth? *Euphues, E 1.*

Ray explains it of misfortune:

The black ox never trod on his foot; i. e. he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.

Proverbial Phrases, p. 205.

OX-LIP. The greater cowslip.

Where *ox-lips*, and the nodding violet grows
Mids. N. D. ii. 2.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip* for her meet. *Drayt. Polyolb. Song 15.*

The *oxlip* — is very like to the cowslip aforesaid, saying that his leaves be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faint yellow colour, almost white, and without savour.

Dodoens, p. 135.

P.

PACE, *v.* Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must con-ster it. *Can.* So I will, and *pace* it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, i. 3.

For the right word, see *Johnson*. Also *Corderius*, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.

North's Plut. Lives, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines:

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?

C. A *pact* to make thee tell thy secrecy.

Dan. Works, K k 5.

To PACK, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all.

Tit. Andr. iv. 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner:

— What hath been seen

Either in snuffs, and *packings* of the duke's.

Lear, iii. 1.

With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen.

Stanyh. Virgil.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him:

— She, Eros, has

Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory

Unto an enemy's triumph.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 12.

PACK, *s.* Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

PACK-STAFF, *s.* A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*;" but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,

But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Hall's Sat Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston:

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.

Scourge of Villanie, ii. 5.

And:

— O *pack-staffe* rhimes. *Sat.* 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the *Beggar's Opera* to the words, "The Gamesters united in Friendship are found." B. Jonson mentions it as *Paggington's* pound: "To the tune of *Paggington's* pound." *Bart. Fair*, iii. 1. And W. Barley, who published *The Guide of the Pathway to Musick*, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orpharion, which he calls *Bockington's* pound; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.* iii. 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of *Valentine and Orson*. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date:

In the castell of pleasaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had nouryshed from his chyldehode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolet*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understandynge, the whiche at the scole of tollette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromancye that above all other he was perfyte, in such manere that by enchauntemente he had made and composed a lytell horse of wolde, and in the hede was artyfycelly a pynne that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goo somwhere, he torned the pynne toward the place that he wolde go to, and anone he founde him in the place without harme or daunger, for the hors was of suche facyon that he wente thoroughe the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude flee.

Chapter xxxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition:

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolet*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooden horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird.

Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calecut; but

N n

in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolet's horse*. *Defence of Poesie*, p. 526.

Pacolet's horse is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their viragos.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 192.

This name of *Pacolet* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the *Tatler*. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's *Notes to Vathek*, p. 299.

PADDOCK, s. A toad, used by Dryden; but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Hamlet*. iii. 4.

No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,

Thou art but a monster-*paddock*.

Massinger, Very Woman, iii. 1.

Sometimes a frog:

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.

Caesar et Pompey, Chapm.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *padock*, or *frog-padock*, which usually keeps or breeds on land, and is very large, and boney, and big." Part I. ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name of familiar spirit:

Paddock calls; Anon, Anon. *Macbeth*. i. 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, s. A cowslip. Gerard particularly applies the name to the double cowslip, and marks the figure of it, "double *paigles*." He describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of Pena, *primula hortensis Anglica*, *omnium maxima*, etc."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.

B. Jons. Masq.

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of hangings for rooms, is very frequently mentioned in old authors, and has generally been supposed and explained to mean tapestry; but was really *cloth*, or canvas, *painted in oil*, with various devices and mottos. Tapestry being both more costly and less durable, was much less used, except in splendid apartments; nor though coloured, could it properly be called painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xti. Gild, Coventry, 1. Hen. VIII. is a charge for painting part of the hall, "and for the clothe, and the *peynting of the hyng-yng* that honges at the hy deys next the seyde cupburd."

This, and the following information were supplied by the kindness of Mr. T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate and diligent antiquary. "The old council house, at St. Mary's Hall in Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till 1812 a very perfect specimen of the *painted cloth hangings*. The roof of this curious room is of oak, ornamented with carved figures, of no mean workmanship. Benches, with wainscotting, surround the room to a convenient height, and the space between the wainscotting and a rich cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered with *painted cloth*. The arms of England and of the city, with the prince's plume, (which has a peculiar reference to Coventry,) formed the principal subjects of the painted cloth, and the whole was surrounded with an ornamental border. At certain intervals, in the upper border, scrolls were painted, inscribed, in black letter, with various texts of scripture, applicable to the destination of the room. This *painted cloth* was put up early in the reign of Eliz., and is still preserved, but was removed from its situation in 1812, by the corporation, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London, a goodly hangyng of *fyne paynted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes. *Sir Th. More's Engl. Works*, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial sayings, interspersed on such cloths, are often made the subject of allusion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and couned them out of rings? O. Not so; but I answer you right *painted cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions.

As you l. it, iii. 2.

So in the *Match at Midnight*, when Bloodhound says that he will have a poesy "which shall savour of a *saw*," (or proverb), he is answered, When then 'twill smell of *painted cloth*.

O. Pl. vii. 360.

It was considered as a cheap and vulgar hanging. In Wye Salstonstall's *Picturae Loquentes*, a country ale-house is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloath* with a row of ballets pasted on it.

Pict. 22d.

G. But what says the *painted cloth*?

"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in faster show'rs,
Than April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to be *hanged up* for lying.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. p. 344.

Who feares a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted cloth* be kept in awe.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl. i. 487.

Other authorities are quoted by Steevens, in the note on the passage from *As you like it*.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call a pack of cards; though *pack* was sometimes used. As for instance:

O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to disdayne thease basemynded shifts and cosenages, and to skorne that gayne that is got with a *packe of cardes* and dyce.

Sir J. Harington, on Playe, Nugae, vol. i. p. 212. Park.

— I ha' nothing but my skin,

And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair of cards*;
And three false dice.

B. et Fl. Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or borrow a *pair of cards* quickly.

B. Jon. Masque of Xs. vol. vi. 6.

A *pair of cards*, Niclas, and a carpet to cover the table.

Woman k. with K. O. Pl. vii. 294.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one *carde*, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*.

Lyly's Gallathea, i. 4.

The price was not ruinous at that time:

He sayd a *payre of cards* cost not past *two-pence*.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 42. repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair of cards*." *Higins and Fleming's Nomencl.* p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between this and that;" a proverbial metaphor, implying that the things were as much alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire of sheeres* betweene him [an apparatour] and the pursuivant of hell.

Overb. Char. i. 3.

There goes but a *pair of sheers* between a promoter [informer] and a knave.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. viii. 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, s. (now corrupted into the

unmeaning word *prial*.) Three cards of a sort, atcommerce, and some other games.

A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, etc. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three queens, etc.

Complete Gamester, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Vocabulary,

To the *pair-royal* of peers, *William* lord marquis of Hartford, etc. *Thomas*, earl of Southampton, etc. *John*, earl of Clare, etc.

Lexic. Tetraglotton.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;
My *sovereign*, as his liegeman; on my *mis-*
tress,

As a devoted servant; and on *Ithocles*,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.

Ford's Broken Heart, v. 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,
Both cast into one,

Were meant for a single baron;

But when they came to sit,
There was not wit

Enough in both to serve for one.

Wherefore 'twas thought good
To add Honeywood;

But when they came to trial,

Each one prov'd a fool,

Yet three knaves in the whole,

And that made up a *pair royal*.

Ballad on the Parl. Posth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is perhaps fair to conclude that it was already spoken *prial*. The epigrammatist, Owen, has a quaint epigram on what he calls a *paire-royal of friends*, which, in a foreign edition now before me, is blundered into "a paire of royal friends!" These friends are *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi *par regale* videtur,

Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:

Scilicet ut gemino sit *par* in amore tuorum,

Unus quisque tuum his numerandus erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo-
Anglo-Scoto- } Britannos.
Scoto-Cambro }

Epigram. Liber Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every reader who knew not the term *pair-royal*; particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *per-ryall*:

Fl. Why two fooles? *Fr.* Is it not past two, doth it not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her one]. *Pa.* Shew *perryall* and take it. *J. Day's Humour out of Breath*, sign. C 2.

This was a step towards *prial*.

To PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance
pais'd,
Distributed with due proportion.

Fletch. Purple Isl. ii. 7.

To the just scale of even *paized* thoughts.

Marston, What you w. Induc.

PALABRAS, *s.* Words; pure Spanish. It seems to have been current here, for a time, even among the vulgar; probably, therefore, imported by our seamen, as well as the corrupted form, *paláver*.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Verges. *Much Ado ab. N.* iii. 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas pallabris*: let the world slide, Sessa. *Taming of Shrew*, i. 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.

Span. Tragedy, O. Pl. iii. 211.

Again, more corrupt:

A synagogue shall be called, Mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you, farewell.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the *Wise Woman of Hogsden* for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In *Hieronymo* it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, *s.* A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, etc. The English *pale*, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerns,
Lives uncontrol'd within the English *pale*.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guiltie, than those that felt the punishment.

Spens. View of Irel. Todd's ed. viii. 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.

Winter's T. iv. 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, *v.* To inclose, as with a pale.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood
With men, with wives, and boys.

Hen. V. v. Chorus.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

— This will *pale* the dye

Which thy cheek blusheth, when it would
clothe modesty

In a rich scarlet.

Nabbes's Hannibal et Scipio, F 4.

— Let not her cheekes,

As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,

Be *paled* with the news hereof.

Tancred et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 208.

Also in page 226.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *raysor*, and that a very good one,

It came lately from *Palermo* [Pallarrime, 4to]
it cost me twenty crowns alone.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 227.

That your wordes may shave like the *rasors* of
Palermo.

Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, I. 4.

PALL, *s.* A rich mantle; from *palla*, a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd
in scarlet *pall*.

Fletch. Purp. Isl. iv. 17.

In the old ballads *purple and pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes." See *Percy*, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's Park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round box bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally, one) which he that can do at the fewest

blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mall*, the stick employed *palemail*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.

Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad. 1621.

A stroke with a *pailmail* bettle upon a bowl makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul*.

See *Todd* in *pail-mail*, and *pall-mall*.

Evelyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-Mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-Mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greate wood) that unlesse that of Tours I had not seen a statelier. *Memoirs*, i. p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two. *Ib.* p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-Mall* again. P. 68.

See also p. 228.

PALLIAMENT, s. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of *Titus Andronicus*:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome, —
Send thee by me, their tribune, and their trust,

This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue. *T. Andr.* i. 2.

PALLIARD, s. A vagabond who lies upon straw. *Paillard*, French.

— No, base *palliard*,

I do remember yet.

B. et Fl. Mons. Tho. ii. 2.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*. *Decker, Vill. Disc.*

O 2.

PALM, s. The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*.

B. et Fl. Scornf. L. iii. 1.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *palme-play*, where, dispoyled for the game
With dazed yies, oft we, by gleames of love
Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.

Surrey's Poems, Prison. at Windsor, etc.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the *palms* of his horns aloft.

— The proud, *palmed deer*,
Forsake the closer woods.

Drayt. Polyolb. 1114.

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head
up bears. *Id.* xiii. p. 917.

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of
bows and hounds. *Id.* xxvi. p. 1169.

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed*
harts did gaze. *Id.* B. vii. p. 792.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run.
Drumm. p. 183. Lond. 1791.

Hence, "the most *high* and *palmy* state," may be so understood. See **PALMY**.

PALMER, s. A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye se,
Which of my lyfe much part have spent,
In many a fayre and farre countrie.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 49.

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palmer* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms. *Staveley's Romish Horseleach*, p. 93.

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the *Compleat Gamester*, (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a Major Clancy is celebrated for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by
palming the die; that is, having the box in his hand he nimbly takes up both the dice, as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the

other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together. *Memoirs of Gamesters*, 1714, p. 27.

The expression of *palming any thing upon you*, evidently comes from this.

So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it.

Poetaster, Act v.

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522.

Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*." P. 524.

PALMY, *a.* Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mighty Julius fell.

Hamlet. i. 1.

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,
And like Augustus' *palmy* reign be deem'd.

Drummond's Forth Feasting, p. 181. ed. 1791.

See **PALM**, above, and **PALMED**.

PALTER, *v.* To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

— Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That *palter* with us in a double sense.

Macbeth. v. 7.

— What other bond

Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*.

Julius Caesar. ii. 1.

— Now I must

To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,
And *palter* in the shifts of lowness.

Antony and Cleopatra. iii. 9.

One while his tongue it ran, and *palter'd* of a
cat.

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 35.

PAMPESTRIE, *s.* A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

— Of th' abuse

That comes by magicke arts of imagerie,
By vile inchauntments, charms, and *pampes-*
trie.

Mirror for Mag. p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmistry*?

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the drip-

ping-pan; or else fritters. See **FLAP-JACK**.

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flap-jacks, and *pan-puddings*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 353.

PANARY, *s.* A storehouse for bread; from *panis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physician's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poisoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life. *The Translators to the Reader*.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of Pancras, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called *Arthur's Show*. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,

Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;
Above prince Arthur. C. Or our Shoreditch duke.

M. Or *Pancridge* earl. P. Or Bevis, or Sir Guy. *Tale of a Tub*, iii. 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,
An earl of show, for all thy worth is show.

To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *Duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, *s.* A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *wiery*
chord,

The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo
strike. *Drayt. Polyolb.* iv. p. 736.

See **BANDORE**.

PANE, *s.* An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, panniculus." *Coles*.

He (Lord Mountjoy) wore jerkins and round hose — with laced *panes* of russet cloath.

Fynes Moryson, Part ii. p. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin dou-

blet I had; — cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl. *B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.* iv. 6.

The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blew sarcenet rising up between the *panes*. *Coryat*, vol. i. p. 41. repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his *Spanish Dialogues*, has, "Give me my *paned* velvet hose," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas*; which is *cut, slashed*, etc. Hunger, begotten of some old limber courtier, In *paned* hose. *Reference forgotten.*

— With an old pair of *paned* hose, Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. iv. 1.

— Our diseased fathers

Worried with the sciatica and aches, Brought up your *paned* hose first, which ladies laught at. *Mass. Old Law*, ii. 1.

— My spruce ruff,

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned* hose,

My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.

Id. Gr. Duke of Fl. iii. 1.

Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned* hose were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying wood cut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Change-ling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *paind* with red velvet." P. 339.

PANNIKELL, s. The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,

That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.

Spens. F. Q. III. v. 23.

PANSY, s. *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease*, etc. This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See *Johnson*.

PANTABLE, s. A sort of high shoe, or

slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pan-tosfle*.

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corke, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.

Lyly, Endimion, Court Com. C 2 b.

To sell your glorious buffs to buy fine pumps And *pantables*. *B. et Fl. Coronation*,

iii. 1.

Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,

His cap and *pantables* ready.

Mass. City Mad. iii. 1.

Chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and such other oaths as his rustical braverie could imagine.

Pembr. Arcad. p. 49.

PANTACLE, s. Of uncertain signification.

Mr. Steevens supposes it might be put for *pantosfle*; but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense. It occurs twice in the play of *Damon and Pithias*:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and dispising my face,

Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.

O. Pl. i. 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,

Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as yours.

Ibid. p. 216.

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

PANTLER, s. The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

— When my old wife lived, upon

This day, she was both *pantler*, butler, cook;

Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pantler*, and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 338.

A rogue that hath fed upon me — like pul- len from a *pantler's* chippings.

Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 26.

PANTOFLE, s. A slipper; *pantoufle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantosfle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

— Ere I was

Sworn to the *pantosfle*, I have heard my tutor Prove it by logick, that a servant's life Was better than his master's.

Massing. Unnat. Comb. iii. 2.

— As your page,

I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,
In all humility, to touch your feet.

B. et Fl. Span. Curate, iv. 1.

They seem to have been at one time
reckoned smarter than pumps; for
Harington says of one Sextus, that
having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,
To save such charges and to shun such frumps,
He goes now to the tavern in his *pumps*.

Epig. ii. 52.

In Higin's *Nomenclator*, *crepida* is
explained, "*Pantoufle*, a slipper, or
pantofle." P. 170. So Holioke, "*A
pantofle*, or slipper." See also the
authority in *Johnson*.

PAP WITH a HATCHET, TO GIVE, *prov.*
A proverbial phrase for doing a kind
thing in an unkind manner; as it would
be to feed an infant with so formidable
an instrument. So is it explained by
Mr. Park, in a note on the second pas-
sage quoted here, and I have seen no
interpretation so good.

They give us pap with a spoone before we
can speake, and when we speake for that wee
love, *pap with a hatchet*. *Lyly's Court
Comed.* Z 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a per-
nicious favour; *δωρον, αδωρον*.

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young,
shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his com-
fort. *Disc. of Marr. Harl. Misc.* ii. 171.
Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more
harm than good in it. It has been con-
jectured to be the true reading in the
following passage of a play attributed
to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and
the *pap* [now read *help*] of a hatchet.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 7.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and
is probable at least. *Pap with a Hat-
chet* is well known to be the title of
one of Nash's tracts against Martin Mar-
prelate. See *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol.
vi. p. 432.

PAPALIN, *s.* A papist. This word I have
not met with. Mr. Todd has exem-
plified it from *Herbert's Travels*, and
Puller on the Church of England.
See *Todd*.

PAPER, *v.* To set down in a list, on pa-

per. If the following passage of Shake-
speare, in which alone it occurs, be
not corrupt, (of which there is great
appearance) it should be thus pointed:

— He makes up the file

Of all the gentry; for the most part such
Too, whom as great a charge as little honour
He meant to lay upon; and his own letter
(The honourable board of council out)
Must fetch him in, — he *papers*.

Henry VIII. i. 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

PAPEY, or PAPPEY. A fraternity of priests,
formerly established in Aldgate Ward,
London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper
house, wherein some time was kept a fraterni-
tie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S.
John Evangelist, called the *papey*, for poore,
impotent priestes (for in some language priestes
are called *papes*) founded in the yeare 1430,
etc.

Stowe's London, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Ed-
ward the Sixth. See also *Stowe*,
p. 124.

TO PARAGON, *v.* from the substantive.

To excel; to be considered as excellent.

— We are contented

To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katharine our queene) before the primest
creature

That's *paragon'd* o' th' world.

Hen. VIII. ii. 4.

This reading has been doubted; but
it is that of the first folio, and is con-
firmed by the following:

If thou with Caesar *paragon* again,
My man of men. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 5.

— He hath achiev'd a maid

That *paragons* description. *Othello*, ii. 1.

Exemplified also from Sidney and
Milton. See *Todd*.

PARAQUITO, *s.* A perroquet, or parakeet;
a small kind of parrot. Used, in the
following passage, by way or playful
endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me,
Directly to the question that I ask.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 3.

This Italian form of the word is not
peculiar to Shakespeare:

— With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*. *Dumb Kn.* O. Pl.

vi. 462.

PARAVANT, *adv.* Before-hand, or first.
French.

— But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom the shepheard pypt alone.
Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 15.
Tell me some markes by which he may ap-
peare,
If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Id. ib. III. ii. 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd,
in his notes, has explained it *publicly*;
but I think it clearly means first and
foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour [honour her] *par-*
avant,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come*
H. v. [939].

To PARBREAK, v. To vomit; supposed
to be for to *break forth*.

You shall see me talk with him, even as
familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind,
and my whole stomach upon him.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 256.

And when he hath *parbreak'd* his grieved
mind, *Hall, Satires, l. v.*

— And virulently disgorg'd,
As though ye wold *parbreak*.

Skelton, p. 86.

Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, bane-
full gall. *Sylv. Dubart. III. i. 2.*

PARBREAKE, s. from the verb. The
matter thrown from the stomach in
vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled
hath. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 20.*

PARCEL, s. A part; a law term, often
used conjointly with part; as, "part
and parcel."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is
parcel of the mouth. *Merry W. W. i. 1.*

To make it *parcel* of my empery.

Tamburlaine.

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath.

Com. Err. v. 1.

In composition with almost any word,
it implied being partly one thing, partly
another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person,
one part of whose profession was being
a bawd:

He, sir, a tapster, *parcel-bawd*.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 1.

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou did'st swear to me upon a *parcel-*
gilt goblet. *2 Hen. IV. ii. 1.*

— Or changing

His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold.

B. Jon. Alchemist.

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is

perhaps the origin of the other; or was,
at least, supposed by the author to
be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your
guild: this makes him ever goe *partial-guilt*.

Clitus's Cater-Character, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put
alone for *parcel-gilt*:

And flowers for the window, and the Turkey
carpet,

And the great *parcel* salt.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, iv. 1.

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in
Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave.

Poetaster, iii. 4.

— *Parcel-physician*,

And as such prescribes, etc. etc.; *parcel-poet*,
And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Massing. City Madam, ii. 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary
modes of composition:

He's *parcell-statesman*, *parcell-priest*, and so
If you observe, he's *parcell-poet* too.

Wit's Recreat. Epig. 659.

See the confession of the joint-editors
of *Beaumont and Fletcher*, (of 1750),
of their long continued mistake respect-
ing this word. Vol. x. p. 222. The
examples might be multiplied without
end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, s. A person who was licens-
ed to sell papal indulgences. Such a
character appears in the old play of
the *Four Ps*:

P. Truly I am a *pardoner*.

Palmer. Truly a *pardoner*! that may be true,
But a trew *pardoner* doth not ensue.

Right selde is it seene, or never,

That trueth and *pardoners* dwell together.

O. Pl. i. 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, adv. A very com-
mon corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,

Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

In that you *Palmer*, as deputie

May clearly discharge him *pardie*.

Four Ps, O. P.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same
play; it may either signify a similar
event, or may be a corruption of *perils*.
O. Pl. i. 96. It seems to be equally
doubtful here, though it will bear the
sense of peril:

Constant I was in my prince's quarrell

To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 359.

PARGET, *u*. To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," etc. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in Bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *u*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plaisters*:

She's above fifty two, and *pargets*.

B. Jons. Silent Wom. v. 1.

So in *Cynthia's Revels*, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us. Act v. ad fin.

Hence a conjectural reading in *Antony and Cleopatra*, where the heroine says,

— Sole sir o' the world,
I cannot *projet* mine own cause so well.

Act v. Sc. 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer reads,
I cannot *parget* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedawb*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "*Opus albarium* — white liming worke, or *pargetting* worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.* p. 198. b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plaistering upon a wall.

PARGET, *s*. Plaister laid on a wall.

Golde was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.

Spens. Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parget* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre. So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.

Henry VIII. v. 3.

And cried it was a threatning to the bears,
In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.

B. Jon. Execr. to Vulcan.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear,
That fed him with the purchas'd prey
Of many a fierce and bloody fray;
Bred up where discipline most rare is,
In military garden *Paris*.

Hudib. l. ii. l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coystil, that will not drink to my niece, 'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.

Twelfth N. i. 3.

On which Mr. Steevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large *top* was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work."

Loc. cit.

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely,
Spins like the *parish-top*. *New Inn*, ii. 5.

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-topps*." *Sylva*, xx. 29.

The custom seems to want further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

— I'll hazard

My life upon it, that a body of twelve
Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,
And make him dance before you.

Thierry et Theod. Act ii. p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles. *B. et Fl. Night Walker*, i. 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.* l. c.

PARLE, *s*. the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See *Johnson*. Steevens on *Hamlet*, i. 1. calls it an affected word, introduced by Lyly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton. So that the de-

cision of Mr. Steevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, *adj.* A popular corruption of *perilous* jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy! — go to, you are too shrewd.
Rich. III. ii. 4.

— Oh, 'tis a *parlous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable.
Ib. iii. 1.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
As you l. it, iii. 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. O.P. vi. p. 41. It is near Old Street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*.

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity*, for an inward bruise.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his onely *spermaceti*.

Overbury, Char. 45. L 2 b.

PARMASENT, *s.* Evidently for Parmesan cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasent*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his to be as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma.

'Tis Pity She's a *W.* O. Pl. viii. 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions,

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's health's, etc.

Gul's Hornb. Prooem. p. 27.

And in his *Seven Deadly Sins*:

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant*.

P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

PARTED, *a.* Endowed with parts, or abilities.

— A strange fellow here

Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*, —
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.

Tro. et Cress. iii. 3.

A youth of good hope; well friended, well *parted*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 214.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanly clad
Though ne're so richly *parted*.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of H. iii. 9.

So, *well-parted*. *Id. ib.* v. 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n
or hell was sent,
When that his hieres did fall at odds.

Alb. Engl. p. 3.

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashey semblance. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

PARTIAL, *a.* Used for *impartial*; so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.* v. 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*. See **IMPARTIAL**.

PARTISAN, or **PARTIZAN**, *s.* *Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan* I could not heave.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 7.

— Let us

Find out the prettiest daizy'd spot we can,
And make him, with our pikes and *partizans*,
A grave.

Cymb. iv. 2.

The hills are wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the vallies overgrown with darts.

B. et Fl. Bonduca, i. 2.

PARTLETTE, *s.* A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontlettes, fyllettes, *partlettes*, and brace-
lettes.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 64.

"Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckercher, or gorget." *Fleming's Vocab.* p. 164. 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,
Her *partlet* this, her pantofle the t'other;
This her rich mantle, that her royall chain.

Sylv. Dubart. III. ii. 2.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See *Rudim. Gloss. to G. Douglas*, v. *Partelot*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen!

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

And Leontes, in the *Winter's Tale*, says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife:

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, un-
roosted

By thy dame *Partlet* here.

W. Tale, ii. 3.

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrich*
Upon record. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv. 5.

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* vol. i. p. 142. 4to. ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum nemo ignorat*," says Erycius Puteanus, "*ubique celebratur*;" and, in another place, "*Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc caeruleum, patrii ritus faciunt*." *Encom. Ovi.* Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, *ovum paschale, croceum and luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter Day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," etc. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris, 1657.* *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle on Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs*. See **EGG SATURDAY**.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia, sacro emblemata inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo*." Ingolstadii, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an egg at Easter," p. 56;

which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in *Matinées Senonoises*, No. 10. p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "*Donner un oeuf, pour avoir un boeuf*," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, v. To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face.

Tro. et Cress. ii. 3.

— A firmament of clouds, being fill'd
With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To *pash* your gods in pieces.

Mass. Virg. Mart. ii. 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

— When you do fall,
You *pash* yourselves in pieces, nere to rise.

B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See *Plays*, vol. iv. 411.

PASH, s. Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots
that I have,
To be full like me. *Wint. T.* i. 2.

Mr. Steevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "*mad pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and latins it by *cerebrosus*, etc.

PASLING, a. An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surelye I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothinge better in anye common wealthe, than that there should be alwayes one or other excellent *paslinge* man, whose life and vertue shoulde plucke forwards the will, diligence, laboure, and hope of all other.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 87. ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it any thing like the *fluegel* man in our modern regiments, who

gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, v. To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not*; It is to you, good people, that I speak.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 2.

Transform me to what shape you can, I *pass not* what it be.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia.

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*to passe* [care] *moror*. I *passe not* for it;" which he renders by *quid meâ*?

This unthankfulness — hapneth by reason that men doe not *passe* for their sinnes, doe lightly regard them. *Latimer, Ser. Ded.*

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that *it passed*. *Mer. W. W.* i. 1.

Why this *passes*, Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Ib.* iv. 2.

And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so chaf'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that *it pass'd*.

Tr. et Cr. i. 2.

Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 147.

Yea, and *it passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds them selves have, at suche folie of these selie mortall men.

Chaloner's Moriae Encom. K 2.

You both do love to look yourselves in glasses, You both love your own houses, as *it passes*.

Harington, Epigr. iii. 24.

PASSADO, s. A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Pas-sata*, Italian. See *STOCCATA*, and *PUNTO-REVERSO*.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado*! the *punto reverso*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not. *L. L. Lost*, i. 2.

The translator of *Vincentio Saviola*, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata*:

If your enemy be first so strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *pas-sata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your feet and hand.

Practise of the Duello, 1595, H 3.

You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Ib.* K 2.

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in *Capell's School of Shakespeare*, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, s. The name of a species of

game, played with dice; in French *passe-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth, or dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.

Compleat Gamester, 1680, p. 119.

For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune.

Hog hath lost his P. O. Pl. vi. 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game with three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose. *Grose's Classic. Dict.*

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*. Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage*?

Othello, v. 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act:

This young gentleman had a father (O that *had*), how sad a *passage* 'tis.

All's Well, i. 1.

Ourselves and your own soul, that have beheld Your vile, and most lascivious *passages*.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse:

It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.

Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the *Tatler*.

PASSING, adv. Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, v. To feel passion, or express it.

— And shall not myself,

One of their kind; that relish all as sharply, *Passion* as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?

Temp. v. 1.

— Madam, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus perjury, and unjust flight.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 3.

What art thou *passioning* over the picture
of Cleanthes?

Blind Begg. of Alex.

1598, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, v. To express passion, or
complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our
hands,

And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Tit. Andr. iii. 2.*

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.

Spens. F. Q. l. xii. 16.

Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *pas-
sionate* and playne his misfortune.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii. L 1 5.

**PASSY-MEASURE, PASSA-MEASURE, or PASS-
ING-MEASURE.** English terms variously
corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian
name of a dance, fashionable in the
time of Shakespeare. Sir John Haw-
kins gives this account of it: "From
passer, to walk, and *mezzo*, the
middle, or half: a slow dance, differ-
ing little from the action of walking.
As a galliard consists of five paces or
bars in the first strain, and is there-
fore called a cinque-pace; the *passa
mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the
galliard, is just half that number, and
from that peculiarity takes its name."
Hist. of Music, iv. 386. Florio ren-
ders the Italian *passa-mezzo*, by "A
passameasure, in dancing;" to which
he adds, "a cinque pace," which is
Sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks
of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's
Instructions for the Lute, 1568.
Illust. of Shakespeare.

Then he's a rogne, and a *passy-measures*
panyn,

I hate a drunken rogne. *Twelf. N. v. 1.*

This is the reading of the first folio,
and I suspect it to be nearly right,
panyn being merely a misprint for
paynim, i. e. pagan. The second sub-
stitutes *pavin*. See **PAVAN**.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing
but the *passing-measures*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 188.

PASTERER, s. A pastry-cook, or confec-
tioner, one who deals in *paste*; and
so expressly inserted in Howell's *Lex-
icon Tetraglotton*: "A *pasterer*, paste-

leur ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier;
pasticciero; *pastelero*." All which
mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to
introduce it into a corrupt passage of
Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*,
in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian
delicacies, refused those cooks and *pasterers*
that Ada queen of Caria sent him.

Greene's Farewell to Folie, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly
suit the passage better. Coles explains
it the same as Howell; but he adds
pasteler, as another form, translating
them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew
has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated
is one in *Timon*, iv. 3. which is per-
haps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and *deject*¹ this lord,
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,
The beggar native honour.

It is the *pasture*² *lards*³ the *browser's*⁴
sides,

The want that makes him lean.

In the original ¹ *deny't*, modern
edition *denude*; ² *pastor*; ³ *lords*;
⁴ *brothers*. Much has been written
upon it, and after all it is doubtful;
there is, indeed, great confusion in the
speech.

PATACON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d.
sterling. Kersey. "*Patacon monetae
genus Portugalliae.*" Minshew, *Span.
Dict.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her
[England] with his Indian *patacons*.

Howell's Lett. iv. 47.

PATCH, s. A fool; perhaps from the
Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patch-
ed*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this
passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will
offer to say what methought I had.

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals.

Ib. iii. 2.

The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit. *Mer. Ven. ii. 5.*

Wolsey we find had two fools, both
occasionally called *Patch*, though they
had other names. Douce, i. 258. The
name of one of them was Sexton, who
yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the
epigrammatist. See *Warton's Hist.
Poet. iii. 89.* But one old author seems

to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See COWLSON. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *Ib.*

The ideot, the *patch*, the slave, the booby,
The property, fit only to be beaten.

Mass. New W. v. 1.

Come down, quoth you, nay then you
might count me a *patch*. *O. Pl.* ii. 18.

I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please.

B. et Fl. Wildg. Ch. iv. 2.

The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language, meant therefore originally "ill-natured fool."

PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, coxcombs, at an early period. This is addressed to a man:

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons,
some lozenges. *B. et Fl. Elder Bro.* iii. 5.

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a
vaine custom of spotting their faces, out of
an affectation of a mole to set off their beauty,
such as Venus had; and it is well if one black
patch will serve to make their faces remark-
able; for some fill their visages full of them,
varied into all manner of shapes and figures.

Artificial Changeling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like prodigious affectation
in the faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-
headed sect of amorous idolaters, who of late
have begun to vye *patches*, and beauty-spots,
nay painting, with the most tender and phan-
tasticall ladies. *Ibid.* p. 263.

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., was the granting of *patents of monopoly*. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See *Hume*. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

— Ther's nought doth me so neerly touch
As to see *great men* wrong the state so much:

For ther's no place we hear not some of these
Tax'd and reprov'd for their *monopolies*,
Which they will *beg* that they their turns may
serve. *Honest Ghost*, (1658), p. 31.

PATH, v. To go on as in a path.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention.

Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

Where, from the neighbouring hills, her
passage way doth *path*. *Drayt. Polyolb.* ii.

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.

Duke Humfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHETICAL seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affected; or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of
wit!

Ah heavens, it is a most *pathetical* nit.

L. L. L. iv. 1.

I will think you the most *pathetical* break-
promise, and the most hollow lover.

As you l. it, iv. 1.

PATIENCE PERFORCE, prov. A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this. "*Patience perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov.* p. 145. Also *Howell*, p. 9. b. Or mad horse. *How.* p. 19. a.

With wreath of grasse my royall browes abuse,
Patience perforce, it might not be refuse.

Mirr. for Mag. 730.

Patience perforce; helplesse what may it boot
To frett for anger, or for grieve to mone.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 3.

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled *Patience Perforce*, which begins thus:

Content thyselfe with *patience perforce*.

Works, 1575, p. 286.

Fuller has it, "*upon force*," which is a modernism. No. 3860.

— Here's *patience per-force*,
He must needs trot afoot that tires his horse.
Woman K. w. Kindn. O. Pl. vii. 314.

TO PATIENT, v. To compose, or tranquillize.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.

Titus Andr. i. 2.

Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.

Ferrex et Porr. O. Pl. i. 147.

PATRICK'S, ST. PURGATORY. A cavern in Ireland, the object for many years of pilgrimages, and various superstitions.

It was situated in the southern part of the county of Donegall, and Sir James Melvill describes it as looking "like an old coal-pit, which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs*, p. 9. edit. 1683. It is mentioned in the *Four Ps*, O. Pl. i. 53.

Also in the *Honest Whore*, Part 2.

Faith that's soon answered; for *St. Patrick*, you know, keeps his *purgatory*; he makes the fire, and his countrymen could do nothing, if they cannot sweep the chimnies.

O. Pl. iii. 375.

Ye, satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory*.

Erasm. Praise of Folie, sign. A.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, OR PAVIAN. A grave Spanish dance. The editor of Bishop Earle's *Micrographia*, (Mr. Bliss) has given the figure of the *pavian*, (as it is there called) from one of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library; but I fear the terms are too technical to give much information at the present day:

THE LONGE PAVIAN. ij singles, a duple forward; ij singles syde, a duple forward; re-prince backe once, ij singles syde, a duple forward, one single backe twyse, ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, prerince backe once: ij singles syde, a duple forward, re-prince backe twyse. *Micr.* p. 295.

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin*, with a better grace, I know not how often. 'Tis Pity She's a Wh. O.

Pl. viii. 15.

— Your Spanish ruffs are the best

Wear: your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.

B. Jon. Alch. iv. 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *paven*.

Pembr. Arc. 322.

Sir John Hawkins derives it from *pavo*, a peacock, and says that, "Every *pavan* had its *galliard*, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former." *Hist. of Mus.* ii. 134. See him also iv. 409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-measure pavan*, and *passy-measure galliard*, were correlative terms, and meant the two different measures of one dance. If so, the reading of the second folio of Shakespeare may be preferable to that of the first, in the passage above quoted from *Twelfth Night*; and it should be read:

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure pavin*.

That is, a strange solemn fellow. *Passy-measure galliard* occurs in various places.

A strain or two of *passa-measures galliard*.

Middleton's More Dissemb. c. by Steevens.

Ligon, in his *History of Barbadoes*, is quoted as using a similar expression

Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of Louis XIV. the French had only Spanish dances, "comme la sarabande, la courante, la *pavane*;" and he says that Louis himself "excellait dans les dances graves, qui convenaient à la majesté de sa figure, et qui ne blesaient pas celle de son rang." *Siècle de Louis XIV.* ch. xxv. Such was the *pavan*. It is mentioned with the *galliard* by Ascham:

These galiardes, *pavanes*, and dances, so nycelye fingered, and so sweetlye tuned.

Art of Archery, p. 24.

Sometimes it is simply used for a dance:

— My whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *pavin*.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, ii. i.

Who doth not see the measures of the moon,
Which thirteen times she danceth every year?
And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon
As doth her brother.

Sir J. Davies on Danc. Stan. 41.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St. Paul's church in London, was a constant place of resort for business and amusement. Advertisements were fixed up there, bargains made, servants hired, politics discussed, etc. etc.

I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this: "Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to *St. Paul's* for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." *Ray*, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than any where else. They walk and

chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, etc. The usual resort may be explained by this passage:

It is agreed upon, that what day soever *St. Paul's* church hath, in the middle isle of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a pennyless companion, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it.

Pennyless Parl. of Threadb. Poets, cited by Whalley.

And this of Bishop Corbett:

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the *walk*
Where all our Brittish sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trode under foot by vice, which he abhorr'd,
It wounded me.

Elegy on Dr. Ravis,
Bp. of London.

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of Lord Hastings was to be read in that place:

Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings,

Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*.
Rich. III. iii. 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittain. It is more than this, [continues he] the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot.

Earle's Microcosmographie.

Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See *POULES*.

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF. Probably a hatmaker, or a peruke-maker, by his *blocks* being mentioned:

They measure not one's wisdom by his silence, for so may one of *John of Paules church-yards blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and gracefull termes.

Discov. of New World, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls:

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late yeeres in

Paul's churchyard, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefixed to 2d Part.*

A PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the *dramatis personae* to Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, may be perfectly understood from this passage of Bishop Earle:

The visitants [in *Paul's walk*] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal *inhabitants* and *possessors*, are stale knights and *captains out of service*, men of long rapiers and breeches. *Microcos. Char.* 46.

PAUNCE, s. The pansy, or heart's-ease. See *Todd*. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

PAVONE, s. A peacock; *pavone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavone*
Beares in his boasted fan. *F. Q. Ill. xi. 47.*

PAVY, s. The hard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *pavies*.

Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii. 226.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. *Ib.* 231.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, s. Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced.

And he as py'd and garish as the *pawn*.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But tis such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the *pawn* of his hand.

Howell's Lett. I. § 3. Let. 39. 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*.

Here the *Pawne* seems to be a place:

In truth, kind cousse, my commings from the *Pawne*,

But I protest I lost my labour there;

A gentleman promist to give me lawne

And did not meet me.

Tis merry when

Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "*Instrumentum, quod*

inter missarum solemnia populo osculandum praebeatur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly: "*La paz, in church-stuff, is the pax that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, pax Domini sit semper vobiscum, the peace of the Lord be always with you.*" Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *pax*."

The fullest account of the *pax* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe:

Porte-paix, the *pax* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss; this was called osculatorium, or the *pax*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *pax*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II. and his turbulent Archbishop Thomas Becket, "*Rex osculum pacis dare archiepiscopo negavit.*" *Matt. Par.* 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the pax* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.* 1171. *Staveland*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *pix*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyxis*, in Du Cange. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *pax* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *packs*: but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *pix* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a *pax*, and hang'd must be.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death

For *pax* of little price.

Ibid.

Mr. Steevens has shown, by two

quotations, that *paxes* and *pixes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pixes*, *paxes*, and such like. *Stowe's Chron.* p. 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of *paxes*, crucifixes, etc.

Burton, Dem. to Reader, p. 28.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.

Speeches at Ricort, Progr. of Eliz. vol. ii

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *pix*, and a *pax*, all of excellent crystal, gold, and amber. *Our Lady of Loretto*, p. 505.

Kissing the *pax* is mentioned by Chaucer in the *Parson's Tale*:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the *pax*, or be encensed, or gon to offering before his neighbour.

Vol iii. p. 182. Tyrwh.

The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,

'Tomar la paz de la iglesia, to kiss the *pax*, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered *the kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people: *Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria.*" *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii. p. 9. It was only that they should kiss the *pax*; which was, in that sense, "*pacis osculum.*" The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *pix* and the *pax* were soon confounded. The *pix*, or *pyx*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See *Pix*.

A genuine *pax* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is re-

presented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare*; but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also *Staveley's Hist. of Churches*, p. 191.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word, which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e. bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

PAYNIM, or PAINIM. A pagan.

For in that place the *paynims* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for
mast, *Fairf. Tasso*, xviii 80.
Ah dearest dame, quoth then the *paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under **PASSY-MEASURE**.

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure
paynim. *Twelfth N. v. 1.*

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also **PAVAN**.

PEA, s. The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea-cock* and *pea-hen*; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea-fowl*, and *pea-chick*. The English translator of Porta's *Natural Magic*, uses the simple word *pea*; but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock. *B. ii. ch. 14.*

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *paya*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, s. Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage, which is quoted by Mr. Steevens

to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a cowarde, and a *peacocke* foole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.

Gascoigne, Weedes, p. 281. ed. 1575.

It does not, therefore, suit the passage of *Hamlet*, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock*; or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here

A very, very, *pajocke*. *Hamlet. iii. 2.*

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "ass" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no *dandy*. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, s. A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away good *peakgoose*, away John Cheese.

Asch. Scholem. p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose*:

—'Tis a fine *peak-goose*!

N. But one that fools to the emperor.

Prophetess, iv. 3.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou
pea-goose,

That durst give me the lie thus?

Little Fr. Lawy. ii. 3.

Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave, in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose*; and Sherwoode, in the English part. The authority of Ascham, however, is decisive.

PEAKISH, a. Simple, rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge, with-
in a forest great. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*

p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple graunge." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act sneakingly, which is well illustrated in *Todd's Johnson*.

PEARL, *s.* Any thing very valuable, the choice or best part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*.
Macb. v. 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

Black men are *pearls* in beauteous ladies' eyes.
Two Gent. Ver. v. 2.

— He is the very *pearl*

Of courtesy. *Shirley's Gent. of Venice.*

— An earl,

And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.
Endymion's Song, and Tragedy.

See MARGARITE.

PEASCOD, *s.* The shell of pease growing or gathered; the *cod* being what we now call the *pod*.

I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her.
As you l. it, ii. 4.

In *peascod* time, when hound and horne,
Gives ear till buck be kill'd.

England's Helicon.

Hence a "sheal'd *peascod*," (*Lear*, i. 4.) means an empty husk. The robbing of Richard the Second's image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have been adorned "with *peascods* open, the *peas* out." *Camden's Remains*, ed. 1674, p. 453.

PEASE, *v.* To weigh. See PEIZE.

PEASE, *s.* Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating *peas* to be the regular plural of a *pea*; and *pease* when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of *pease*," or, "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however, much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,
To put in preace among the learned troupe.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Oct. 69.

A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.

B. et Fl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add,

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marveyulous order, and are in fourme somewhat lyke a *pease*.

R. Eden's Hist. of Travayle, fol. 10. b.

PEASON, *s.* Formerly the collective or

general name for pease. Gerard makes the general title to his whole account of that vegetable, and its various species "Of *Peason*." B. ii. ch. 510. ed. Johns. The chapter begins,

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in many respects. P. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

— In so hot a season,

When ev'ry clerk eats artichoks and *peason*.
B. Jon. Epigr. 134.

But an older writer speaks of single peas by that name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none availe,
Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.
Ld. Surrey, Frailty, etc. of Beautie.
A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;

And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;
A collar of brawn is new-year's-tide feast;
But sack is for ever and ever in season.

H. Crompton.

See *Restituta*, i. 274.

PEAT, *s.* A delicate person; usually applied to a young female, but often ironically, as meaning a spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*, is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured as the origin of it.

— A pretty *peat*! 'tis best

Put finger in the eye, — an she knew why.
Tam. of Shrew, i. 1.

— Of a little thing,

You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.
Mass. Maid of Hon. ii. 2.

Also *City Madam*, ii. 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 279.

To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.
Old play of King Lear.

PEAZE, *v.* Contraction for appease.

Their death and myne must '*peaze* the angrie gods.
Ferrex, etc. O. Pl. i. 136.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus '*peare* is also used for appear:

It shall as level to your judgment '*pear*,
As day does to your eye. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

See PEER.

PECKLED, *part. a.* for speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddees before his sheep.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 94.

It is used also by Izaak Walton.

See Todd.

PED, *s.* A basket.

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish.

Orig. Gloss. to Spens.

Shep. Kal. Novemb. v. 16.

It occurs also in Tusser. See *Todd*. Johnson derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is more probably from carrying a *ped*. Minshew from *aller au pied*, still worse.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by vagabonds, thieves, etc.

I'll give a schoolmaster half a crown a week, and teach me this *pedlar's French*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 109.

— 'Twere fitter

Such honest lads as myself had it, that instead Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money, Stand and deliver.

B. et Fl. Faithf. Fr. i. 2.

Grose inserts it, as still in use, *Classical Dict.*

PEEL'D. Stripped, or bald, whether by shaving or disease. Hence applied to monks and other ecclesiastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?

1 Hen. VI. i. 3.

Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick; "ex morbo aliquo, praesertim è lue venerèa."

PEEL-CROW, or PILCROW, s. The mark for a paragraph in printing. See **PIL-CROW**.

PEELE, s. A board with a long handle, with which bakers set things in the oven, and take them out. *Minsh.* Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with lamin." *Univ. Char. Paele*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pye-board*, the scholar, in the comedy of the *Puritan*, is meant to represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not at all to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Steevens first discovered the true allusion. See *Malone's Suppl.* vol. ii. p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his *Merrie Conceited Jest*s, p. 9. reprint. is attributed to *Pyeboard* in the comedy,

Act iii. Sc. 5. with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he plied the *peel*.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii. 1.

PEER, v. A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer* Above yon busky hill.

So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out, peer-out*. [That is, appear out, meaning his horns.]

Mer. W. W. iv. 2.

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See *Johnson*. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.

Merch. of Ven. i. 1.

Mr. Steevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering*; but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PEETER, s. An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in the following mock invocation, is equally in apposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain metheglin and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.

B. et Fl. Chances, v. 3.

See **PETER-SEE-ME**.

PEEVISH, a. used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see *Todd*.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge.

Henry V. iii. 7.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection, or shape of a mistress.

Lyly's Endimion, i. 1.

— Before that *peevish* lady

Had to do with you, women, wine, and money, Flow'd in abundance with you.

Mass. Virg. Mart. iii. 3.

This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man! 'Tis Pity She's, etc. O. Pl. viii. 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish*, irritable.

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or PEGGY RAMSEY. The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Steevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the *Pegasus* in Cheapside. *Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama*, vol. iii. p. 217.

A pottle of elixir at the *Pegasus*,
Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.

Randolph, Jeal. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa*:

Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,
Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegasus*.

Taming of Shr. iv. 4.

Mr. Steevens inadvertently says *Padua*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, *v.* To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French.

Lest leaden slumber *peize* me down to-morrow.

Richard III. v. 3.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *peize* the time.

Mer. of Ven. iii. 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion.

Sir Ph. Sidn. Def. of Poesie, p. 508.

How all her speeches *peized* be.

Pemb. Arcad. 74.

Written also, and spoken *paize*:

No wastefull wight, no greedy groom is praizd;
Stand largesse just in equal ballance *paizd*.

Grimoald, in Warton's Hist. Poetry, iii. p. 68.

Also to poise:

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world that of itself is *peized* well.

K. John, ii. 2.

Nor was her schooles *peis'd* down with golden waights,

Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc. x. p. 169.

PEIZE, or PEISE, *s.* A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaide, and glad
That such a *peize* he from his necke had shaken.

Harringt. Ariost. xliv. 24.

Used also for a blow, implying therefore a heavy blow:

Yet when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 20.

To PELT, *v.* To be in a tumultuous rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl. i. 554.

The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.

Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit. Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry or contemptible:

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,

To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.

Mirr. Mag. p. 166.

PELTING, *a.* A very common epithet, with our old writers, to signify paltry, or contemptible. Dr. Johnson supposed it a corruption of petty, but Mr. Todd has discovered that *palting* was the original word, in the same sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land —

Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)

Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

— From low farms,

Poor, *pelting* villages, sheepcotes, and mills.

Lear, ii. 3.

Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.

B. et Fl. Bloody Br. iii. 2.

Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the masters of Bridewell.

Ascham, Scholem.

p. 191.

Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it?

Lyly's Alex. O. Pl. ii. p. 140.

PENDICE, *s.* Pent-house, or covering; *pentice*, Italian. Pentice was also used, which makes it probable that *pent-house* is only a corruption of this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast

They built, by joining many a shield and target

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 33.

Again in xviii. 74. where *penticle* also occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNECH. A game formerly in use which is sufficiently described in the *Compleat Gamester*.

PENNER, *s.* A case to hold pens. See Kersey and others. The following lines are spoken in the character of a school-master:

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy

To speak before this noble grace this tenor:

At whose great feet I offer up my *penner*.

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. iii. 5.

Is frendly muse become so great a foe,

That lab'ring pen in *pennor* still shall stand.

T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wales,
p. 101. repr.

Still current in the Scottish dialect.

PENILESS BENCH. A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it.

— Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *peniless bench*.

Mass. City Mad. iv. 1.

That everie stoole he sate on was *penillesse bench*, that his robes were rags.

Euphues et his Engl. D 3.

See *Warton's Companion to the Guide*, page 15.

PENNY-FATHER, s. A penurious person.
Wilkins, Univ. Char.

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.

Haringt. Ep. ii. 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare

Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.

Drayton's Ideas, x. p. 1262.

We shall be bold, no doubt; and that, old
penny-father, you'll confess by to-morrow
morning.

O. Pl. vi. 418.

PENSIL, s. A pendant, or ornamental flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leasure to be affraide.

Pembr. Arc. p. 254.

PENTACLE, s. Perhaps the same as *penticle*. It was, however, something in use among pretended conjurers.

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's
skulls,

Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters: I ha' seen all these.

Ben Jons. Devil an Ass, i. 2.

PENTICLE, s. A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well

The knights, etc. *Fairf. Tasso*, xviii. 74.

See **PENDICE**.

PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE, prov. phr. To be angry, to take offence.
Ray's Proverbs, p. 206.

Of a testy fuming temper, like an ass with crackers tied to his tail, and so ready to take *pepper in the nose* for yea and nay, that a dog would not have lived with them.

Ozell's Rabelais, vol. xvi. p. 123.

Myles hearing him name the baker, tooke straight *pepper in the nose*.

Tarlton's News out of Purg. p. 10.

Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient — he takes *pepper i' th' nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient.

Chapm. May-day, iii. p. 72.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper in the nose*)

The proud Megarians came to us, as to their mortal foes.

North's Plut. p. 173.

Take you *pepper in your nose*, you mar our sport.

Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr. iv. 190.

PEPPERERS, s. Grocers; from dealing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers-lane are now in Buckles-berrie.

Stowe, Lond. 1599, p. 62.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which companie being of old called *Peperars*, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1345.

Ib. p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.

B. et Fl. Knight of B. P. ii. 1.

PERADVENTURE. Used as a substantive, in the phrase *without all peradventure*, meaning, without all doubt.

Doubtless, and *without all peradventure*, more miracles.

R. Brome, Qu. et Concup.

iv. 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. *Johnson* quotes South for it.

PERCASE, adv. Perchance.

— They threw, *percase*,

The dead body to be devour'd and torn

Of the wild beasts.

Tancr. et Gism.

O. Pl. ii. 216.

Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.

Mirr. for Mag. 413.

Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame.

Bacon, cited by *Johnson*.

PERCHER, s. A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See *Kersey*.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurse bears up the stayre.

Romeus et Juliet,

Malone's Suppl. i. 310.

PERDU, from the French *enfant perdu*. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

— To watch, poor *perdu*,

With this thin helm!

Lear, iv. 7.

— Revolts from manhood,

Debauch'd *perdues*. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl. vi. 157.

— Come call in our *perdues*,
We will away. *Goblins*, O. Pl. x. 151.

See also *Ib.* p. 229.

— I'm set here, like a *perdue*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.
B. et Fl. Little Fr. L. Act ii.

PERDURABLE, *a.* Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knit to thy deserving, with
cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Othello*, i. 3.

There is nothing constant or *perdurable* in
this world. *North's Plut.* 278. v.

Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the
vig'rous sweat,

Doth lend the lively springs their *perdur-*
able heat.

Drayt. Polyolb. iii. p. 709.

PERDURABLY, *adv.* Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

PERDY, or **PARDY**. A corrupt oath; from
pardieu.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Com. of Errors, iv. 4.

Yea, in thy maw, *perdy*. *Henr. V.* ii. 1.

The earle of Warwick regent was two yeares
perdie. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 491.

PEREGALL, *a.* Equal; a remnant of the
language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *perégall* to the best.

Sp. Sh. Kal. August, l. 8.

Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,

From foreign parts, to us returned are,

All goodly fair, in years all *peregall*.

Fascic. Florum, p. 24. Lond. 1636.

All, beyond all, no *péregal*; you are won-
dered at, (aside) for an ass!

Marst. Anton. et Mell. iii. 1.

PERFECT, *a.* in the sense of certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd
upon

The deserts of Bohemia. *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3.

— I am *perfect*

That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for
Their liberties are now in arms.

Cymb. iii. 3.

PERFORCE, *adv.* Of necessity; occurring
often in the phrase *force perforce*,
which means of absolute necessity.
See also **PATIENCE PERFORCE**.

To PERFORCE, *v.* Singularly made into
a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.
Mirr. Mag. p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hast-
ings, which was written by Dolman,
a barbarous writer, wholly destitute
of taste.

To PERGE; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on.
I have met with it only in the following
passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a com-
panion for gallants. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*
O. Pl. v. 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is
used in,

Perge, Master Holofernes, *perge*.

Love's L. L. iv. 2.

For, "proceed, master," etc.

PERIAGUA, *s.* A boat, or canoe; whether
from the French *pirogue*, or both from
some Indian origin, I cannot at present
ascertain. The word occurs in so com-
mon a book as Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*,
and therefore may probably be found
also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was
not possible for me to make myself a canoe or
periagua, such as the natives of these cli-
mates make. Vol. i. p. 161. et passim.

PERIAPT, *s.* A bandage, tied on for ma-
gical purposes; from *περιαπτω*, Greek.
Also in old French, *periapte*. See
Cotgrave. From which our word most
probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.
1 *Hen. VI.* v. 4.

Out of these they conforme their charmes,
enchautments, *periapts*. *Harsnett's De-*
claration of Popish Imp. S 4 b.

To PERIOD, *v.* To put a stop to.

— Which failing him,

Periods his comfort. *Timon of Ath.* i. 1.

To *period* our vain grievings.

Country Girl, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or
cease:

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period*. *Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.*

To PERISH, *v. a.* To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.

2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

— Let not my sins

Perish your noble youth. *B. et Fl.*

Maid's Trag. iv. 1.

— To such perfections, as no flattery
Of art can *perish* now. *Ford's Fancies*, i. 3.

See the examples in *Todd*. The
verb is surely obsolete; the participle
perished is still in use.

PERIWINKE, for periwig.

His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.

Hall, Sat. iv. 5.

PERKE, a. Pert; perhaps from *perking* up the head.

They woont in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,

Perke as a peacocke.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Febr. 7.

See *Todd's Johnson*. Mr. Todd thinks it is still in use among the vulgar; but I much doubt it. The original Glossary to the *Shepherd's Kalender* does not notice this word.

PERN, v. To take profits. A very obscure word, probably formed from a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*. Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind; therefore *pernancy* of profits, means taking of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits, was he who so took them. *Law Dict.* It is most affectedly introduced by Sylvester:

And such are those, whose wily, waxen minde,
Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;
Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion,
Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,

Pern their profession, their religion mince.

Dubartas, IV. iv. 2.

PERPETUANA, s. A sort of stuff; by its name it should be something like *everlasting*. See *Wit's Interp.* p. 115.

Perpetuana is for pedants, and attornies clarkes. *Owle's Alm. Progn. for Mercers,* p. 33.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*, Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-strong, the name of a horse. Also the stuff, *perpetuana*."

PERSPECTIVE, s. Apparently used for a kind of optical deception, showing different objects through or in the glass, from what appeared without it; like the anamorphosis. Speaking of a brother and sister, very like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,

A natural *perspective*, that is and is not.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces; — but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor.

Humane Industry, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, adv. Used apparently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Hen. V. v. 2.*

PERSPICIL, s. A telescope, or glass for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n;
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
That in a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly,
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate. *Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 139.*

— Let her be

Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology —

— Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.

Crash. Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also Glanvil.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth.

B. Jons. Staple of N. i. 1.

PERSUADE, s. Persuasion.

— The king's entreats,

Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,

Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
Since Lelia's loss, can move him.

B. et Fl. Faithf. Friends, i. 1.

— Were her husband from her,

She happily might be won by thy persuades.

Soliman et Perseda, Act iv. Orig. of Dr.
ii. p. 260.

PERSWAY, v. To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent,
as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting
of the perilous plant, nor, etc. etc. can any
way *persway*, or assuage.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, Act ii.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and
bad me reach thy breches.

Gammer Curt. O. Pl. ii. 12.

The prologue had told us that she
Sat *pesyng* and patching of Hodg her man's
briche.

PESTLE, s. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. 1. 228.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,

A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.

Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

That is, something ridiculously small.

You shall as commonly see legges of men

hang up, as here with us you shall find *pestels* of porke, or legges of veale.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 161.

Here is a *pestle* of a portigue, Sir,

'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.

B. et Fl. Sea Voyage, i. 1.

The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin (a *portigue*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors, whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker recommends gold chains to them for sausages; implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff; probably from the same similitude:

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestells* were the better weapons.

Chapm. May-Day, iv. 1. *Anc. Dr.* iv. 76.

PETER-MAN, s. A familiar term for a fisherman on the Thames; from the occupation of St. Peter.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 227.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of fishermen — belonging to the Thames, call'd Hebbermen, *Petermen*, and Trawlermen.

Howel's Londinop. p. 14.

I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMI, (for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes only PEETER). A sort of wine; the name apparently much corrupted, but from what original, I have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,

And Malligo glasses fox thee. *Middl.*

Span. Gipsej, iii. 1. *Anc. Dr.* iv. 158.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of charnico.

Hon. Wh. 2d part, O. Pl. iii. 457.

Peter-see-mea, or headstrong charnico, Sherry and Rob-o-davy here could flow.

J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.

By Canary thus I charge thee,

By Britain-metheglin, and *peeter*,

Appear and answer me in meeter.

B. et Fl. Chances, v. 3.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sacks, as Malligo, Charnico, Sherry, Canary, Leatica, Palerno, Frontiniac, *peter-see-mee*, etc.

Philocothonista, (1635) p. 48.

It is plain, however, that several of

those wines are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Vandunk's Foure Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie," thus mentions this:

I am mightie *melancholy*,

And a quart of sacke will cure me;

I am *cholericke* as any,

Quart of claret will secure me.

I am *phlegmaticke* as may be,

Peter-see-me must inure me;

I am *sanguine* for a ladie,

And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

Laws of Drinking, p. 80.

PETITORY, a. Petitionary. French and Latin.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile

With civet speech. *Lingua*, O. Pl. v. 123.

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or any covering for the breast. See *Blount's Glossogr.* under *pectoral*. "A *petrel*, *pectorale*." *Coles' Dict.*

That if the *petrell* like the crupper be.

Haringt. Epigr. i. 24.

Amidst their *pettral* stands another pike.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 400.

PETRONEL, s. A carbine, a light gun carried by a horseman. "Sclopus equestris." *Coles. Petronell*, or *petrinal*, French.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him

Among the combatants, and in a moment

Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,

That of the adverse party, from his horse

One tumbled dead. *B. et Fl. Love's*

Cure, i. 1.

But he with *petronel* upheav'd,

Instead of shield, the blow received.

Hudibr. I. ii. 1. 788.

PEW-FELLOW, s. A person who sat in the same pew at church.

Being one day at church, she made mone to her *pew-fellow*. *Westward for Smelts*, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:

And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's moan. *Rich. III.* iv. 4.

He would make him *pue-fellow* with a lord's steward at least. *Northward Hoe.*

When I was a treuantly scholler in the noble university of Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a conscience as other of my *pew-fellows*. [Reference omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's note on *Rich. III.* 1. c. Sir J. Hawkins asserted the word to be still in use.

PEWTER, considered as costly furniture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping.

Taming of Shrew, Act ii.

In the Northumberland House-hold
Book it appears that *pewter* was hired
by the year, even in noble families.

PHEERE, or **PHEARE**. See **FERE**.

To **PHEEZE**, **FEAZE**, or **FEIZE**. To chastize, or beat. Dr. Johnson gives two interpretations of this word; the one from Sir Thomas Smith, *de Sermone Anglico*, which explains it *in fila diducere*, to separate a twist into single threads; the other to comb or curry. Whatever may have been the original meaning, the allusive sense, in which it occurs, is evidently to chastise or humble. In the first instance it is said, in a threatening manner, by Sly the tinker, to his wife:

I'll *pheeze* you, i' faith.

Taming of Shr. Induc.

In another, Ajax says of Achilles,
An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeze* his pride.

Tro. et Cress. ii. 3.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you,
sirrah.

B. Jons. Alch. v. 5.

Mr. Gifford, who is a West-country man, acknowledges it as a word of that country. He says, "It does not mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive*; but to *beat*, to *chastize*, to *humble*, etc. in which sense *it may be heard every day*." That is, in the west of England. *Note on the above passage.*

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to *drive away*:

We are touzed, and from Italy *feased*.

Transl. of Virgil.

Here it means to *humble*:

O peerles you, or els no one alive

Your pride serves you to *feaze* them all alone.

Partheniade apud Puttenh. p. 180.

See *Steevens's Note on Tam. Shr.*

PHEWTERER. See **FEUTERER**.

PHILIP, or contracted into **PHIP**. A familiar appellation for a sparrow; from a supposed resemblance in their note to that sound.

To whit, to whoo, the owle does cry

Phip, phip, the sparrows as they fly.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii. 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a person named *Philip*:

G. Good leave, good *Philip*.

P. Philip! *sparrow*! *K. John*, i. 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at length, and the contraction, in one sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, Sir *Phip*, lest off your necke be
wroong. *Astrophel*, S. 83.

— Had he but the perseverance
Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at, *Philip*,
And cannot write nor read, poor fool.

The Widow, O. Pl. xii. 277.

Philip Sparrow was a great favourite with the early poets. Skelton has an elegy upon one, which he calls "A litle boke of *Philip Sparrow*;" and G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the contraction of the name to *Phip*; but, what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem:

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,

It is a heaven to heare my *Phippe*,

How *she* can chirpe with chery lip.

Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

— A goodly share!

'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,
With three small bugle laces.

B. et Fl. Wit a sev. W. ii. 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor, the water-poet:

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,

Philip and cheiny never would appear

Within our bounds. *Praise of Hempseed*.

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of Sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip*

and *Sidney*. It appears first in "A Pastoral Aeglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See *Todd's edit.* vol. viii. p. 76.

Philisides is dead, etc. Line 8.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's *Pastorals*; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious eares to please,
Learn'd he of *Philisides*,
Kala loves him, etc. Signed *E. Heyward*.

Before the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please
The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of *Sidney*, to whom that book is dedicated. See *Beloe's Anecd. of Liter.* vol. vi. p. 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*." *Arcad.* B. iii. p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained, vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him:

He knows the grace of that new elegance,
Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from
Fraunce. *Sat.* VI. 1.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, PHILOSOPHY GAME. A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentlewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruxer's *philosophy game*. *Anat. of Melanch.* p. 273.

Bruxer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451. and has shown the arrangement of the men

in Plate 30. See *Sports*, etc. p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his *Shakesp.* etc. vol. ii. p. 271.

PHYSNOMY, s. A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, Sir, he has an English name, but his *phisnomy* is more hotter in France than here.

All's Well, iv. 5.

Who both in favour, and in princely looke,
As well as in the mind's true qualitie,
Doth represent his father's *physnomie*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 756.

His judgement consists not in pulse but *physnomy*. *On a Painter, Clitus's Cater-*

Char. p. 10.

I will examine all your *phisnomies*.

Shirley, Sisters, i. 1.

The art of physiognomy:

I say 't for if my *phisnomy* deceive me not,
You two are born to be — coxcombs.

Id. Doubtf. Heir, ii. 1.

PIACHE, s. for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt:

A *piache* } forum,
Piazza }

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, s. A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also Bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples:

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did?

Bp. King, Serm. p. 52.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature.

Howell, Engl. Tears.

PICARON, s. A rogue, thief, or pirate; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*.

Howell, Lett. ii. 39.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast.

Ld. Clarendon.

These examples are from *Todd's Johnson*, but the word is there derived from the Italian; whereas it is Spanish, as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original:

The arts of *cocoquismo* and *Germania*, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, filching, foisting, nimming, jilting) we defy.

Spanish Gipsy, ii. 1. Anc. Dr. iv. 134.

In Shirley's *Opportunity*, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him:

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page; my chief *picaro*. *Act ii.*

PICCADEL, or PICKADILL. *Pickedillekens*, Dutch; *piccadille*, French. See *Cotgrave*. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

— This (halter) is a coarse wearing; 'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar; But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.

B. et Fl. Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, ii. 2.

With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in *puncto*.

Mass. Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

In every thing she [woman] must be monstrous,

Her *piccadil* above her crown upbears.

Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.

It seems there was an order made by the vicechancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines:

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,

For he that wears no *pickadel*, by law may wear a ruff.

Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous *ordinary* near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *piccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Bailey makes Higgins build the street; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an ordinary; and that the street, gradually extended, still preserved the name. The compiler of Dodley's *Dictionary of London and Westminster*, partly confirms this opinion.

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

— Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the
pick on't. *B. et Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv. 1.*

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with
picks. *Id. Mons. Tho. i. 2.*

Spoken of a traveller. See **FORKS**.

To PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers a *thanke* if anie thing be currant. *Euphues, A 4 b.*

Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick* a *thank*,

No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank.

Sir J. Haringt. Epigr. 55.

By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*.

Wither. Brit. Rem. p. 89.

PICK-THANK, s. A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favourite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer.

Fairfax.

See *Johnson*.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his *Parnassus*, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *parasite*. So, in Lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of *Ma-*

riam, the Fair Queen of Jewry, we have

— Base, *pick-thank* devil.

Steev. Note.

PICK-TOOTH, s. This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his description of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion:

If you find him not heere, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth* in his hat, a cape cloke, and a long stocking.

Charact. 4. ed. 14th.

Of an idle gallant, Bishop Earle says, that

His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse.

Micr. Char. 19.

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still.

B. Jons. Every M. out of H. iv. 1.

See **TOOTH-PICK.**

PICKED, a. Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers." *Steevens.*

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it.

L. L. Lost, v. 1.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize My *picked* man of countries.

K. John, i. 1.

The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe.

Hamlet, v. 1.

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire

About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.

Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 185.

Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired — a la mode de France.

Greene's Def. of C. Catching.

So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proineth, and *piketh*." *Cant. Tales*, 9885. All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, etc. are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, picked out.

PICKEDEVANT, s. The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,

A man consisting of a *pickedevant* and two mustachoes, to defeat him there needs but three clippes of a pair of cizzars.

Poole's Parn. 301. ed. 1657.

See **PIKE-DEVANT.**

PICKEDNESS, s. Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

Discoveries, p. 116.

From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob, or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes *Hudibras* for it.

PICKEERER, s. One who robs or *pickeers*.

The club *pickeerer*, the robust church-warden Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner.

Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, s. A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's Pinax, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner lucas, parvos *pickerels*;" and Coles has "*Pickerel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickerels* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.* x. p. 128.

— Like as the little roach

Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore, When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.

Mirr. for Mag. 302.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickerel*-weed; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I. ch. viii. init.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnmill, commonly called Turnbull, street, Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go, — a short knife and a thong; — to your manor of *Pickt-hatch*; — go.

Merr. W. W. ii. 2.

— The lordship

Of Turnbal so, — which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,

And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises

Adjoining — very good — a pretty maintenance.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 244.

From the Bordello, it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pict-hatch*.

B. Jon. Ev. M. in H. i. 2.

The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would
thank you

That keep the fire alive there.

Id. Alchem. ii. 1.

Why the whores of *Pict-hatch*, Turnbull,
or the unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a
hatch with *pikes* upon it was a com-
mon mark of a bad house:

Set some *pickes* upon your *hatch*, and I
pray profess to keep a bawdy house.

Cupid's Whirligig.

Hence the name. The *pikes* were
probably intended as a defence against
riotous invasion. See *Pericles*, iv. 3.

Suppl. to Sh. ii. 107. See TURNBULL.

PIE, or PYE, s. The familiar English
name for the popish ordinal; that is,
the book in which was ordained the
manner of saying and solemnizing the
offices of the church. See *Gutch*,
Collect. Cur. ii. 169. The difficulty
and intricacy of it is alluded to in the
Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called
the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the
service, was the cause that to turn this book
only was so hard and intricate a matter, that
many times there was more difficulty to find
out what should be read, than to read it when
it was found out. *Conc. the Services of
the Ch.*

Supposed to be an abbreviation of
pinax, the Greek word for an index;
or, by some, to be so called because
it was *pied*, or of various colours, red,
white, and black. The former seems
more probable.

PIECE, s. for cask, or vessel of wine.

The expression is borrowed from the
French, in which language it is still
used in that sense.

Home Lance, and strike a fresh *piece of wine*.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. v. 8.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attrac-
tions of Bartholomew Fair, in early
times, were pigs, which were there
roasted and sold in pieces to those who
would buy and eat. Much of this may
be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy

of *Bartholomew Fair*, where the puri-
tanical wife, Win-the fight, longs for
pig, in the very first act. On which
Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus
learnedly discourses:

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is
nourishing and may be longed for, and so
consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very ex-
ceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a
Bartholomew pig, it cannot be eaten; for the
very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it
so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no
better than one of the high places. Act i. Sc. 6.

Abundance of matter, on the same
subject, may there be found. Gayton
thus mentions these attractions of the
fair:

If Bartholomew Faire should last a whole
year, nor *pigs* nor puppet-plays would ever
be surfeited of. *Festivous Notes*, p. 145.

No season through all the yeere accounts he
more subject to abomination than *Bartho-
lomew faire*: their drums, hobbi-horses, rattles,
babies, Jewtrumps, nay *pigs* and all, are
wholly Judaical. *Whimzies, or a New*

Cast of Characters, 1631. *A Zealous
Brother*, p. 200.

Pig was not out of fashion when
Ned Ward wrote his *London Spy*, in
Queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties:

She left you at St. Peter's Fair, where you
long'd for *pig*. *Wits*, O. Pl. viii. 451.

See BARTHOLOMEW **PIG**.

PIGHT, part. Pitched. Generally con-
sidered as put for *pitched*, either as the
participle, or the preterite tense of to
pitch; but there was certainly an old
verb, *to pight*. Thus:

— And having in their sight

The threatned city of the foe, his tent did
Asser *pight*. *Warner Alb. Engl.* p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff:

Pight, the participle, was common:

— Your vile abominable tents,

Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.

Tro. et Cress. v. 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.

Spens. F. Q. i. viii. 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it. *Lear*, ii. 1.

The threatned citie of the foe his tents did
Asser *pight*. *Alb. Engl.* p. 26,

PIGSNIE, s. A diminutive of pig; a bur-
lesque term of endearment, as in this
English hexameter:

Miso mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of Dametas. *Sidney's Arc.* p. 277.

Butler has used it for a small eye, *quasi* a pig's eye. See *Johnson*.

PIKE-DEVANT, *s.* The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [Lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pike-devant* on his chin.

Fynes Morison, Part ii. p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a poynado. *Lyly's Midas*, v. 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynado, and my pike to a *pike-devant*; only this is my comfort, that our provant will be better here in the court, than in the camp.

Heywood's Royal King, etc. Act iv. ad fin.

PILCH, or **PILCHER**, *s.* A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See *Skinner*. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Rom. et Jul.* iii. 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a play-waggon in the highway. *Satiromastix*.

A carman in a lether *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-taile.

Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, in *Cens. Lit.* vii. 13.

Coles has "A *pilche* for a saddle, instratum;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, *s.* A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See *Blount*, *Kersey*, *Coles*. Minsheu supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus*; but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*. *Tusser*, p. 2.

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find,

That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Id. ib.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?

Gl. I told him so, sir:

A scare-crow had been better.

Nice Valour, iv. 1.

To PILL, for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to *pill*. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 279.

— The commons he hath *pill'd*

With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me.

Rich. III. i. 3.

Often joined with *poll*, as to *pill and poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can *pill*, and *poll*, and catch before they crave. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 467.

We cut off occurrences, we prole, *pole*, and *pill*. *Ibid.* 84.

Kildare did use to *pill and poll* his friendes, tenants, and reteyners. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irel.* F 7. col. 2. a.

Bicause they *pill and poll*, because they wrest. *Gascoigne*, h 3 b.

See **POLL**. Hence,

PILLERY, *s.* Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,

Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Daniel's Works, I 5 b.

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of *Henry VIII.* it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing *two great silver pillars*." *Hen. VIII.* ii. 4. This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshed, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver *pillars*, and of his cross-bearers and *pillar-bearers*. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.* i. p. 353. Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And eche of theym holdyng a *pillar*
In their handes, steade of a mace.

Skelton's Works.

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his *Apology*, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, *columnas*, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant." § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontefract, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, part. Bare, as if picked or stripped.

Their (the ostriches) neckes are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs — are *pilled* and bare. *Coryat*, vol. i. p. 39. repr.

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage, with a p—x to you: show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour*.
Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for *an hour* was all that the speaker intended. The words *an hour* are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." Ed. 1617.

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pim-*

lyco, or runne Red-cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon." 4to. 1609.

— All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here

In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden,

In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright.

B. Jon. Alch. v. 2.

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as *Pimlico*, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 63.

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My Lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us? We are making a boon voyage to that happy land of spice cakes.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 104.

To squire his sisters, and demolish custards At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout March-beer, or Windsor ale,

Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom stale)

Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale

Did mar it.

Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii. 263.

A part just beyond Buckingham Gate, St. James's Park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

PIN, s. The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See WHITE.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's butt-shaft.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the *pin*.

Love L. L. iv. 1.

— The *pin* he shoots at,

That was the man delivered ye.

B. et Fl. Island Princess, iv. 1.

— Hold out, knight,

I'll cleave the black *pin* i' the midst of the white.

No wit like a Woman's.

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave.

Marlowe's Tamburl. cited by Malone.

See CLOUT.

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

But for the wart, pearle, *pin or web*, which are evils grown in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herb betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will weare the spots away.

Cheap and Good Husbandry,
Book i. ch. 37.

Flibbertigibbet, — he gives the *web and the pin*, squints the eye, etc. *Lear*, iii. 4.

— Wishing clocks more swift;

Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes

Blind with the *pin and web*, but theirs.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they cleare and graye,

He never yet had *pinne or webbe*, his sight for to decay.

Gascoigne's Princely Pl. of Kenelw.

Capell says, the *pin* is *pterygium*, or *unguis*; and the *web*, *pannus*. See *Johnson, Pin*, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, *s.* A sort of vessel. When Moses brought water out of the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton, ran to catch it, and

In pails, kits, dishes, basons, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.

Moses, B. iii. page 1604.

I have not seen the word elsewhere, nor in any Dictionary.

PINE, or **PYNE**, *s.* Grief, or suffering; from to pine, and that from pinan, Saxon. It is to be found in Pope. See *Todd*.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,

Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 35.

Also for fatal pain:

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine*.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi. 57.

So also Spenser:

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be done to *pine*,
Since I him lately lost, uneath is to define.

F. Q. VI. v. 28.

In boundes of bale in pangs of deadly *pyne*.

Gascoigne, Flowers, a 3 b.

PINER, or **PIONER**, *s.* A pioneer; an attendant on an army, whose office is to dig, level, remove obstructions, form trenches, and do all works executed with unwarlike tools, as spades, etc. From French.

My *piners* eke were prest with shawl and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mightie hill.

Mirr. Mag. p. 182.

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh the assault he led,

He *piners* set to trench, and undermine amaine,

Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toile was vaine.

Ibid. p. 491.

Ben Jonson has *pioner*, in the folio edition:

Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,

My labourers, *pioners*, and incendiaries.

Catiline, iii. 3.

Captain Grose on *Othello*, iii. 3. gives instances to show that the situation of a *pioneer* was a degradation; and in both instances it is written *pioner*. A soldier of course considers himself superior to a mere labourer; consequently it must be a degradation to him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, *s.* Probably a labouring horse, kept by a farmer in his homestead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles, "Agellulus domui rusticae adjacens, ager consep-tus." *Picle* is the same, in provincial language.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers.

Euphues, sign. M 1 b.

PINK, *s.* A vessel with a narrow stern; *pinque*, French. Hence all vessels so formed are called *pink-sterned*. *Chambers*. In the French *Manuel Lexique* it is thus defined: "Nom d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'appelle aussi flutte. Il est plat de varange (flat-bottomed), et il a le derriere ronde." It is not, in fact, an obsolete term at sea.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers: —

Clap on more sails; pursue.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

Observe, however, that the three oldest editions read *puncke*, and *pink* is only conjectural. As we know no other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it is merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often compared to a ship; as here:

This *pinck*, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends
A well known man of war.

B. et Fl. Woman's Pr. ii. 6.

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink eyne*.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 7.

This expression, in the quaint language and fantastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyez* leering after his enmiez approach.

Letter from Kenilworth.

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *lucinius* and *ocella*; later ed. also *paetus*; and in the Latin part of his Dictionary he has, "*Ocellae, — arum.* Maids with little eyes; *pink-ey'd* girls." To *wink* and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange for this sense. In Fleming's *Nomenclator* we have, "*Ocella, lucinius, qui exiles habet oculos, μικρόμματος.* Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes: *pink-eyed*." Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has, "*pink-ey'd*, narrow eyed." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed*, and had very small eies, they termed *ocellae*.

P. Holland's Pliny, B. 11.

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is either singular or plural.

— That *piramis* so high,

Rear'd (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky.

Drayt. Polyolb. 1161.

Place me some God upon a *piramis*

Higher than hills of earth.

B. et Fl. Philaster, iv. 4.

Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,

Upon some mountain top, like a *pirámidēs*.

Drayton, Polyolb. p. 1013.

Now flourishing with fanes, and proud *pirámidēs*.

Id. p. 922.

— Make it rich

With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,
Like the *piramides*.

B. et Fl. Philast. v. 3.

Spenser and others write it *pyramides*.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, s. A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr*, in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See *Jamieson*.

In surgelesse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had saild, a *perrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 194.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.

Id. p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *pyrrie* and rage
of windes still encreased.

Holinshed, Scotland, sign. H 4.

They were driven back by storme of winde
and *pyrries* of the sea, towards the coast of
Attica.

North's Plut. 355.

I have not seen it in the old Dictionaries, yet Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from Sir T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA, (a term in church architecture). A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel, near the high altar, for containing water, in which the priests made their ablutions, etc. at high mass. "*Locus in quo manus sacerdotes lavant, et ubi ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur.*" *Du Cange in voce.* See *Archaeologia*, vol. x. page 353, and the quotations there given. Also *Gent. Mag. vcl. 67. p. 649.* When the use of them ceased, the name was soon forgotten. From *piscina*, a fishpond, Latin.

PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularly, from its running with a small stream. Stowe says it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430. It seems also to have had the more respectable name of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit upon Cornhill*.

Londinop. p. 77.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchange — and so downe to the little conduit, called the *pissing-conduit*, by the stockes market.

Stowe's London, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city,

And here sitting upon London-stone,

I charge and command, that of the cities cost,
The *pissing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine,

The first year of our reign.

2 Hen. VI. iv. 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general name for a small

conduit. Thus a servant who had been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *peeing-conduit* shortly.

B. et Fl. Women Pleas'd, i. 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's *Wits*.

PEESSING-WHILE, [save reverence], a short time, such as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *peeing-while*, but all the chamber smelt him.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 3.

I shall entreat your mistress, Madam Expectation, if she be among these ladies, to have patience but a *peeing-while*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, i. 7.

Where he shall never be at rest one *peeing-while* a day.

Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl.

ii. 50.

To stay a *peeing-while*.

Ray's Proverbs, p. 206.

See also Nash's *Lenten Stuff*. Our ancestors were not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using the term.

PISTOLETS, *s.* Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin, not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*,
That more than canon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne, Eleg.* 12.

A double pistolet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.

B. et Fl. Span. Cur. i. 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistolet* sometimes meant also a small pistol. See *Johnson*.

PITCH, *s.* The height to which a falcon soared, before she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,

I have perhaps some shallow judgment.

1 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Caesar's wing

Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*.

Jul. Caes. i. 1.

Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own, —

And in my fearful stoop can make the stand.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. iv. 1.

Where now my spirit got roomth it selfe to show,

To the fair'st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 526.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general; but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning, pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably, throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*, — trust none.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

No creditor did curse me day by day,

I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*.

Mirr. for Mag. 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,

That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,

But who that want, shall find it scant

So good for him. *Tusser*, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,

Nor any disorder any way,

But every man did *pitch and pay*.

Yorkshire Song, Evans, l. p. 23. ed 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a market, and paying immediately for their standing. One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A penny be *paid* by the owner of every bale of cloth for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might be the original sense.

PITTANCE, *s.* The allowance of meat distributed in a monastery. See *Pic-tantia, Du Cange*. In Tindal's *History of Evesham*, it is also said to have been a measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal, sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because its value was a *picte*, which was a small coin of Poitiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, *a.* Making a low and shrill noise.

And when his *pittering* streames are low and thin. *R. Greene, Eng. Parn.* 67. repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD. The name of some place at Windsor.

Marry, Sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-

ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way.

Merry W. W. iii. 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See *WARD*. Mr. Steevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

PIX, or **Pyx**; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also *tabernacle*. This, as well as the *pax*, was deemed an object of pious veneration: and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pigs*, is only a corruption of *please the pix*.

We kiss the *pix*, we keepe the crosse, our heades we overrunne. *Alb. Engl.* p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in *Junius's Nomenclator*, has "the *pix*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*: but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis deferatur, ex ebore," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Romish persuasion:

Tabernacle, or *pix*, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, etc. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, etc.

Gent. Mag. 1804, Part I. p. 524.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *pax*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See *PAX*.

PLACE. s. The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr.

Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.

Thornton's Sporting Tour.

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say
See me, or see me not.

Massing. Guard. i. 1.

So Shakespeare:

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb. ii. 4.

In PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she fayre alone, when none was
faire in *place*. *Spens. F. Q. I.* ii. 38.

— Oh hold that heavie hand,

Dear sir, what ever that thou be in *place*.

Ibid. iii. 37.

PLACEBO, TO SING **PLACEBO**. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. *Du Cange*. Pope Sixtus's Breviary says: "Ad vespas, *absolutè* incipitur ab Antiphonà, *placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher *who sings placebo*;" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect.

Of which comedie — when some *to sing placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine, — yet he would have it allowed.

Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jac Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige*." Jac Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, Duke of Exeter.

PLACKER, s. A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat. Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,

Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of *plackets*, king of codpieces.

L. L. L. iii. 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces.

Wint. T. iv. 3.

— That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*. *B. et Fl. Love's Cure*, i. 2.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no
placket. *Gayton, Fest. N.* p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burn the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets*. *Herrick*, p. 374.

Mr. Steevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat, (on *Lear*, iii. 4.) Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a placket, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*? *B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut.* iv. 3.

'PLAIN, *v.* for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,
He death would call it, and of nature *plain*.
Sir J. Davies, on the Soul, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*. *Lear*, iii. 1.

So also '*plaining* for complaining, and, as a substantive, '*plaint*. See *Johnson*.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

— All the ladies — do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport,
They are your *playne-song*, to singe descant upon. *Damon et Pithias*, O. Pl. i. 182.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray.
Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Ascham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englande to teach children their *plaine-song* and pricke-song, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is. *Asch. Tox.* p. 28.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The thinge is to true, for of them that come daile to the university, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not. *Id.* p. 31.

The prick-song was the music, pricked or noted down, i. e. written music. See PRICK-SONG.

PLANCED. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planced* gate.
Meas. for Meas. iv. 1.

Yet with his hooves doth beat and rent
The *planced* floore. *Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.*

Also to *plaunch*:

Is to *plaunche* on a piece as brode as thy cap.
O. Pl. ii. p. 9.

PLANCHER, *s.* A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

— Upon the ground doth lie
A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly, Maid's Metamorph.*

— Among
Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong. *Drayt. Polyolb.* iii. p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and chesnut, are the best builders; some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, etc. *Bacon*, cited by *Johnson*.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as, when trees are suddenly blighted, or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck*:

— Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, that will strike
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet* smites.
Milton, Arcades, l. 50.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus Claius, in Randolph's *Amyntas*, says of the distracted Amyntas:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the barke of every tree his name's ingraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that vertue vanished. *Amyntas*, Act iii. Scene 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, *s.* A foot; from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man; some of their *plants* are ill-rooted already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. Coles has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, etc. *pedis*." So Jonson:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay.

Masq. of Oberon.

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, s. Probably for any thing
that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, etc. *Tro. et Cr. iii. 2.*

Plants were supposed to improve as
the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the
increase of the moon maketh *plants* fruitful.

R. Scott's Disc. of Witcher.

PLANTAIN, s. A well known plant; *plan-
tago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed
to have great virtue in curing wounds.
It is, therefore, put for a healing
plaster:

— These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*.

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. i. 2.

To PLASH, To interweave branches of
trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a
tree,

If possible to hinder destiny.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. p. 130.

Johnson quotes Evelyn for it. Also
for what we now call to *splash*, that
is, to dash water about with noise.
Hence,

PLASH, s. A shallow pool, or collection
of water.

— He leaves

A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.

Tam. of Shr. i. 4.

PLATE, s. A piece of silver money.

— In his livery

Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and
islands were

As *plates* dropt from his pocket.

Ant. et Cl. v. 2.

Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.

Marl. Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 335.

'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great im-
portance,

Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries molest me.

B. et Fl. Rule a W. ii. 2.

PLATFORM, s. The ground plan, or de-
lineation of any thing. Johnson has
this sense, but it is not now in use.
Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now

in hand? *A.* None in hand, if it like your
majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in
my head. *Lyly's Alex. et Camp. v. 4.*

To procure himselfe a pardon, went and
discovered the whole *plat-forme* of the con-
spiracie. *Disc. of New World, p. 115.*

PLATT, s. A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise
among the youth — but to draw *plattes* of
Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and
Carthage. *North's Plut. 220 B.*

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the follow-
ing passage seems to mean to deceive.
To stroke the beard was a piece of
amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd with his beard*, in knitting
this knot,

I promist friendship, but — I meant it not.

Damon et Pyth. O. Pl. i. 177.

PLAY-FEER, s. A play-mate, play-fellow.

See **FERE**.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.

Drayton, Moonc. p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pas-
time, and riotous disorder, with a sort of
misgoverned mates, and unthriftee *play-feers*.

Holinsh. vol. ii. A a a 7. col. 1.

All the young sonnes of the nobilitie flocking
thither for the companie of him, as their *play-
feere*.

Stow's Annals, N 1 b.

PLAYSE, or PLAISE. The fish; often used
as a simile for one who had a wry
mouth: that fish, like other flat fishes,
having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the
world like a *playse*. *Hon. Wh. 2d Part,*

O. Pl. iii. 395.

Save only the *playse* and the butt, that
made *wry* mouths at him, and for their mock-
ing have wry mouths ever since.

Green's Lenten Stuff.

Hence it is easy to see why Decker
speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that stake, my *plaise-mouth*
yelpers. *Satiromastix.*

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a
small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that
would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise-
mouth*, and look upon you.

B. Jons. Silent Wom. iii. 2.

A similar expression is quoted from
a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and
gardes. *Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Books,*

ii. p. 113.

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem
to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes,
hoyes, and *playtes*. *Holinsh. Hist. of*
Scotl. c. col. 2. a.

To **PLEACH**, *v.* To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus overheard. *Much Ado, i. 4.*

And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Id. iii. 1.*

The master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down

His corrigible neck. *Ant. et Cl. iv. 12.*

PLEASAUNCE, or **PLEASANCE**, *s.* Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasaunce*. *Spens. Sh. Kal. May, v. 6.*

O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasance*, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts.

Othello, ii. 3.

Faire seemely *pleasaunce* each to other makes,

With goodly purposes, there as they sit.

Spens. F. Q. 1. ii. 30.

Sweete solitarie groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasance* laugh, to see the satyres play.

R. Green's Orlando Fur. 1504, sign. D b.

'**PLEAT**, for compleat, or complete.

Two sisters so we have, both to devotion
'*pleat*,

And worthily made saints.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxiv. p. 1149.

Such abbreviations may generally be guessed, they are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero.

Green's Groatsw. page ult.

PLIGHT, *s.* A fold in a gown or robe.

Purled upon with many a folded *plight*.

Spens. F. Q. 11. iii. 26.

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment; I have no doubt that it has there the common meaning of *condition*: "He let not my condition want either coat or cloke."

— He let not lack

My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me.

Chapm. Odyssey.

To **PLIGHT**, *v.* united with word, faith, or troth. To pledge, or give as assurance, the worth, faith, or truth of

the speaker. See **TROTH**, and **TROTH-PLIGHT**.

PLIGHT, *part.* for plighted, in the sense of platted.

With gaudy girlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.

Spens. F. Q. 11. vi. 7.

So Fletcher:

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.

Fl. Purple Isl.

PLIGHTED, *part.* Folded, twisted. Milton has borrowed this term from the older language.

— Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds.

Comus, 299.

He used it also in prose:

She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.

Hist. of Engl. B. 2.

It is clear, as Warton observes, (in his Milton) that *pleach*, *pleat*, and *plight*, are all of the same family.

PLOT. *s.* for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is used.

And death did cry, from London flie,

In Cambridge then, I found agen,

A resting *plot*. *Tusser, ed. 1672, p. 146.*

A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon.

2 Hen. VI. i. 4.

This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit

To do his grace such serviceable uses.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. iii. 1.

PLOVER, *s.* One of the various cant terms for a loose woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here. Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this, between you two, to become a bird o' the game. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair, iv. 5.*

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See **PULL DOWN**.

To **PLUME**, *v.* Term in falconry, to pluck off the feathers from a bird. "It is when a hawke caseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body." *Latham.*

— And when the snare

Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get

More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me.
Mer. W. W. v. 5.

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "ignorance itself is not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*." This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, s. A cluster, or collection of separate things; a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be corrupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is applied to trees only, and is evidently German; whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys, Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small body of troops; and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger.

Hayward.

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues.

Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest heers a *plumpe* of fine gallants.

G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sign. E 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*; and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I believe they are quite independent of each other.

PLURISY, s. A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus, pluris*, more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
 Dies in his own too much. *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood, and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon help.

Mascal on Cattle, p. 187.

— In a word,

Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.

Mass. Unn. Comb. iv. 1.

— (Mars) that heal'st with blood

The earth when it is sicke, and cur'st the world

O' th' *pleuresie* of people.

Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. v. 1.

— Why was the blood

Increas'd to such a *pleurisy* of lust.

Atheist's Trag. sig. G.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, phr. A whimsical phrase for a stick or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238; "be-

cause," says he, "we use a staff *in cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he explains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather destitute, and cannot procure a cloke, go and cut a stick, as an apology for the deficiency. See **CUERPO**. Hence the following passage is easily understood, which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you swim in your satins? *2 Part of Hon. Wh.*

O. Pl. iii. 423.

Whose *cloak* (at *Plimouth* spun) was crab-tree wood. *Davenant*, fol. p. 229.

He being proudly mounted,
 Clad in *cloak* of *Plymouth*. *Denham, Ballad of Sir J. Mennis, Works*, p. 75.

Reserving still the embleme of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plimouth cloak*, otherwise call'd a battoone.

Lenton's Characterismi, Char. 30.

And I must tell you, if you but advance
 Your *Plymouth cloak*, you shall be soon
 instructed. *Mass. New Way to p. O.*
D. i. 1.

If appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk cloak*. See *Gifford on the above passage*.

POCAS PALABRAS. See **PALABRAS**.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy pockets.

Fas. As good, right *Spanish perfume*, the lady Estifania's,

They cost twelve pound a pair.

B. Jon. Staple of News, i. 2.

GLOVES were also perfumed, (see that article) and other parts of dress. The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet baggs, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things. *Howes's Contin. of Stowe's Annals*.

Even boots did not escape unscented: I — can wear *perfum'd boots*, and beggar my tailor. *Daborne's Poor Man's Comfort*.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion. *B. Jon. Every Man out of H.* iv. 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master *Pod* died. *Id. Barth. Fair*, v. 1.

See you yond motion? not the old fa-ding, Nor *Captain Pod*, etc. *Id. Epigr.* 97.

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

— What says my *poet-sucker*?

He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him. *B. Jon. Staple of News*, iv. 2.

See **RABBIT-SUCKER**.

POINADO. See **POYNADO**.

POINT, s. A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See **BUSK**.

F. Their *points* being broken, —

P. Down fell their hose. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Hence the pun in *Twelfth Night*:

Cl. But I am resolved on two *points*. *M.* That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall.

Twelfth N. i. 5.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See **TRUSS**.

TO POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

— Hast thou, spirit,

Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee? *Temp.* i. 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd *to point*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 2.

— Are you all fit?

To point, sir. *B. et Fl. Chances.*

POINT-DEVISE, OR DEVICE, phr. Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé*, which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needle-work, and mentions *point* lace as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions.

L. L. Lost, v. 1.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements. *As you l. it*, iii. 2.

Henry wan a strong town called Damfront, and furnishing it at *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. x. 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*. *Drayton, Polyolb.* xv. vol. iii. 947. When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay, Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-devise*. *Fasc. Florum*, p. 24. Lond. 1636.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson makes Kastril in anger call his sister *punk-devise*, i. e. a precise harlot. *Alchem.* v. 3. But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*:

— And if the dapper priest

Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,

As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,

Will, etc. *B. Jon. Tale of a Tub*, iii. 4.

POISURE, s. Weight; an unusual word.

— Nor is this forced,

But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.

B. et Fl. Wit without M. i. 1.

POKER, OR POKING-STICK. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker*.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 280.

POKING-STICK, s. She same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, "began the making the steele *poking-stickes*, and untill that time all lawndresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* [as a ruff does] to recover its form.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 99.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand.

Middleton's Blurt Master Const.

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most

wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to *Greene's Tu Quoque*, O. Pl. vii 19. should any one be curious to see it, Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves.

POLACK. A Polander; *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice.

Hamlet. i. 1.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,
A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.

H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.

Id. iv. 4.

In the former passage, the early editions all read *Poleaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

—I scorn him

Like a shav'd *Polack*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 267.

Where has thou serv'd? *Sold.* With the Russian against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.

Heyw. et Br. Lanc.

Witches, 4to. D 3.

To POLL, v. To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*.

Coriol. iv. 5.

And said they would not bear such *polling* and such shaving.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 472.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse.

Spenser on Ireland.

Often joined with pill, or pillage:

Which *pols* and *pils* the poore in piteous wize.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 6.

Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since plaine pilfering came into fashion.

Winwood's Mem.

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll*

the head. Absalom *polled* his hair annuatly,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the king's weight. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26.

Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only *poll* their heads.

Ezek. xliv. 20.

And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curles the testimonie of my servitude.

Pembr. Arc. p. 187.

POLLARD, s. Any thing that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag:

1 *C.* He has no horns, sir, has he?

2 *C.* No, sir, he's a *pollard*. What wouldst thou do

With horns? *B. et Fl. Philaster*, v. 4.

A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*.

POLLDAVY, or POLEDVY, s. A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *polldavie* ware from me.

Howell's Letters, I. § ii. 10.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers.

Cleveland, 1687, p. 82.

POLRON, or POULDERN, or POULDRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to plucke off eche others head peece, and to rent their *polrons* from their shoulders.

North's Plut. 645 E.

His helmet here he flings, his *poulderns* there.

Har. Ariost. xxiii. 106.

His *pouldrons* pinch him, and be cumbrous things.

Drayton, Dav. et Gol. p. 1637.

POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Any where to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [i. e. Vulcan]. *B. Jons. Masq. at C.* vol. v. p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *polt-foot*.

Lyly's Euphues, Dedic.

Venus was content to take the blacke smith with his *powlft-foot*.

Id. K 3.

Polt-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's *English Parnassus*.

PO'MANDER, s. A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steep'd seven days in change of motherless rose-water. Then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporatethem together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog. *Lingua*, iv. 3. O. Pl. v. p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's *English Housewife*. It is this:

Take two penny worth of labdanum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balmie, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it. P. 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, etc.." *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For *pómander*, and sold.

Drayton, Quest of Cynth. p. 623.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

— Her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pómander* to wear.

Polyolb. Song. iv. p. 731.

When as the meanest part of her
Smells like the maiden *pómander*.

Herrick, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme*, and *amber*. But a *pomander* was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a *po-mander*, weying 3 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A

Pomander of Prayers," 1578. See *Dibdin's Ames*, iv. p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a *sweet savour* of prayers.

POME-WATER, s. A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a *pome-water*, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Coelo, the sky.

Love's L. L. iv. 2.

'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de *pome-water*, or apple John.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 192.

It is figured in Johnson's *Gerard*, but no particular description of it given.

PON, s. for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorized, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*, Which, in as little space, converted wood to stone. *Drayt. Polyolb.* S. xxviii. p. 1197.

Thus Warner uses *ponned*, for ponded, or inclosed in ponds:

The citizens, like *ponned* pikes, the lessers feed the great.

Alb. Engl. p. 135.

PONIARD, s. A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

— Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, out with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,

Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.

B. et Fl. Custom of Country, ii. 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

— As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

— I am paid
For being of the fashion. *Ibid.*

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for Puck, a merry fairy. See *POUKE*.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also hake. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre gens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me

To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table.

Massing. Renegado, i. 1.

Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*.

Id. Guardian, ii. 1.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst,
thou hadst been *poor-John*. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 1.

It was of course very cheap fare:

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcom'd are,
Poor-John and apple-pyes are all our fare.

Harringt. Ep. ii. 50.

The steward provided two tables for their
dianers: for those that came upon request,
powderd beefe, and perhaps venson; for those
that came for hyre, *pore John*, and apple-
pyes.

Id. Life of B. Godwin.

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a
sort of pear, first brought from *Pope-
ringues*, in Flanders; here called *Pope-
ring*. Henry VIII. gave this living to
Leland, the antiquary, who probably
introduced that pear into England, as
Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto
edition of *Romeo and Juliet* was a pas-
sage, afterwards very properly omit-
ted, containing a foolish and coarse
quibble upon the name.

It seems to have been a bad pear:

— I requested him to pull me

A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Pop-
perin*.

Woman Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt
at wit on this pear, in some old dramas;
but such as it is not worth while to
repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, s. A parrot; from the Spanish
papagayo.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

Or like the mixture nature dothe display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.

Browne, Past. ii. p. 65.

But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by
imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not
naturally.

Puttenham, p. 256.

Hence *popinjay* green feathers. *Mal-
cont.* O. Pl. iv 56.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.

Asch. Scholem. p. 36.

In the following passage I should
suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some
kind of mark set up to be shot at.
Stowe mentions a place,

Since Ietten to the crossebow makers, wherein
they used to shoot for games at the *popingey*.

Stowe's Lond. p. 128.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in
which a distinction is made between a
parrot, and a *popinjay*; but whatever
the author quoted might imagine, the
derivation, and some of the above pas-
sages, seem to fix it; unless we sup-
pose the *popinjay* some particular spe-
cies of parrot.

PORC-PISCÉ, for porpoise, s. According
to the true etymology of it, qu. hog-
fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in
her sleep. *M.* How! *Cl.* Do you not know
that, sir? never ceases all night. *Tr.* And
snores like a *porc-pisce*.

B. Jon. Epic. iv. 4.

Corrupted also to *porc-espice*.

PORPENTINE, s. One of the names for
the animal now called a porcupine.
Topsell has it *porcuspine*. *Hist. An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.

Hamlet, i. 5. orig. edition.

Lions — together with leopards, linxes, and
*porpentine*s, have been kept in that part of
the Tower which is called the Lion's Tower.

Howell's Londinopolis, p. 24.

Claudiane the poete sayth, that nature geve
example of shootinge first by the *porpentine*,
which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye
thinge that fightes with it.

Asch. Toxoph.

p. 12. repr.

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this
day to expose the error which so long
prevailed, that the porcupine can dart
his quills. They are easily detached,
very sharp, and slightly barbed, and
may stick to a person's leg, when he is
not aware that he is near enough to
touch them.

PORT, s. State, attendance.

In Albanie the quondam king, at eldest
daughter's court,

Was settled scarce, when she repines, and
lessens still his *port*.

Warner, Alb. Engl. p. 65.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I
should.

Tam. of Shr. i. 1.

This is probably the sense intended
in the following passage; a pretty at-
tendance:

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of
pensioners.

To which the lady answers,

Vain-glory would seek more 'and handsomer.

B. et Fl. i. 2.

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

TO PORT, v. To carry in a solemn manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,

Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand. *B. Jons. Epithal. vol. vii. p. 3.*

Milton has used it:

— Sharpening in mooned horns

Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Par. Lost, iv. 978.*

PORTAGE, s. Port, or port-hole.

— Lend the eye a terrible aspect,

Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Hen. V. iii. 1.*

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, or PORTIGUE, s.
A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about 4*l.* 10*s.*, according to others only 3*l.* 10*s.* It seems to have been sometimes pronounced as three syllables, *port-a-gue*.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.

Sir John Oldcastle, i. 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,
Doth he now foist me with a *portague*.

Ibid.

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the reading to *cardecu* is quite unnecessary; the fall from *scores of crowns*, to less than one score, was sufficient ground of complaint. See *Suppl. to Sh. vol. ii. 384.*

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast.

Lyly's Mydas, ii. 2.

F. No gold about thee?

D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year. *B. Jons. Alch. Act i.*

Whear lords and great men have been disposed to play deepe play, and not having mony about them, have cut cardes insteede ot cownters, with assewrawnce (on theyr honors) to pay for every peece of cardes so lost a *portegue*.

Harington on Playe, vol. i. p. 207. ed. Park.

For *portigue*, see in **PESTLE**.

PORTAL. See **PORTESSE**.

PORTANCE, s. Carriage, manner, deportment.

— But your loves,

Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*.

Coriol. ii. 3.

But, for in court gay *portaunce* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Eftsoones to court he cast t' advance his first degree.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 5.

And again in *St. 21.*

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,

In stately *portance* like Jove's braine borne dame,

To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Elize.

Higins's Engl. Eliza, p. 780.

It is introduced in *Othello*, from the old editions:

— Of my redemption thence,

And *portance* in my travel's history.

Act i. Sc. 3.

The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history." Other editions,
And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See **PORTESSE**.

PORT-CANNON, s. A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *cannions*. See *Cotgrave*, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons of breeches, etc.*" and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alfab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "*Canon — ornament attaché au bas de la culotte;*" but the modern editions add, "*cet ornament est hors d'usage.*" The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by Moliere.

And as the French we conquer'd once,

Now give us laws for pantaloons,

The length of breeches, and the gathers,

Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.

Hudib. I. iii. 923.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,

His garniture is the sauce to his cloaths,
and he walks in his *port-cannons*, like one
that stalks in long grass.

Genuine Remains, ii. 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "*the portcullis coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalship of the Spanish king.*" — They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins, ii. 86. 2d edit.*

I comes well, for I had not so much as the least *portcullice* of coyn before.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H. iii. 6.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of summary punishment for the servants and

dependents of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

— I am now

Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.

Mass. D. of Milan, iii. 2.

— I must be plain:

Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,

And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?

Id. New Way to Pay, etc. i. 1.

I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.

Heyw. Royal King, etc. Anc. Dr. vi. 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example:

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge*
else, where

You may have due chastisement.

Grateful Servant.

It is also alluded to here:

— And that, until

You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roguery.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. v. 1.

And in the *Maid of the Mill*, v. 2.
The unconfessed, but not doubted,
author of *Kenilworth*, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

PORTESALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *portesale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death.

North's Plut. 600, C.

"Auctio — Open sale, or *portsale* of private goods." *Thomasii Dict.* 1619, in voc.

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold:

Shewing forth the themselves to the *portsale* of every cheapener, that list demaunde the pryce.

Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. X 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *venditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge, and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that she may safely passe aboute and through all partes of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her wysshed wars.

Caveat for Com. Curs. A 2 b.

PORTESSE, PORTASSE, PORTISE, PORTHOSE, etc. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So

called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061. of that poet. In low Latin it was called *portiforium*, "quod foras facile portari possit." *Du Cange*. *Portuasses* are prohibited in stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. It is actually derived from *porte-hors*, in romance French, which is explained "Bréviare, livre d'église portatif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques." *Roquefort*. *Porte-hors* is a literal translation of *portiforium*, from *portare-foras*. *Portos*, or *port-hose*, therefore, were not so remote as they might seem from the etymology. *Porte-hors* is also in Lacombe, Suppl. They are called *portals* in 1 Jac. I. cap. 5. where it is provided that no person shall import, print, sell, or buy, any popish primers, etc. breviaries, *portals*, legends, etc.

I'll take my *portace* forth, and wed you here.

Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.

And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare,

That much was worne, but therein little redd.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 19.

I thank God, I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the Old or New Testament. I content myself with my *portesse* and pontifical.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, in *Cook's History of the Reformation in Scotland*. vol. i. p. 159.

She laughs to see their *portises* to fly,

Ready to knocke out one another's braine.

Harr. Ariost. xxvii. 26.

At the sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's *portasse* has falne out of his hands.

Florio, 2d Frutes, p. 171.

Which have seene no more Latine than that onelie which they reade in their *portesses*, and missalis.

Tindal, Prol. to Genesis.

See *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.* vol. ii. p. 237.

Called also *portuas*, and said to be corrupted into *port-hose*; but *port-hose* is only *porte-hors*. Skinner has it as *port-hose*, and says, "Vox mirifica et difficultatis plena;" but we now see the reason of it. Spelt sometimes *portace*, and even *PORTUSE*. See the latter.

PORTINGALL, or -GALE. A Portuguese.

The *Portingall* incounters them unshook,

He makes his lances at their backs come out.

Fansh. Lusiad, II 150.

Doe wee not see the noble to match with

the base, the rich with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with the *Portingale*.

Euph. sign. H 4 b.

They are also called *Portugals*:

When first they forc'd th' industrious *Portugals*,
From their plantations in the happy islands.

B. et Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

Used also as an adjective, Portuguese:

O great, and *Portingall* fidelitie,
Pay'd by a subject to his prince! what more
Perform'd the Persian in that project high,
When nose and face he carbonado'd o're,
Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times (it griev'd his heart so sore)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.

Fansh. Lus. III. 41.

I quote the whole stanza for the sake of the sixth line, which had been omitted by the printer, but is supplied by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a copy which I have.

PORTUSE. The same as *PORTESSE*, etc. above noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare deade,

For even with this *portuse* I will battre thy heade.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 268.

POSE, s. A cold, or defluxion from the head, the medical name of which is *coryza*, under which word Kersey thus defines it: "The *pose*, the falling down of a sharp, salt, and thick humour, out of the head, upon the nostrils, mouth, lungs," etc.

By the *pose* in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes.

B. et Fl. Chances, v. 3.

Megg yesterday was troubled with a *pose*,
Which this night hardened, soddens up her nose.

Herrick, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.

D. A little rheum or *pose*, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief.

Lyly, Mother Bomb. iv. 2.

— Grows

The ague, cough, the pyony, the *pose*.

Heywood, Dr. last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it occurs as *pawze*.

POSNET, s. A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire,
which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets*,
and such other silver vessels.

Bacon.

A silver *posnet* to butter eggs.

Tatler, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it

does not commonly occur in authors. Perhaps from *poeslon*, French; now made *poëlon*.

POSSESS, v. To make master of in point of knowledge, to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third sense of this verb in *Johnson*, but used without any preposition.

— I have *possess'd* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas. iv. 1.*

Here *Johnson's* explanation is, "I have made him clearly and strongly understand."

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.

Twelf. N. ii. 3.

— She is *possest*

What streams of gold you flow in.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 357.

With a preposition, as "*possess* us of," or "*with*," such a thing, it is more common. See *O. Pl. xi. 309.*

POSSET, s. A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion, which was much in favour with our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the guards that attended the King, in *Macbeth*, seem to have had their possets:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. *ii. 2.*

In Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Wilford, and the mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Hamlet. i. 5.*

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's F. v. 1.

See *Johnson*.

POST, s. Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.

Rich. III. iii. 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *poast*,
And seemes with greater glory to appeare.

Dan. Civ. Wars, vii. 62.

And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *poast*.

Ibid. viii. 25.

For she went down to Cornwall strayght in *post*,

And caused all her father's men to rise.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 33.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order: kings, queens, knaves, etc. descending. If there were no threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson, in a masque:

Post and pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters. *Christmas, a Masq.* vol. vi. p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author, as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them; or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters.

Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game — to *post* and *pair*.

W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,

When he comes late, he must kiss the *post*.
Wom. killed, O. Pl. vii. 296.

See **PUR**, and **PAIR-ROYAL**.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.
Twelf. N. i. 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tombe, or the
shrive's posts. *B. Jon. Ev. M. out*
of *H.* iii. 9.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double — the *posts* of his gate are a painting too.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a shew at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber. *Widow*, O. Pl. xii. 253.

His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation

Earle's Micr. Char. 5.

Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pied *painted postes*,
And had some traunting merchant to his syre.
Hall, Sat. IV. 2.

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath.

To the Painters, Owle's Alm. p. 52.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direction to the *Pilgrim*, Act v. Sc. 4.; which I can only conjecture to mean the sound of birds, imitated by a pot of water, and a quill. The first direction is "Musick and birds." They then talk about the singing of the birds, and the margin says again, "Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for **BO-TARGO**, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to see that excellent root, which now forms a regular part of the daily nutriment of almost every individual, and is the chief or entire support of multitudes in Ireland, spoken of continually, as having some powerful effect upon the human frame, in exciting the desires and passions. Yet this is the case in all the writings contemporary with Shakespeare. Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune of Greensleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation. *Merry W. W.* v. 5.

See the abundant, or rather superabundant, notes of the commentators, on this, and similar passages. The subject is not worth pursuing; but if any person wishes for more illustration, they may consult, *B. et Fl. Elder Bro.* iv. 4.; *Ben Jons. Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 2.; *Massinger, New Way to Pay*, etc. ii. 2.; O. Pl. iii. 323. iv. 427, etc. etc. The medical writers of the times countenanced this fancy. See also *Harington's Epigrams*, B. iii. 33.

To POTCH, or POCHÉ. To thrust at with a pointed instrument; derived by Johnson from the French; but perhaps more

nearly allied to *poke*. Kersey marks it as a North-country word.

— Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't it had, for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some
way,

Or wrath or craft may get him. *Coriol.* i. 10.

They use to *poche* them with an instrument
somewhat like a salmon-speare.

Carew's Cornw. p. 31.

POTED, part. I have seen only in the
following instance, and do not exactly
know its meaning.

He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.

Heyw. Brit. Troy, iv. 50.

See PURITAN.

POTENT, s. for potentate.

Cry havock, kings! back to the stained field!
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!

K. John, ii. 2.

It seems to be Scotch, by the example
with Mr. Steevens gives in the note;
but it is not in Jamieson.

POTSHARE, s. The same as potshard, a
fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder
brake,

As they had *potshares* been.

Spens. F. Q. VI. i. 37.

To POTT, v. the same as to *cap*, verses;
that is, to produce one Latin verse, on
demand, which shall begin with the
same letter that ends a verse before
repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did *cap* or *potte*
verses, and contend of the principles of
grammar. *Stowe's Survey*, (1599) p. 53.

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, s. The measure of two quarts.
I presume the pottles for strawberries
originally held that quantity. Alas,
how changed!

— Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,

Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong
side outward,

To Desdemona hath to-night carouz'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Othello*, ii. 3.

She [a bawd] hath only this one shew of
temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne
pottles of wine in her house, hee shall have
but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way,
let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd
prunes. *Overbury's Char.* K 1 b.

It is sometimes used for drinking

vessel, without reference to the
measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off of that
quantity at once.

— I shall be glad

To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-*
draughts. O. Pl. *City Match*, iii. 3.

— Our funerals had been

Bewail'd in *pottle-draughts.* *Ib.*

See vol. ix. p. 338.

POUKE, s. A fiend. The same as *Puck*,
or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be
a merry and mischievous fairy. So,
without doubt, it ought to be read, as
Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*,
which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens
had so cited before.

Ne let the *pouke*, nor other evill sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with they'r charmes,
Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we
see not,

Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal. § 1. 341, etc.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,
The *poukes* and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scourge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "ne none
hell *powke*," by "i. e. no *pug* of hell,
nullus cacodaemon." See also under
Pug, etym. gen. where he says "*Pugs*
etiam daemones vacant," etc. See
PUCK.

POULDER, s. or POWLDER. Powder;
pouldre, old French.

And of the *poulder* plot, they will talk yet.

B. Jon. Epigr. 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,

Long time before it commeth to the traine,
But yet, when fire hath caught in the *poulder*,

No art is able the flames to restraine.

Mirr. Mag. 332.

And who may dare speake, against one that
is great,

Lawe with a *powlder* indeed. *Song of a*
Constable, Cens. Liter. viii. 405.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the
same.

And were not heavenly grace that did him
blesse,

He had beene *pouldred* all, as thin as floure.

Spens. F. Q. i. p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped sevenfold,

He bore a crowned little ermilin,

That deck'd the azure field with her fayre
poulder'd skin. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 25.

POULDRON. See POLRON, etc.

POULES, or POWLES, for St. Paul's. The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as *Poules*," (pronounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*. It is intended, having cure of souls, That upon summons I should preach at *Paules*. *Honest Ghost*, p. 209.

So also,
Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*
Hast thou compounded for thy coales.

Wit Restor'd, Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis.

See **PAUL'S**.

POULTER, s. A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,

Like a hare at a *poulter's*.

B. et Fl. Philaster, v. 1.

He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultry, up to the great conduite, have yee divers fayre houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*.

Stowe, p. 210.

POUNCE, v. To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also *Minshew*.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarde fashion. *Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.*

See *Todd*. Holinshed speaks of gilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

POUNCET-BOX, s. A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take any thing *in snuff*," which was equivalent to "taking huff at it,"

in familiar modern language. See **SNUFF**.

POUNCINGS, or POUNCES. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinking*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,

Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings. *B. et Fl. Wit w. Money*, iii. 1.

— What can you do now,

With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady,

To restore my blood again?

Id. Kn. of Malta, ii. 1.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts. *Homily against Excess of Apparel*, cited by Todd.

POWDER FOR THE HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener *powder her hair* — etc. but she shall remember me.

Love's Sacrif. ii. 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, etc.

Fl. Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our *modern* gallants were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they ashe and *powder* their pericraniums all the year long.

Letters, iv. 5.

To POWDER, v. To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, etc. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow.

1 Hen. IV. v. 4.

POWLER, s. for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not; is he a deaft barber?

G. O yea; why he is mistriss Lamia's *powler*. *Promos et Cassandra*, v. 4. 6 Plays, i. p. 52.

Pox, s. The small pox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the small pox, as they did also the pustules of it. See **O, s.**

O that your face were not so full of *O's*.
K. A *pox* on that jest. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canzonet on his "lady's sicknesse of the *poxe*;" and Dr. Donne writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Pegge had the *poxe* — I humbly thank God it hath not much disfigured her."

Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended, for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 1, 2, and 3. *New Inn*, ii. 1.

Celia, in the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,
Pox on these bawling drums! I'm sure you'll kiss me. *Act i. Sc. 2.*

So Anabel, in the *French Lawyer*, *Act v. Sc. 1.*; and Mary, in *Monsieur Thomas*, *Act iii. Sc. 3.* Leonora, in Massinger's *Very Woman*, *Act iv. Sc. 3.* But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *small-pox*, before the recent modes of counteraction were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or POINADO, s. A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.
Strikes his *poinado* at a button's breadth.

Return from Parnassus, i. 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction

to *Fuimus Troës*, *Act v. Sc. 3.* "draws his *poynado*." *O. Pl.* vii. 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a *poynado*.

Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.

He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poinado*, though he were condemned to death for the action. *R. Greene, Theeves falling out*

etc. in *Harl. Misc.* vol. viii. 397. ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their bonettes, and their *poynettes*.

Four Ps, *O. Pl.* i. p. 6. L.

PRACTICE, s. Art, deceit, treachery.
See *Todd*, in *Practice*, No. 8.

— This act persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her is *practice* only. *King Lear*, ii. 4.

Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good, Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave.

Othello, v. 2.

— Since I am inform'd,

That he was apprehended by her *practice*, And, when he comes to trial for his life, She'll stand up his accuser.

Mass. Parl. of Love, v. 1.

I pray God there be no *practice* in this change
Look about you, 1600

In our commoner sense of *practice* that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practick* was most used.

PRACTICK, or PRACTIQUE, s. Practice opposed to theory.

— No such matter;

He has the theory only, not the *practick*.

Mass. Emp. of East, ii. 1.

Oh, friend, that I to mine owne notice Had joined but your experience; I have the *Theoricke*, but you the *practicke*.

Engl. Travell. i. 1.

Who being well grounded in the theorick assumes the *practique* as an effect of the cause.

Lenton's Leas. Char.

PRACTICK, a. Practical.

So that the art and *practick* part of life, Must be the mistress to this theorique.

Sh. Hen. V. i.

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used hath the *practicke* paine Of this false footman, clokt with simpleness Whom if ye please for to discover plaine, Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse The falsest man alive. *Spens. F. Q. I.* xii. 3
Suppresseth mutin force, and *practicke* fraud

Hughes's K. Arthur, 1587, Intro

PRACTISANTS, s. Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of *practice*. See **PRACTICE**.

Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants*.
1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a Morality so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

— A kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. *Pr. Praise in departing.*
Now *praise at thy parting.*

Tom Tyler, etc. 1598.
And so she doth; but *praise thy luck at parting.* *Two Women of Abingdon,* 1599.

PRANK, v. To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken,* Dutch.

— Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have
obscur'd

With a swain's wearing; and me, poor,
lowly maid,

Most goddess-like *prank'd up.*

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.
But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.

Twelf. N. ii. 4.
Some *prancke* their ruffles, and others trimly
dight

Their gay attyre. *Spens. F. Q. I.* iv. 14.
So Milton:

Obtruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.
Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See *Todd*.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicksome, full of tricks; from *prank, s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 210.

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, a. probably for *provant*. Any thing supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might descry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.

Heywood's Hierarchie, Lib. viii. p. 554.

See **PROVANT**.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems

little reconcileable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so *kneel down* before you: but indeed to *pray* for the queen.

Sh. Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.

This shows like *kneeling after the play.*

Middleton's Mad W. O. Pl. v. 398.

Which he performs with as much zeale as an actor after the end of a play, when hee prayes for *his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councill, and all that love the king.*

Clitus's Whimzies, (1631)
p. 57.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of *Henry IV.* See other references in O. Pl. i. p. 291. at the end of the *New Custome.* See also **KNEELING**.

PREASE, s. Press, or crowd.

— Great-belly'd women

That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the *prease*
And make them reel before them.

Hen. VIII. iv. 1.

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, Capell excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *prease*.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. p. 199.

In case she be constrained to abide

In *prease* of company.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 190.

And hasting to get out of that same *prease*,

She beckned him that after her he ride,

Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to
peace.

Har. Ariost. xxxvi. 38.

And through the *prease* (agreed so) they brake.

Fairf. Tasso, xix. 6.

To PREASE, v. To press.

No humble suitors *prease* to speak for right.

3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1.

And praiers did *prease* before thy mercy-seat.

Looking Glass for London, F 4.

For any man to *prease* beyond the place.

Bussy D'Ambois, F 3.

Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so
then.

Mirr. for Mag. 373.

PRECEDENT, s. for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.

Sh. Venus et Ad. Suppl. i. 405

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:
My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
K. John, v. 2.

PRECISIAN, *s.* A puritan, or precise person.

He was of Italy, and that country breeds not *Precisians* that way, but hot libertines.

B. et Fl. Cust. of C. iv. 1.

— Verity, you brach,

The devil turn'd *precisian*!

Mass. New W. i. 1.

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,
Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,
He bought a bible of the new translation,
And in his life he shew'd great reformation,
He walked mannerly, and talked meekly,
He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.
He vow'd to shun all companies unruly,
And in his speech he used no oath but truly;
And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,
His meat for that day on the ev'n was drest.

Harington's Epig. i. 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,

Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,

Will pluck down all the church.

Drayt. Polyolb. vi. p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian* is in Sir T. Overbury's *Characters*, sign. K 3. edit. 1630. There seems to be no assignable meaning for *precisian*, in the following passage of Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor.

Merry W. W. ii. 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with great probability; and the more so, as Shakespeare has elsewhere given to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me.

Sonnet 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson, in his Dictionary, and defined, "one who limits or restrains;" a sense which might easily be admitted, were there any proof that the word was ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also used.

PRECONTRACT, *s.* A previous contract.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,
To bring you thus together is no sin.

Meas. for M. iv. 1.

— Abhorring sore this act,
Because I thereby brake a better *precontract*.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb.
See *Johnson*.

PREDICT, *s.* Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft' *predict* that I in heaven finde.

Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See **OFTEN**, *adj.*

PREEVE, or **PRIEVE**, *v.* To prove; a Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *preeving*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1365.

Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,
Matched with equal yeares, do surely *prieve*
That yond same is your daughter.

F. Q. VI. xii. 18.

It was used also in the Scottish dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or *Preve*, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

PRIEFE, *s.* of the same origin. Proof, trial.

But readie are of anie to make *priefe*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.

Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *priefe*,
Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest.

F. Q. II. i. 48.

PREGNANCY, *s.* Ingenuity, wit; from the metaphorical senses of **PREGNANT**, which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings.

2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient and catching hearing of the counsellors and the bar.

Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.

Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.

B. et Fl. Honest M. F. ii. 2.

PREGNANT, *a.* Ready, or apt to produce. The metaphorical senses of this word, by which it was applied to the productiveness of mind, genius, argument, etc. are now in general obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed three of them, but the last, as it seems to me, erroneously; giving it the signification of free or kind, (*Pregnant*, 6.) where

think it means apprehensive, ready to conceive, or produce right intelligence. See here No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,
As art or practice hath enriched any
That we remember. *Meas. for Meas.* i. 1.
Tis very cleare the place is very *pregnant*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 426.

Hence the contrary, UNPREGNANT,
q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelligence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [i. e. the devil]
does much. *Twelf. N.* ii. 2.
How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are.
Hamlet. ii. 2.

3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers:

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your
own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear.
Twelf. N. iii. 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense,
as somewhat affected, for the foolish
Sir Andrew immediately takes it up,
as a superfine term, fit to be remem-
bered: "*Odours, pregnant, and*
vouchsafed! I'll get them all three
ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself:

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most
pregnant and unforc'd position.
Othello, ii. 1.

— Malice and lucre in them
Have lay'd this woe here, O 'tis *pregnant*,
pregnant! *Cymbel.* iv. 2.

The word was, however, used with
great laxity, and sometimes abused,
as fashionable terms are; but generally
may be referred to the ruling sense of
being full, or productive of something.
Thus in *Hamlet*:

And crook the *pregnant* hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Hamlet. iii. 2.

Where I should not so much inter-
pret it quick, ready, as Johnson and
others do; but artful, designing, full
of deceit.

PRENTICE, s. The word requires no ex-
planation; but we should notice the

famous legendary worthies, *the four*
prentices of London, formerly very
popular heroes, in that place. On
their acts, there is an old play, by
Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto
in 1615. They were, according to
that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles,*
and *Eustace*, the four sons of an earl
of Boloign, who was reduced to
poverty by supporting William I. in
his invasion of England. These sons
he had bound to trades; but they pre-
ferred the profession of war, and went
volunteers to the Holy Land, where
they performed prodigies of valour.
Reprinted O. Pl. vi. 457.

He counts — *the four prentices of London*
above all the nine worthies. *Earle's Microc.*
§ 68. and *Bliss's Note upon it.*

We should remark also the legal
phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*,
for a barrister in that profession. This
was anciently their regular title; see
Blount, and *Cowell*, who quote *Selden*
as authority. They add, that the
learned *Plowden* so styled himself;
and that *Finch*, in his *Nomotechnia*,
wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*.
So *Harington*:

For *Plowden*, who was father of the laws,
Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings,
Doth name himself a *prentice* in his writings.
Epigr. B. ii. Ep. 72.

PREPARE, s. Preparation; from the verb.
Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
3 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

TO PREPOSTERATE, v. To render pre-
posterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw thinge done by you, which
preposterated or perverted the good judgment
that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.
Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. S 7 b.

PRESCRIPT, a. Prescribed, or written
down before.

By whose *prescript* order all was to be done.
Knolles's Turks, 890 K.
Which is the *prescript* praise and perfection
of a good and particular mistress.
Hen. V. iii. 7.

Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, s. in a similar sense. Order,
direction in writing.

— And then I *prescripts* gave her
That she should lock herself from his resort.
Hamlet. ii. 2.

This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*.

This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESEANCE, *s.* from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*. *Carew's Cornwall*, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals Wait in the *presence*. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1.

Is a duke's chamber hung with nobles, like a *presence*! *B. et Fl. Nob. Gent.* iii. 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

— Her beauty makes

This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light.

Rom. et Jul. v. 3.

See *Johnson*.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse, But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.* v. 1.

Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting.

North's Plut. 1016 E.

See also the instances in *Johnson*.

PREST, *part.* from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do, That in your knowledge may by me be done, And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.* i. 1.

When this good man (as goodnesse still is *prest* At all assayes to helpe a wight distrest.)

Brit. Past. I. iii. p. 63.

The whyles his salvage page, that wout be *prest*, Was wandered in the wood another way.

F. Q. VI. vii. 19.

Warton, in his *Observations on Spenser*, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii. pp. 41—44.

Devyse what pastyme that ye thynke beste, And make ye sure to fynde me *preste*.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 66.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

PREST, *s.* A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon

PRESTER JOHN, that is, Presbyter John; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pente-roire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befelle that this emperour cam with a Cristene knyght with him into a chirche in Egypt: and it was Saterday in Wytton woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the servyse fulle tentyfly: and he askede the Cristene knyght, what men of degre thei scholden ben, that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answerde and seyde, that thei scholde ben prestes. And than the emperour seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng ne emperour, but *preest*; and that he wolde have the name of the first preest that went out of the chirche: and his name was John. And so evere more sithens he is clept *Prestre John*. P. 363.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *prester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, etc. the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperor, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,

Through France in triumph, or to couple up The Sophy and great *Prester-John* together, I would attempt it. *Fl. Noble Gent.* v. 2.

And then I'll revel it with *Prester John*;

Or banquet with great Cham of Tartary.

Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 129.

Ariosto has a curious tale of Senapo, king of Aethiopia, whom he makes the same as *Prester John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi

Gli diciam *Presto*, o *Pretejanni* noi.

Or. Fur. xxxiii. 106.

Which Harington thus translates:

This prince Senapo there is cald of many,

We call him *Prester John*, or Preter Jany.

xxxiii. 97.

PRETENCE, *s.* for intention; as **PRETEND**, *infra*, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend, Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.

Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Macb.* ii. 3.

To PRETEND. To intend. This sense is so common in Shakespeare, that Mr. Steevens has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising, and *pretended* flight.
Two Gent. Ver. ii. 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification:

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch,
(One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' the court) it is no contract, none.
Cymb. ii. 3.

Now the contract of Imogen with Posthumus, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to Cloten's suit. Shakespeare has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors:

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too,

And what you now *pretend* most fair and virtuous. *B. et Fl. Cust. of Count.* i. 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be *pretended*. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 393.

Wherefore I *pretend* to returne and come round, thorow other regyons of Europe.

Dr. Borde, Introd. sign. H 3.

PRETENSED, part. Intended, designed.

— The fact, you say, was done,
Not of *pretensed* malice, but by chance.

Sir J. Oldc. ii. 3. *Mal. Suppl.* ii. 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. Mr. Steevens quotes also, "*pretensed* malice of the queen;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus praetensum*: and Todd has also exemplified it in similar senses.

To PREVENT, v. To go before; literally from *praevenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

— I know not how,

But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Jul. Caes.* v. 1.

Then could I *prevent* the rising sun to wait on you. *Antiqu.* O. Pl. x. 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148: "My eyes *prevent* the night watches;" and in the prayers, "*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings." See *Johnson*.

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the *twelve-penny* stool gentlemen. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 31.

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room*:

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the *twelvepenny* room.

Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 12.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box:

Good sir, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a *private* room.

Malcont. O. Pl. iv. 14.

If he have but *twelve pence* in his purse, he will give it for the *best* room in a play-house.

Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Prynne thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house:

How many are there, who, according to their several qualities, spend 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 12d. 18d. 2s. and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boate-hire, *tobacco*, wine, beer, and such like vaine expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.

Histriom. p. 322.

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny*:

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport *by the penny*.

Gul's Hornb. ch. vi. p. 27.

See **GROUNDLING**.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box:

I meane not into *the lord's roome*, which is now but the stage's suburbs.

Gul's Hornb.

The private box took up at the new play,
For me and my retinue.

Mass. City Madam.

There were also *sixpenny* places.
Jonson speaks of

The faeces or grounds of your people, that sit in the oblique caves and wedges of your house, your sinful *sixpenny* mechanics.

Ind. to Magn. Lady.

In 1612, when *Bartholomew Fair* was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawful for any man to judge his six-pen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown, — to the value of his place. *Induct.*

It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See *Malone's Proleg. Suppl. to Shakesp.* vol. i. p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a *two-penny gallery* in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the *two-penny gallery* at the *Fortune*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in Mr. Malone's *Supplemental Observations to Shakespeare*, Suppl. vol. i. p. 8—27. Also in Steevens's notes to *Henry VIII.* Act v. Sc. 3.

To PRICK, *v.* To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.

Sp. F. Q. I. i. 1.

What need we any spur, but our own cause,
To *prick* us to redress.

Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

As my ever esteemed duty *pricks* me on.

Love's L. L. i. 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was spurring o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark, from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to *prickinge*, and nere shootinge.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 106.

PRICK, *s.* A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of *Euclid*, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

¹Arithmetike, ²geometry, and ³musicke do proceed,

From one, a ¹*pricke*, from ²divers sounds, etc.
Alb. Engl. B. xiii. p. 323.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, etc.

And made an evening at the noon-tide prick.

3 Hen. VI. i. 4.

Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Lear, ii. 3.

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, etc. *prickes* inough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well fedde.

Wyll of the Devyll, bl. 1.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricke*, was never seene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, etc.

They misse the marke, that shoot their arrowes wide;

They hit the *pricke*, that make their flight to glance

So neere the white, that shaft may light on chance.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 509.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See *Hawkins, ii. 243.*

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minim, one, two, and three in your bosom.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacrymae.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any other, was often termed *prick-song*:

— Teren, she crys,

And still her woes at midnight rise.

Brave *prick-song*!

Alex. et Camp. O. Pl. ii, 137.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See PLAIN-SONG.

PRICKLE, *s.* A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

— Rain roses still,

Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.

B. Jon. Masque of Pan. vi. p. 170.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalabour,
The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble
spear,

With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the
proof could bear. *Polyolb.* Song iv.
p. 733.

PRIEFE. See **PREIF.**

To **PRIEVE**, *v.* for prove. See **PREEVE**.

PRIMA-VISTA, or **PRIMI-VIST.** A game on the cards; probably the same as **PRIMERO**. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; they never signify what they sound.

Earle's Microcos. Char. 12.

When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them. *Rival Friends*, 1632, (cited by Steev.)

Minshew says, "*Primer*, and *primavista*, two games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: "That is, first, and first seene, because he that can shew such an order of cardes first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, *a.* Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.
Ant. et Cleo. i. 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Ham.* iii. 3.

PRIME, *s.* Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

Yf he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,
By the masse, he is in heven or even-song
tyme. *Four Ps*, O. Pl. i. 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.
Par. Lost, v. 170.

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,
When witches wont do penance for their crime.
Sp. F. Q. I. ii. 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying,

"till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,
In the spring time. *L. L. Lost*, v. 3.
Flowers of *prime*. O. Pl. ii. 162.
Making two summers, winters, autumns,
primes. *Fansh. Lusiad*, v. 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling prime*:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much
time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling *prime*.
Donne, Sat. ii. 86.

Prime is also a name for **PRIMERO**, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly. O. Pl. vii. 189.

This also is French.

PRIME, *a.* Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as goats, as hot as monkeys.
Othello, iii. 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goates or monkeys in their
prides. *Sampson's Vow-breaker*, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gendreth snow: what temperature
In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.
Why summer burnes.

N. Grimould, in *Wart. Poet.* iii. 64.

PRIMER, *a.* First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to
rear,
The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.
Drayt. Pol. xi. p. 865.

PRIMERO, **PRIME**, or **PRIMAVISTA**. A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the *Archaeologia*, vol. viii. p. 132. From Duchat's *Notes on Rabelais*, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversis*, (see *Acad. des Jeux*, p. 228) which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects *primero* seems most to resemble the game called *l'ambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, etc. (*Ib.* page 248), and there are the rules for *vying*, that is, saying "*va de deux ou trois jettons davantage.*" P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of Sir J. Harington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to heav'n,
If in his hand he had but got *a sev'n*.

But Sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at *primero* with the Duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. Sir John Harington speaks of his "over-watching himself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*, M b.

In the Marquis of Worcester's *Century of Inventions*, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all *sixes*, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou had'st not been
so much gamester as to play at it.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, *Harl. Cat. MSS.* 3787. § 27. beginning

The state of France as now it stands,
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hould,
And best assured may be too bould, etc.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

S. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.

* * * * *

A. What? be these French cardes?

S. Yea, sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?

A. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?

S. One shilling stake, and three rest.

A. Agreede, goe to, discarde.

S. I vye it, will you hould it?

A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.

S. Faire and softly, I praie you. Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe carde.

A. And I have none but coate cardes.

S. Will you put it to me?

A. You bid me to losse.

S. Will you swigg? [probably, yield, or throw up.]

A. Tis the least part of my thought.

S. Let my rest goe then, if you please.

A. I hould it, what is your rest?

S. Three crownes and one third, showe, what are you?

A. I am foure and fiftie: and you?

S. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.

J. Florio's Second Frutes, 1591, p. 69.

In Minsheu's *Spanish Dialogues*, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

L. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.

R. Let us go, what is the summe that we play for?

M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.

L. Then shuffle the cards well.

O. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card; I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse.

R. I did lift an ace.

L. I a foure.

M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.

O. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.

M. Passe.

R. Passe.

L. Passe.

O. I set so much.

M. I will none.

R. I'll none.

L. I must of force see it, deale the cards.

M. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.

R. See here my rest, let every one be in.

M. I am come to passe again.

R. And I too.

L. I do the selfe-same.

O. I set my rest.

M. I'll see it.

R. I also.

L. I cannot give it over.

M. I was a small *prime*.

L. I am *flush*.

M. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the *Acad. des Jeux*, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom O. deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the *rest* is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in Howell's *Nomenclator*, subjoined to his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*, Sect. 28.

The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At Coses, or at Saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*. *G. Turb. on Hawk.* in *Cens. Lit.* ix. 266.

The *Compleat Gamester* (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See QUINOLA.

PRIMROSE WAY, OR PATH. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire. *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance treads. *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *prime-rose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring:

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest. *Collin Clout*, v. 560.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy land. *Shep. Kal. Feb.* 166.

PRIMY, *a.* Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Hamlet*, i. 3.

PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice [you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of costermongers, and countrey gooselings: while his nippes, ints, bungs, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, oftentimes prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 12.

Pimps, nips, and ints, *prinados*, etc.

Hon. Ghost, p. 231.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *praecox*. See *Johnson*.

You are a saucy boy. — —

— — — You are a *princox*, go.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

Yes, *prinkockes*, that I have; for fortie yeares agoe,

I could smatter in a Duns —

Better I am sure then an hundred of you.

New Cust. O. P. i. 264.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princocks*, how gentility first sprung up. *Greene's Quip for an Upst.* Cr. B 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princock*, Ephebus, puer *praecox*."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you heere, You *princock* boy? *Dan. Hym. Triumph.* p. 313.

To teach many proud, *princocke* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull downe the high sailes of their lofty spirits. *Coryat, Crud.* ii. p. 255. reprint.

To PRINK. To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of prank; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, etc.

Do you not see howe these newe fangled prattling elves,

Prinke up so pertly late in every place?

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 255.

It certainly was joined occasionally with prank. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and prank, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and pranking themselves. Dum moliantur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's *Paroemiologia*, p. 30.

In PRINT. With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak *in print*, for in print I found it. *Two Gent. Ver.* ii. 1.

I will do it, sir, *in print*.

L. L. Lost, iii. 1.

I am sure my husband is a man *in print* for all things else, save only in this.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffles set *in print*, to picke his teeth, and play with a puppet.

Earle's Microc. new ed. p. 269.

PRISTINATE, *a.* Former; the same as pristine.

Beside the only name of Christ, and external contempt of their *pristine* idolatry, he taught them nothing at all.

Holinsh. vol. i. B 3. col. 2. b.

PRIVADO, *s.* A private friend, a favourite. Spanish. See *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My Lord Thresorer, My Lord Thresorer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*. *Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 559.

See also the other examples in *Todd*.

PRIVATE, *s.* Privacy.

Go off, I discard 'you; let me enjoy my *private*. *Twelfth N.* iii. 3.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love, Is much more general than these words import. *K. John*, iv. 3.

PRIVE, *v.* for deprive.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele any thing at all.

Barker's Fearf. Fanc. P 1 b.

PRIZALL, *s.* for prize.

The greatest trophy that my travailes gain, Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth.

Daniel's Works, R r 7 b.

PROBALL, *a.* Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the last editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest, *Probal* to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moor again. *Othello*, ii. 3.

It has not been found elsewhere.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leprous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I. such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators, provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and va-

gabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish', and say

You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.

Hon. Whore, part ii. O. Pl. iii. 442.

See *Archaeologia*, vol. xviii. p. 9.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*, Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *K. John*, iii. 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves

By his *prodigious* issue.

Mass. Unn. Comb. i. 1.

Behold you comet shews his head again!

Twice has he thus at cross turns thrown on us

Prodigious looks. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl.

iii. 249.

O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthnight, and as a blazing star at thine unlook'd for funeral.

Markh. Engl. Arc. 1607.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Portentously; from the preceding.

— Let wives with child

Pray that their burdens may not fall this day, Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost.

K. John, iii. 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may do you;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hanmer said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation, (i. e. I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, we find, "*Prouface* — souhait qui veut dire, bien vous fasse; *proficiat*." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor, the water-poet, treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,

And neither understanding other's prate,

The Frenchman says *mange, proface mon-*
sieur.

The Sculler, Epigr. 43.

Taylor uses it also in his own person,

in the introduction to his *Praise of Hempseed*: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomackes serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.
Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb. Prooemium.*

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *profess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30.

Sweet Sir, sit — most sweet Sir, sit — *proface*! what you want in meat, we'll have in drink. *2 Hen. IV. v. 3.*

Reader, read this thus; for preface, *proface*, Much good may it do you.

Heyw. Epigr. B b 3 b.
The dinner's half done before I say grace,
And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.
Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainely among them, and bad them *proface*.

Stowe's Annals, N n n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthen-some to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home,
In a summer *progress*. *Guardian, i. 1.*

It appears that Henry VII. was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I. had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*. *Album. O. Pl. vii. 157.*

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;

In *progress* will I now go through the world. *Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 150.*

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars,

and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, etc. was often started in the time of a *progress*:

I am so haunted with this broad-brimm'd hat
Of the last *progress-block*.

B. et Fl. Wit at s. W. iv. 1.

See BLOCK.

To PROGUE, v. To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *proguing* knave.

B. et Fl. Span. Cur. iii. 3.

In the first folio edition it is *proag-ing*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *progging*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

To PROIN, v. To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

— The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it
easier view'd. *Chapman, Hom. Iliad,*
p. 139.

He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth
round

Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.
Sylv. Dubart. p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," *plumas comit, concinnat*. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of *prune*; but it is older.

PROINER, s. Pruner; from the above.

— His father was

An honest *proiner* of our country vines,
Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth.

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought
him up to learning.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 459.

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broadsword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote pusses toward the pointed plume,
With a broad Scot, or *proking spit* of Spaine.
Hall's Satires, iv. 4.

PROLIXIOUS, a. Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

— More *prolixious* was

Than present peril any whit commended.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1570.

Well known unto them by his *prolixious*
sea wanderings. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, 1599.

See *Steevens* on the first example.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a
prologue in a black dress is very an-
cient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath
spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.

Beaum. et Fl. Prol. to the Coronation.

Do you not know that I am the *prologue*?
Do you not see this long black velvet cloak
upon my back? Have I not all the signs of a
prologue about me?

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 454.

He was usually ushered in by the
sound of trumpets. See **TRUMPET**.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1304.

See **PROMOTER**.

Lest some hungrie *promoting* fellowes should
beg it as a concealment.

*Har. Apol. for
Ajax*, M 8.

See **BEG**.

A PROMOTER, s. An informer; from
promoting causes or prosecutions. Ho-
liokey's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*,
which, having part of the forfeit,
bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to
spie. *Tusser*, p. 101. ed. 1672.

There lacketh one thing in this realme, that
it hath need of, for God's sake make some
PROMOTERS. There lacke *promoters* such as
were in King Henry the 7's daies, your graund-
father. There lacke men to *promote* the king's
officers when they do amisse, and to *promote*
all offenders. *Latimer's Serm.* p. 119.

An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore
scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 354.

There goes but a pair of sheers between a
promoter and a knave.

Match at Midn.
O. Pl. vii. 367.

That is, they are much alike, cut
out of the same materials. See **PAIR
OF SHEERS**.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronize.

Though some fantastick fool *promove* their
ragged rhymes,

And do transcribe them o'er an hundred se-
veral times. *Drayt. Polyolb.* p. 1053.

It was used by Suckling. See *Johnson*.

PRONE, a. Prompt, ready; without the
preposition *to*, which is now always
subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and
beget young gibbets, I never saw one so *prone*.
Cymb. v. 4.

— In her youth

There is a *prone* and speechless dialect.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect.
The commentators have puzzled here,
though they explained it in the other
place, and have brought these ex-
amples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men *prone*
and vigorous. *Full, etc. of Rebellion*,
1537.

— Thessalian fierie steeds,

For use of war so *prone* and fit.

Gorges's Lucan, book 6.

PRONOTORY. A contraction of prothono-
tary; a chief notary.

And I knew you a *pronotory's* boy,

That wrote indentures at the towne-horse
doore. *Daniel, Qu. Arc.* p. 356.

PRONOUN. The redundant repetition of
the pronoun of the first person is com-
mon in most languages. Je ne ferai rien
de cela, *moi*, the French say; with us
it is rather disused, but occurs in our
old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown.

Tam. Shr. iv. 3.

I do not like these several councils, *I*.

Rich. III. iii.

I am none of these common pedants, *I*,

That cannot speak without *propterea quod*.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 342.

See *Steevens*, and others, on 2 *Hen.*

IV. ii. 3.

PROPER, a. One's own; that which be-
longs to a particular person. This is
the third sense of the word in *Johnson*,
but it is surely rather disused.

The bastward's brains with these my *proper*
hands

Shall I dash out.

Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

Thrown out his angle for my *proper* life.

Hamlet, v. 2.

Here have I cause in men just blame to find
That in their *proper* praise too partial be.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 1.

How shall our subjects then insult on us,
When our examples, that are light to them,
Shall be eclipsed with our *proper* deeds.

Tancr. et Gis. O. Pl. ii. 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to
that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do
with all the *proper* women in Arcadia? They
shall be common too. *Shirley's Arcadia.*

Rose is a fayre, but not a *proper* woman.

Can any creature *proper* be that's common?

Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence UNPROPER, q. v.

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly
resolvable into this; his 10th, tall,
handsome, etc. certainly belongs to
the following passage; but without the
idea of bulk, for it is Viola who speaks
of herself:

How easy is it for the *proper* false,
(That is, the comely well-looking false
persons)

In women's waxen hearts to set their forms.
Twel. N. ii. 2.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any ar-
ticles necessary to be produced in the
scene. In this sense it is still used
there, and the person who provides
such articles, and whose duty it is to
have them ready, is called the *property*
man.

Go get us *properties* and trickings for our
fairies. *Mer. W. W. iv. 4.*

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our
play wants. *Mids. N. Dr. i. 2.*

— My lord, we must

Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*.
Old Play of Tam. Shr. Act i. p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's
Bartholomew Fair, wishes to have a
pump on the stage, "for a *property*."
Induct.

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*,
Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to
propone, whereby he might be reconciled.

Holinsh. vol. ii. N 7 b.

To say "placet" unto that, which in the
name of the holy fathers might be *proponed*
to them.

Beeh. of Rom. Ch. F 2.

Holinshed uses it often. Dryden has
used *proponent*, for one that proposes.
See *T. J.*

To PROPULSE, *v.* To drive from us, to
repulse; *propello*, Latin.

For seeing our enimies doe now violently

assaulte us, if we should not with like courage
propulse their violence. *Underdown's He-
liodor. sign. C 1 b.*

PROSPECTIVE, *s.* A perspective, or glass,
to view distant objects. Accented on
the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,
And every hand is made a *prospective*.

Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein
note and tell what thou seest, for well mayest
thou there observe their shadows.

Daniel, p. 415.

PROTENSE, *s.* Extension, drawing out.
The reading of the first edition in the
following passage, and probably right.
See *Todd*.

— Recount from hence

My glorious souveraine's goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.

Spens. F. Q. III. iii. 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The
other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, *s.* Long continuance, delay;
from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.

Spens. Sonnet, 86.

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.

Ferrex et Porr. O. Pl. i. 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was
first adopted by Spenser; but *Ferrex*
and *Porrer* was published long before
his *Sonnets*.

PROVAND, or more commonly PROVANT.
Provender, provision, ammunition;
provende, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their
provand

Only for bearing burdens. *Coriol. ii. 1.*

I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant*
a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

The word, in fact, was very com-
mon. See the other instances in Stee-
vens's note on the first passage. It was
not quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,
With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.

Counterscuff. Dryd. Misc. vol. iii. p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with
any other thing, implied that such an
article was supplied for mere provision;
as we say, ammunition bread, etc.

meaning a common sort. Thus Bobadil says, in contempt of the sword which Master Matthew had bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H. iii. 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Rome, was Nicodemus born

To bear these braveries from a poor *provant*!

B. et Fl. Four Plays in One, Pl. 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion

Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.

Ib. Elder Bro. v. 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breeches, o' th' new fashion. *Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1662, 4to. sign. G.*

I have no doubt, therefore, that we ought to read the following passage, thus pointed:

— We're fairly promis'd,

But soldiers cannot feed on promises;

All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;

And our munition fails us.

Webster's Appius, Act i. Anc. Dr. v. 364.

The ingenious editor of the latter collection puts the stop at *provant*, meaning to express that promises were all their *provant*, which might do; but it had been said before, "our victual fails us:" and *provant apparel*, for military allowance of clothing, is more in the style of the time, and improves the whole passage.

To PROVANT, as a verb, to supply with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with plentiful purveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl.

Misc. vi. p. 149.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire name for a goldfinch. It is certainly true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has observed, (*Archaeol. iii. p. 33.*) that this odd name is given in Warwickshire to the bird usually called a gold-finch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but certainly there, as I know from local testimony. It is possible, therefore, that the following passage should be read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.

Hotsp. Tis the next way to turn tailor, or red-breast teacher.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of goldfinches or redbreasts." The editions have "or *be* red-breast teacher;" which leaves it difficult to extract any sense from the passage.

To PROVE MASTERIES. To make trial of skill, or try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.

Knolles's H. of Turkes, 516 I.

He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such straungers as he brought over wyth him) begynneth to *prove masteryes*.

Holinsh. ii. l. 7. col. 2. b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do confer that *providence*, with my power

Of absolute command, to have abundance

To your best care. *Mass. New Way, iii. 2.*

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the *providence* of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,

That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 4.

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendant of executions; properly *provost-marshal*. Minsheu has, "A provost martiall — G. Prevost des mareschaux. — L. Praefectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in *Measure for Measure*, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the provost?

Prov. Here, if it like your honour.

Ang.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.

Meas. for M. Act ii. 1.

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem

you from your gyves." Act iv. Sc. 2.
The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the *provost* is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Caesar, that thy servant,
Thy *provost*, to see execution done
Upon these Christians in Caesarea,
Should now want work.

Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

I have been *provost-marshal* twenty years,
And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals,
But so near Paris yet I never met
One of that brotherhood.

B. et Fl. L. Fr. Lawy. v. last scene.

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus Amorphus, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names Asotus, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill:

We do give leave and licence to our *provost* Acolastus, Polypragmon, Asotus, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. v. 2.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, a. Most valiant; a superlative from *prou*, which is the French *preu*, *pros*, or *preux*, valiant. Hence the word *prowess*, etc. in French *prouesse*. The *prouest* knight that ever field did fight.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 41.

See also *F. Q.* II. viii. 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prouest* knight,
That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.

Har. Ariost. xlv. 7.

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word. See *Menage*, in *prou*, and *prouesse*.

PROUSE. A contraction of *prowess*.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want
nor knights nor *prowse*.

Warner's Alb. Engl. p. 18.

His ancient yeares made craftie Hannibal
Admire the *proues* and vallour of his foe.

Brandon's Octavia, 1598, A 7.

PRUGGE, s. Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up all the games.

Clitus's Cater-Char. p. 32.

PRUNE, v. Term in falconry. The hawk is said to prune, when she picks her

feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

— His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak.
Cymb. v. 4.

Hence, metaphorically, to a man:
Which makes him *prune* himself and blister up
The crest of youth against your dignity.

1 Hen. IV. i. 1.

See **PROIN**, which is the older form.

PRUNES, STEWED. A favourite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes* — and having but two in the dish, etc. *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 1.

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*.
1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

This is the pension of the stews — 'tis stew money, *stew'd prune* cash, Sir.

If this be not a Good Play, etc.

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from *1 Hen. IV.*

PUCELLE, s. A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.

Pal. of Pleas. ii. sign. I i 7.

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her:

Shall I advise, *Pucelle*? steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some
small day. *Underwoods*, Ep. 68. Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his *Faithful Shepherdess*, he says,

Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan.

Epigrams.

So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin:

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish!
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's
heels.

1 Hen. VI. i. 4.

See **PUZZEL**.

PUCK, PUG, and POUKE, are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and who is thus accosted by a fairy:

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Good-fellow.

To which Puck answers,
 Thou speak'st aright,
 I am that merry wanderer of the night.
Mids. N. Dream, ii. 1.

He is also celebrated by Drayton:

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
 Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigger kinde there is of them, called
 with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Goodfellows*,
 that would, in superstitious times, grinde
 corne for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do
 any maner of drudgery work.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 48.

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate
 demon, which he characterizes like a
Will o' the Wisp. *Ib.* p. 49.

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called
 the *Devil is an Ass*, is evidently the
 same personage. His amusements are
 described as the same:

— These were wont to be
 Your main atchievements, *Pug*; you have
 some plot now
 Upon a tonning of ale, to stale the yest,
 Or keep the churn so, that the butter come
 not

'Spite o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.
B. Jon. Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

See *POUKE*.

In the *Sad Shepherd*, of the same
 author, he appears under the title of
Puck-hairy. Act iii. Under his name
 of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well
 characterized in Jonson's *Masque of*
Love Restored, vol. v. p. 401, etc.
Butler unites the names of *Pug* and
Robin:

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
 For leaving you their work to do,
 This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
 And your diversion.

Hudib. Part. III. Can. ii. v. 1415.

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general
 name of fiends:

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
 By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew.

Ibid. 1435.

Heywood refers us to a learned ac-
 count of these *Pugs*:

In John Milesius any man may reade
 Of divels in Sarmatia honored
 Call'd Kottri of Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
 In corners of old houses least frequented,
 Or beneath stacks of wood; and these con-
 vented
 Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellowes some, some call them
 fairies. *Hierarchie*, Lib. ix. p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in War-
 ner's *Albion's England*, Book xiv.
 ch. 91. p. 307. He appears as an ac-
 tive personage in *Grim the Collier of*
Croydon, O. Pl. xi. and in the still
 older drama of *Wily Beguiled*, Or. of
 Drama, vol. iii. p. 329. See also Per-
 cy's *Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 202. and the
 notes on Milton's *Allegro*.

The Scottish *Brownie* was a very
 similar personage:

He was supposed to haunt some old houses,
 those especially attached to farms. Instead of
 doing any injury, he was believed to be very
 useful to the family, particularly to the ser-
 vants, if they treated him well; for whom,
 while they took their necessary refreshment in
 sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of
 drudgery. *Jamieson*.

See also Dr. Drake's *Shakespeare*
and his Times, vol. ii. p. 347, etc.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*.
 The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by
 some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's *Real*
Character, *Alph. Index*. "Fungus
 pulverulentus." *Coles*. Metaphori-
 cally, a term of reproach, equivalent
 to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

— But that this *puck-fist*,

This universal rutter.

B. et Fl. Cust. of Country, i. 2.

Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist*:

— What pride

Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puck-*
foist? *Middleton's More Diss. than*
W. iv. 3.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular prepara-
 tion of tobacco. See in *CANE* and *TO-*
BACCO.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus
 described in *London and its Environs*,
 in 6 vols. published by Dodsley
 in 1761:

There was anciently a descent into the
 Thames in this place, where horses used to be
 watered; who, raising the mud with their feet,
 made the place like a puddle; from this cir-
 cumstance, and from a person named Puddle
 living there [the letter is probably fictitious]
 this dock, according to Maitland, obtained
 its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as
 a laystall for the soil of the streets, and
 much frequented by barges and lighters,

for taking the same away; also landing corn, and other goods. *Survey*, B. iii. edit. 1722.

Surprize her, carry her down to the water side, pop her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oars.

A Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 408.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock title, sometimes given in contempt, to a female who was thought to give herself airs.

PUE-PELLOW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term of good fellowship, or intimacy; as monkey, which means the same.

Good *pug*, give me some capon.

Ant. et Mellida, ii. 1.

In a western barge, with good wind and lusty *puggs*, one may go ten miles in two days.

Lyly's Endymion, iv. 2.

See PUCK.

PUGGING. There seems sufficient reason to believe that it means thieving, in the song of Autolycus:

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge

* * * * *

Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the *Roaring Girl*:

— And know more laws

Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,

With all the devils black guard, than is fit
Should be discovered to a noble wit.

O. Pl. vi. 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *pro-guing* have any thing to do with this word.

PUING. A term expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,
Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.

Pembr. Arcad. B. iii. p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced PUNY, which see.

PUKE. A grey, or dark colour. "Color pullus." *Coles*. In *Barett's Alvearie*, it is defined as a colour between russet and black, and rendered also *pullus*. Salmon's receipt to make it indicates the same.

Falstaff is called, among other ridiculous epithets, *puke-stocking*. 1 *Hen.* IV. ii. 4. Dark coloured stockings

were then thought reproachful; so blacklegs, in later times. Mr. Todd mentions *puce-colour*; but that is French, and means, therefore, *flea-colour*.

In Drant's translation of *Horace*, Satire 8.

Nigra succinctam vadere palla;

Is rendered,

Ytuckde in *pukish* frock.

See *Steevens's Note*.

To PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

— Pray you pause a little,

If I hold your cards, I shall *pull down the side*,

I am not good at the game.

Mass. Great D. of Flor. iv. 1.

— And if now,

At this downright game, I may but hold
your cards,

I'll not *pull down the side*.

Id. Unnat. Comb. ii. 1.

Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula*. I will refuse it,

She will *pluck down a side*, she does not use it. *B. et Fl. Maid's Trag.* ii. 1.

Such one [that never learned to shoote] commonlye *plucketh down a side*, and craftie archers which be against him, will be glad of him. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

— A false theefe

That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to
kill and mischeefe. *Gammer Gurt.*

O. Pl. ii. 63.

I have knowen those that have been five and fifty [years at law] and all about *pullen* and pigs. *Revenger's Trag.* O. Pl. iv. 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pantler's chippings. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.* O. Pl.

v. 26.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.

B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, v. 2.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Cotgrave*. Coles has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, s. A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. Steevens says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the *pulp* of fruit, as *apple-paste*, etc.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.

Nabbes's Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 8.

To PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. Punian, conterere, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a basket.

Troil. et Cress. ii. 1.

The gall of these lizards *punned* and dissolved in water. *Holland's Pliny*, xxix. 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.

Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. Johnson has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss Seward, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

PUNESE, for punaise. See **MARPION**.

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

It was used by Butler, Dryden, and still later. See *Johnson*.

A book called *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 8vo. 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *pung*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See **POINT-DEVISE**.

PUNTO, or PUNTA. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, etc.

M. W. Winds. ii. 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, etc.

B. Jon. Ev. M. in his H. iv. 7.

Punto-riverso was a back-handed

stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *riversa*. *Saviolo on the Duello*, K 2. 4to.

Florio translates it thus:

With a *right* or *reverse* blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him. *Second Frutes*, p. 119.

They are here united:

Ah the immortal passado, the *punto-riverso*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

See **RIVERSO**.

PUNY, s. A small creature; *puisné*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puisne*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old — which pretty innocent *punies* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them.

Coryat, i. 37.

A very worme of wit, a *puney* of Oxford, shall make you more hatefull than Battalus the hungrye fidler.

Ulysses upon Ajax, B 8.

Shall each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inne, Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne, To read his little, or his nere a whit.

Marston, In Lectores, etc.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *punies* of the first year:

Others to make sporte withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies of the first yeare*.

Christmas

Prince at St. John's Coll. p. 1.

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*.

Hamlet. iii. 2.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See **BABIES IN THE EYES**.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purrial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See **PAIR-ROYAL**, and **POST AND PAIR**.

In Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterized:

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters. *B. Jon.* vol. vi. p. 3.

Afterwards we have this stanza:

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gingling sally;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in *Pur-alley*. *Ib.* p. 8.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*. *Ib.* p. 6.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair:

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, *pur*, *post*, *pair*, etc. *Lyly's Midas*, v. 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of Parolles by the Clown:

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddied withall. *All's Well*, etc. v. 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how Parolles could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog:

They say in my country, when they call their hogges to the swine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle, cum *pur*, come *pur*. *Serm.* fol. 49. b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal any thing, and call it *purchase*. *Hen. V.* iii. 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Urs'la's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, ii. 4.

— A bag,

Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings,

Which I made my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer. *Match at M. O.* Pl. vii. 355.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly stелths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminall. *Spens. F. Q. I.* ii. 16.

TO PURE, v. To purify.

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself; you have my master's ware at your commaundement. *Family of Love*, (1608), D 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

TO PURFLE, v. To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pour-filer*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay. *Spens. F. Q. I.* ii. 13.
Purfled upon, with many a folded plight. *Id.* II. iii. 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Comus*, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of *purfled* work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un *leus* [lieu]
Ke [Que] *jur* [jour] et nuit *art* [brule] *cume*
[comme] feus,
K'um [Qu'on] apele le *Purgatore*
Sainz Patrice, et est *teus* [telle] encore
Ke s'il *vunt* [vont] aucunes genz,
Ke ne soient bien repentanz
Tantost est raviz è perduz
Qu'um [Qu'on] ne *set* [sait] k'il est devenuz.
S'il est *confez* [confessé] et repentanz,
Si va et passe mainz *turmenz*, [tourmens]
Et s'esprnge de ses pechiez,
Kant plus en a, plus li est *griez*. [tourmenté]
Ki de cel *lui* [lieu] revenuz est,
Nule riens *jamès* [jamais] ne *li* [lui] *plest*
[plait]
En cest siècle, ne jamès *jur*, [jour]
Ne rira, mis *adès* [toujours] en *plur* [pleure];
Et gemissent les maus qui *sunt* [sont]
Et les pechiez ke les genz *funt* [font].

Suppl. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurger.

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See **PATRICK'S, ST. PURGATORY.**

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisians*. See **PRECISIAN**.

Marry, Sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.
Twelfth N. ii. 3.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to hornpipes. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice:

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart.

All's Well, i. 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See *Malone's Supp.* i. 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of *Bartholomew Fair*. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.

L. Yes, Sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.

W. How! what a name's there!

L. O, they have all such names, Sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?

W. I did, indeed.

L. He would ha' thought himself a stark reprobate if it had.

Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times; ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does. — By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.

Barth. Fair, i. 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severe-

ly felt, throughout the nation. In Sir Thomas Overbury's *Characters*, the 28th, (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritan*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James I.'s time:

In our reformed church too, a new man

Is in few yeares crept up, in strange disguise,
And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,

A fellow that can beare himseife precise.

No church supremacie endure he can,

Nor orders in the byshop's diocyse:

He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,

A nose-gay, set face, and a poted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,

Bicause he knowes not what your bosomes smother,

His phrase is, Verily; by yea and nay,

In faith, in truth, good neighbor, or good brother;

And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,

One of the elect must common with another,

And when the poore his charity intreat,

You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector: nor in white,

Bicause the elders of the church commaund it,

He will not crosse in baptisme, none shall fight

Under that banner, if he may withstand it,

Nor out of antient fathers Latine cite,

The cause may be he doth not understand it,
His followers preach all faith, and by their workes

You would not judge them catholickes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is vext

To heare the quiristers shrill antheamesing,
He blames degrees in th' accademy next,

And 'gainst the liberall arts can scripture bring,

And when his tongue hath runne beside the text,

You can perceive him his loud clamours ring
'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pittious phrase
Raile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies. *Heyw. Brit. Troy*, Cant. iv. 50. etc.

To PURL, v. To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling* stream," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound. Yet Lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling* sound." See *Todd*. Here, however, it must describe motion:

— From his lips did fly
Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.*

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
B. et Fl. Sea Voyage, i. 3.

PURL, *s.* A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver *curles*.
Drayton's Mortimeriados.

See *Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell*, xx. p. 187.

PURLEY, for *purlieu*. A certain district.
— With all amercements due

To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.
Rand. Muse's L. G. O. Pl. ix. p. 244.

PURPLES, *s.* One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our old maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Hamlet. iv. 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See *Lyte*, and *Gerard*, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonyme for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularitv, the *Gesta Grayorum*. See *Nichols's Progresses of Eliz.* vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the Lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug. 21 Hen. VIII. (1506) — by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To PURSE. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alleys.
B. et Fl. Scornf. L. i. 1.

This is a singular use of the word.

To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse;" but honestly, as well as otherwise.

PURTENANCE, *s.* Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See *Exodus*, xii. 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the head and *purtenance*.
Lyly, Midas, i. 2.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is, what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by Lyly, to mean the ornaments of the head. See *Johnson*. *Appurtenance*, and *appertenance*, are both met with in authors.

To PURVEY. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvay*
Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 15.

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on *Mids. N. Dream*, ii. 2. have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I *put a girdle* about Europe.
B. et Fl. Q. of Corinth. ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on Admiral Drake's *making the earth a girdle*, B. i. Ep. 206.

PUT ON, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

— Well observed.

Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse
A little of this argument.

Duke of Milan, iv. 1.
And thou, when I stand bare, to say *put on*;
Or, Father, you forget yourself.

New W. to pay O. D. iii. 2.

Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,

What do you mean to do? *Put on.*

G. With your lordship's favour, *L.* I'll have it so.

T. Your will, my lord, excuses

The rudeness of our manners.

City Mad. v. 2.

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

PUT-PIN, *s.* The childish game, more usually called *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.

Marston, Sat. B. iii. Sat. 8.

A PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I., which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

— Or that there were such men

Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find

Each *putter out on five for one*, will brings us Good warrant of. *Temp.* iii. 3.

That is, "*every traveller will warrant.*"

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me *five for one*, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with.

Jons. Ev. Man out of Hum. ii. 3.

Sometimes it was only three for one.

In his epigram, entitled, *On the famous Voyage*, Jonson speaks of a man,

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,

His *three for one.* *Epigr.* 134.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the *putters out*, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos anonymos, Venetiis reduces.

Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis

Redderet, ad Venetos instituistis iter.

Unde lucro simul ac vestro rediistis, amici

Gaudebant damno vos rediisse suo.

Epigr. B. ii. Ep. 72.

John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journies upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "*A Kicksie-winsie,*" etc.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred booke,

Which these base mungrels tooke, and promiss'd me

To give me *five for one*, some *foure*, some *three*:

But now these hounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornfull lookes, and scurvy words,
To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They tooke in hope to give, and doe me good.
They tooke a booke worth twelve pence, and were bound

To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their fist.
Thus got I sixteene hundred hands and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.

Id. p. 39. b.

He confesses that he took his journies only for this gain. He adds, *Foure thousand and five hundred bookes I gave To many an honest man, and many a knave.* *Ib.*

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the summes were but small, and very easie for them (in generall) to pay;" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "*A Defence of Adventures upon Returnes,*" in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTROCK, *s.* A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive it, most improbably, from *buteo*, which would make

it a buzzard. Merrett's *Pinax*, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who finds the patridge in the *puttock's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloodied beak.

2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 2.

Like as a *puttocke* having spied in flight

A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,

Whose other wing, etc.

The foolish *kyte*, led with licentious will,

Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

Spens. F. Q. V. xii. 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the *puttock* was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*.

Cymb. i. 2.

Thersites also, in his abuse of Menelaus:

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a fitchew, a toad, a lizard, an owl, a *puttock*, or a her-ring without a roe—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus, — I would conspire against destiny.

Tro. et Cress. v. 1.

Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultry *puttocks*, indeed.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 102.

PUZZEL, or PUSLE, s. A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels.

1 *Hen. VI.* i. 4.

No nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country but will carry a nosegay in her hand.

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.

Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzles* of Paris, use this other theft.

Steph. Apol. for Herod. 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, Ben Jonson's commendatory verses addressed to Fletcher, on his *Faithful Shepherdess*:

Lady or *Pusill*, that wears mask or fan.

But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old Laneham seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three prety *puzels*, az bright az a breast of bacon, of a thirtie yeere old apees [i. e. a piece].

Letter from Kenilworth.

PYE. See **PIE.** See *By Cock and PYE.*

PYNE. See **PINE.**

PYONINGS, s. Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.

Spens. F. Q. II. x. 63.

PYRAMIDES, and PYRAMIS, s. A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. Drayton uses *piramides*, both as singular and plural:

Then he, above them all, himself that sought
to raise

Upon some mountain top, like a *piramides*,
Our Talbot.

Polyolb. xvii. p. 1013.

Though Coventry from thence her name at first
did raise,

Now flourishing with fanes and proud *pira-*
mides.

Polyolb. xiii. p. 922.

We find it singular in another instance:

Thou art now building a second *pyramides*
in the air.

Braithw. Survey of Histories.

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis*:

— Rather make

My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains.

Ant. et Cleop. v. 2

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally:

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That Julius Caesar brought from Africa.

Marlow's Doctor Faustus, Anc. Dr. i. 43.

Yon stately, true, and rich *piramides*.

Lodge's Wounds of Civil War. sign. A. 3.

Yet Shakespeare has also *pyramid*:

— They take the flow o' the Nile

By certain scales i' the *pyramid*.

Ant. et Cl. ii. 7.

And even *pyramises*, *Ibid.* But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in *T. J.*

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "storm of wind," and "*pyrrie* of the sea," ap-

pearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See **PIRRIE**.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See **CUE**. This will enable us to explain the following:

R. What gave you the boy that had found your penknife?

L. I gave him a *quu cee*, and some walnuts.
Hoole's Corderius, 1657, p. 157.

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *cee* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "*Dedi sextantem*," etc.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv. 2.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. *Minshew* says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to Ray's *Nomenclator*, should mean a lamprey; but is described by *Minshew*, under *powt*, more like a *bull-head*, or *millers-thumb*. "*Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert*." *Minshew*. It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for any thing imperfect.

— I will shew your highness
A trifle of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you mere now i' th' university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*. 'Tis nothing else, a very *quab*.
Ford's Lover's Melanch. iii. 3.

This was the plot of a kind of masque which he had written. *Quabbe* is also given as a term for a quagmire; but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbreviated into *quack*. The word quacksalver is in *Johnson*, and illustrated by examples there; but it has long been so much disused, that to some readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyls, or balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied.

Mass. A Very Woman, ii. 2.

See *Johnson*.

To **QUAIL**, *v. a.* and *n.* To overpower, or to faint; sufficiently exemplified in both senses by *Johnson*. I shall add, however, one or two instances of each. First, *active*, to overpower, or intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only
view would *quail*

An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did
Hercules assail. *Warner Alb. Engl.*

B. i. ch. 5. p. 16.

But rather, traiterously surpriz'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 280.

2. Neuter, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that pro-
esse not availed,

Did faine to faint: the other thought that he
indeed had *quailed*.

Warn. Alb. Engl. i. ch. 4. p. 12.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 185.

It is often used in both ways by
Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.* from the bird. A prostitute; borrowed from the French, where *caille*, and *caille quoiffée*, had the same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon — an honest fellow
enough, and one that loves *quails*.

Tro. et Cress. v. 1.

With several coated *quails*, and laced mut-
ton, waggisly singing. *Rabelais*, Prol. to

B. iv. Motteux's Vers.

The quail was thought to be a very
amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

— The hot desire of *quails*,

To your's is modest appetite.

Glaphorne's Hollander.

Lovell says, "They are salacious
like the partridge, and breed four times
in a year." *Hist. of Anim. p. 170.*

QUAINT, *a.* which is now seldom used, except in the sense of awkwardly fantastical, had formerly a more favourable meaning, and was used in commendation, as neat, or elegant, or

ingenious. Johnson has given these favourable senses, without any intimation of their being now disused, which is the fact. See *Johnson*. Those senses were, however, certainly the original; the etymology being the obsolete French *coint*, which is explained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux, prévenant, affable, *comis*, affabilis;" and exemplified from the *Roman de la Rose*:

Si scet si *cointe* robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent paire.

The French word is derived by Du Cange from *comptus*, Latin. Ariel, that delicate spirit, is called by Prospero, in commendation, "My *quaint* Ariel." *Temp.* i. 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten of it.

Much Ado ab. N. iii. 4.

More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 3.

Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have beene,

Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Ingeniously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.

Merch. of Ven. ii. 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance; from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and wished that he would come and take a night's lodging with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness* of his personage.

Green's Dialogue, cited by Steevens on

Merry W. W. iv. 6.

To QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I th' end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd* hear more. *Coriol.* i. 9.

— We'll *quake* them at that bar

Where all souls wait for sentence.

Heyw. Silver Age, (1613).

That word *quak'd* all the blood within my vaines.

Id. Chall. for Beauty, (1636)
sign. 1.

QUALITY, *s.* Profession, occupation.

2 *Court.* I have no *quality*.

Sim. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one. *Mass. Old Law*, iii. 2.

— He is a gentleman,

For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.

Id. Fatal Dowry, iv. 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was often more particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in *Hamlet*:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing? *Hamlet.* ii. 2.

We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech. *Id. ib.*

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

— Stand forth, [to Paris, the actor]

In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I do accuse the *quality* of treason.

Roman Actor, i. 3.

— How do you like the *quality*?

You had a foolish itch to be an actor,

And may stroll where you please.

The Picture, ii. 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre.

Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

— To thy strong bidding, task

Ariel, and all his *quality*. *Temp.* i. 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CONSTRUE ME.

These incoherent words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualtitee calmie custure me*, in *Hen. V.* Act iv. Sc. 4.; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's *Musical Companion*. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be read "Callino, callino, Castore me," which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, Eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever."

Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him,

contemptuously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

To QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!

Ordinary, ii. 2. O. Pl. x. 236.

QUAR, s. The same as *quarry*; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

— The very agate

Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel; a true Cornelian
As Tacitus himself.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, i. 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,
Fram'd to outlive the flames of civil war.

Poems by Ben Jons. Jun. p. 79.

QUARIER, s. Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of *Romeus and Juliet*:

To light the waxen *quarriers*,
The auncient nurce is prest.

C 8.

See *Malone's Suppl.* i. p. 297.

QUAR'LE. A contraction of *quarrel*, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow, and deadly *quar'le*,
To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 33.

He had before used the word at length:

But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell.

Ib. Stanz. 24.

See **QUARREL**.

QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

— That breast

Is turned to *quarled* poison.

Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 389.

QUARREL, s. from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an

engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, under *pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of *Pymount steele*, the more you do it bend
Upon recoile doth give the bigger blow,
And doth with greater force the *quarrel* send.

Har. Ariost. xxiv. 85.

Being both wel mounted upon two good
Turkey horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel*
out of a cross-bow.

Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in **QUAR'LE**. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he hent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 102.

So also *B. xi. St. 28.* and elsewhere, as *Mirr. for Mag. p. 2.*

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of *Henry VIII. ii. 3.*, but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune to divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old *transom*, or transenne, windows:

The lozange is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reverst, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse. *Puttenh. B. ii. ch. 11.*

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, undo the kingdom:
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, iii. 1.

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel*; probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel* — William Johnson riding to

the *quarrel*, etc." often repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archaeol. x. 70.* This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's *Architectural Antiq.* vol. iv. page 2.

QUARRELOUS, a. Quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Cymb. iii. 4.*
Though proof oft'times makes lovers *quarrelous*.
Gasc. g. 5.

Be not *quarrelous*, or sory for the death
of a traytor and a ribald.

Stowe's Ann. G. g. 2.

QUARRIE, or QUARRY. Any thing hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game, or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure, (*carrée*) into which the game was driven, (as is still practised in other countries) and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term; which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a general huntynge, with a toyle raysed, of foure or five myles in lengthe, so that many a deere that day was brought to the *quarrie*.

Holinshed, vol. ii. P p p p 8. col. 1. a

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forcibly,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 43.

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*.
Spens. F. Q. II. x. 14.

QUART-D'ECU, or QUARDECU. A French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown. Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr. i. 323.* In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *All's W. iv. 3.*

There's a *quart-d'ecu* for you. *Ib. v. 2.*

In both these places, the folio has

cardecu; the other is the interpretation of the editors. See *CARDECU*.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being payd, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly the king's coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Howel, Londinopolis, p. 372.

QUARTER-FACE, s. A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorants, et let them still

Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.

B. Jons. Forest. Epist. 12.

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
And the base *quasse* by pesants drunk.

Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap, 1609.

But I suspect that this is merely a mis-print for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as,

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll *quaffe*, or any
thing. *Marston's What you will, Act ii.*

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chaloner's translation of the *Moriae Encomium*, we read of "the law of *quassing*," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," sign. E 4. where *quaffing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, s. A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of coleworts] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leaprys, and other griefes of the skin. *Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.*

I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the sense,

And he grows angry. *Othello, v. 1.*

Whether he be a young *quat* of the first yeare's revennew, or some austere and sullen-faced steward. *Dekker, Gul's H. B. chap. 7.*

O young *quat*! incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world.

Devil's Law Case, 1623.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat*:

— Procure a little sport,
And then be put to the dead *quat*.

White Devil, 4to. H.

TO QUAT. To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his Provincial Glossary, but writes it *quot*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicacies seeme queasie. *Euphues*, C 3 b.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare. *Philotimus*, 4to.

1583. *British Bibliographer*, ii. 439.

QUATCH, a. Squat, of flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock.

All's Well, ii. 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*. A bog, or slough; from to *quave*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marrish or *quave-myre*. *North's Plut.* 411. A.

In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was,
Into the same my horse *die* fall, and lay
Up to the bellie, which my flight did stay.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

QUAYED, part. for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*,
And all his senses were with suddein dread
dismay'd. *Spens. F. Q. I.* viii. 14.

QUE, s. A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*, and explains it, "half a farthing;" translating it by *minutum*. *Q* in the corner meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halfpenie so sad?

H. Because I am sure I shall never be a peny.

R. Rather pray there bee no fall of money,
For thou wilt then go for a *que*.

Lyly's Com. C c 9.

See **CUES** and **CEES**, and **Q** itself.

QUEACH. A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thicket] *du-metum*."

— Yet where behind some *queich*
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hind,
The place is markt. *Bussy D'Ambois*,

4to. E 4. *Anc. Dr.* iii. 286.

In the nonage of the world, mankind had no other habitation than woods, groves and bushy *queaches*. *Howell, Londinop.* p. 382.

Queath has been found in the same sense.

QUEACHY, a. should be bushy, from the above, and so Minshew puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes drown. *Polyolb.* 957.

'Twixt Penrith's farthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Id.* 697.

Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade

The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing waves. *Id.* 1155.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

QUEAN, s. A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon chean, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, on old cozening *quean*. *M. W. W.* iv. 2.

A man can in his life-time make but one woman,

But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.

B. et Fl. Nice Val. ii. 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd cleane,

And that Penelope was but a *queane*. *Har. Ariost.* xxxv. 26.

If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,
We seldom after care to keep it clean.

Watkins, in Heyward's Quint. vol. i. 143.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, s. Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of quiet.

To whom Cordella did succcede, not reigning long in queate. *Warn. Alb. Engl.* p. 66.

TO QUECH. See **QUICH**.

QUEEN-HITHE, or corruptedly **QUEEN-HIVE**.

A landing place on the Thames, a little west of London bridge. There was a legend of a Queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-Cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure. *Ordinary, O. Pl.* x. 307.

With that, at Charing Cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;

And after rose with life again
In London, at *Queen-hive*.

Evans's Old Ballads, i. 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, Sir, I have two ears to one mouth,
I hear more than I eat, I'd ne'er row by
Queen-hithe
While I liv'd else. *B. et Pl. Wit at sev. W. v. 1.*

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:

The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold. *B. et Pl. Mons. Thomas, iv. 2.*

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, etc. so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III. that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson, iii. 180.* This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or QUIST. The ring-dove; "forte a querula voce," says Minshew. "A *queest* [bird] *palumbus torquatus*." *Coles.* Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's *Pinax* has it, *Quist*, under, "*Palumbus major torquatus*."

QUEINT, *part.* Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acwuent*. So used by Chaucer:
And kindling new his corage, seeming *queint*.
Spens. F. Q. II. v. 11.

To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to QUAILE. Hence Jack the *giant-queller* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer*; and *man-queller* meant formerly a murderer.

And plunge in depth of death and dolour's strife,
Had *queld* himself, had not his friendes withstood. *Mirr. for Mag.*
Press'd through despair myself to *quell*.
Cobl. Prophecy, Steevens.

QUELL, *s.* Murder; from the preceding, but not commonly used.

— Put upon
His spungy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Macb. i. 7.*

QUELLIO, *s.* Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*. *Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.*

To QUEME, *v.* To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.
Sheph. Kal. May, 15.

Sik peerless pleasures wont us for to *queme*.
Poems, by A. W. in Davison, repr. 1816, vol. ii. p. 69.

QUERNE, *s.* A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cweorn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*, And bootless make the breathless housewife churn. *Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.*

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As there are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "*labour in the quern*," means, "*make the quern a labour*;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

— Wherein a miller's knave,
Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will. *Browne, Brit. Past. B. ii. Song. 1.*

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse. *Bosw. Journ. to Hebr. p. 314.*

QUERN-LIKE, *adj.* Acting like a mill.
Two equal rows of orient pearl impale
The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small
Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it. *Sylv. Dubart. Week 1. Day 6.*

QUERN-STONE, *s.* Millstone.
Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind. *Stanyh. Virg. B. 1.*

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase *in cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloke; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*. *B. et Fl. Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo*. *Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloke was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in dishabille, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See *Johnson*.

A serving man, says Bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloak are, and he is but in *querpo* without him. *Microcos. Char.* 59.

QUEST, s. for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawful *quest* have giv'n their verdict up Unto the frowning judge. *Rich. III.* i. 4.

And covertly within the Tower they calde A *quest*, to give such verdict as they should.

Mirr. Mag. p. 390.

Among his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*, Whose counsel to his mischief might give way.

Niccolo's England's Eliza, p. 795.

Also for an inquiry, etc. See *Johnson*.

QUESTANT, s. A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

— See then you come

Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when The bravest *questant* shrinks.

All's Well, ii. 1.

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER. One who laid informations, and made a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson has illustrated this word from Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *quaesitor*. In Clitus's *Whimzies*, the 16th section contains a long character of a *questman*, (p. 122); which in fact was an old uame for a sides-man, or assistant to the churchwardens. See *Blount's Glossographia*, in the word *Sideman*. He is described accordingly, with many quaint strokes of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere. — He never goes without his note-book. — He is a sworne man; which oath serves an injunction upon his conscience to be honest. — The day of his election is not more ready for him, than he for it. Pp. 122, 3.

He was also a collector of parish rents:

Some treasure he hath under his hand, which he must returne, he can convert very little to his own use, nor defeate the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted according to the dignitie of his office." *Ib.* He wore also "a furred gown." P. 128. When the year is over, "his rents are collected, his accounts perfected, himself discharged," and another elected. P. 129.

Also a juryman, a person regularly impanelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for there all things goeth by oath. — They must judge by their oath; according to conscience, guilty or not guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the *questmongers* justify him, and pronounce him not guilty. *Latimer's Serm.* P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man manifestly guilty, when each man had a crowne for his good wil: and so an open mankiller was pronounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, s. A person who goes in quest of another; peculiar, I believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights, Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.

Lear, iii. 7.

Questrists is the reading of the folio. *Questers* has been proposed as an emendation, but no alteration seems necessary. The quarto has *questrits*, which, though an evident corruption, confirms *questrists*.

QUIBLIN, s. An unusual word, which might be supposed to be put for *quibbling*, but that the meaning of the sentence seems to imply a superior trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'erreach that head, that outreacheth all heads,

'Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very *quiblin*.

Eastward Ho. iii. 1. O. P. iv. 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in this passage also:

— She lies,

This is some trick. Come, leave your *quiblings*, Dorothy. *B. Jons. Alch.* iv. 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words, but to what he thinks a direct falsehood told by her.

To QUICK. To stir, or twist; Saxon, cucian, to quicken.

— Like captived thrall,
With a strong yron chaine, and coller bound,
That once he could not move nor *quich* at all.
Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 33.

This word, with a trifling change, to *quech*, was used by Lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *queching*.

Essays, 40.
This is rightly printed in the folio of 1730; but in the separate editions of the *Essays*, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking*, (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See *Todd*. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, *a.* in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed [hawthorn], rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *elfe*:
That man so made he called *elfe*, to weet
Quick. *F. Q. II. x. 71.*

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not.

Shep. Kal. March, 73.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick*;" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*" by a reproach.

QUIDDIT, *s.* A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as *quiddity* also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quillets.
Hamlet. v. 1.
We are but quit; you fool us of our monies
In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.

B. et Fl. Spanish Curate, iv. 5.
By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested
clause,

To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1302.

QUIDDITY, *s.* Originally, the nature or essence of any thing; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in *Hudibras*, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the "ghosts of defunct bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtle quirk, or pretence:

Why how now, mad wag, what are thy
quips and thy *quiddities*. *1 Hen. IV. i. 2.*

So Cranmer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*,
they cannot tell what. *Answ. to Gardiner.*

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quiditas*:

— For you must know my age
Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things,
I know dimensions and the terminy
Of all existence. *Parasitaster, Act i.*

QUIETAGE, *s.* The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

Nepenthe is a drinke of soverayne grace,
Devised by the gods for to asswage
Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chace,
Which stirs up anguish and contentious rage:
Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
F. Q. IV. iii. 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospitage*, in *F. Q. III. x. 6*. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, *s.* The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Hamlet*. iii. 1.

A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:

I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;
—some younger brother would ha' thanked me,

And given my *quietus*. *Gamester*, Act v.
O. Pl. ix. 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

Hee (an undersheriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a sinne to disquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 166.

He understands more than the high sheriffe his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble valew, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him. *Lenton's Leasures*, Char. 35.

"A *quietus est*, missio, rudis donatio." *Coles' Dict.*

To QUIGHT, or QUITE, *v.* To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *Quite*, *adj.* for free.

And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*

Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smott off his left arme. *F. Q.* I. viii. 10.

Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, etc.

F. Q. V. xi. 37.

To QUITE, or QUIGHT, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell*: though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them *quite*.

F. Q. IV. x. 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb, (*hele*, or cover) which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lordprotector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 3.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To QUILL, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See *Todd*, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teased the etymologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quibblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet*; (*Illust.* i. 231.) but, unfortunately, *quodlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quilibet*, in Blount's *Glossographia*, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to *Hudibras*, Ill. iii 748. says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land. Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set

out, that *quillet* is quasi *quibblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the scull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quilletts*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?

Hamlet. v. 1.

— In these nice sharp *quilletts* of the law, Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.

1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 4.

— Let her leave her *bobs*,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quilletts*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed, iv. 1.

Nay, good Sir Throate, forbear your *quilletts* now.
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 427.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imaginary name, formed in sport, to sound like something learned; being put into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus*? Better a witty fool, than a foolish wit. *Twelfth N.* i. 5.

QUINCH, v. To stir, to make the least movement; either for to *winch*, or it has been thought a modification of *quich*. But whence then the *n*?

Thereupon to bestow all my souldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be able to dare to *quinch*.

Spens. State of Ireland.

See **QUICH**.

QUINCH, s. Probably a twitch, or jerk of the body; from the preceding verb.

I will change my coppy, how be it I care not a *quinche*,

I know the galde horse will the soonest winche.
Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 182.

QUINOLA, s. A term in the game of *primero* for a chief card, which was of every suit, like *pam* at *loo*. The knave of diamonds was generally taken as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish, and the name of a game in that language. The *Academie des Jeux* makes the knave of hearts the *quinola* at *reversis*. P. 228. And so say the French Dictionaries, *Prevot's Manuel*, etc. See **PRIMERO**.

To QUINSE, v. A word of doubtful meaning; *qu.* whether the same as *kinse*?

Good man! him list not spend his idle meales,

In *quinsing* plovers, and in *wining* quailles.
Hall, *Sat.* iv. 2.

See **KINSE**.

QUINTAINE, s. *Quintana*, low Latin; *quintaine*, French. A figure set up for tilters to run at, in mock resemblance of a tournament. Minsheu strangely derives it from *quintus*: "Quod *quinto* quoque anno, scil. Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This is doubly absurd; first, in supposing that a Greek custom could have a Latin name; and, secondly, in attributing it to classical antiquity at all, for which there is no probable ground. The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely described, than in the words of Mr. Strutt; omitting only what he says about its high antiquity, which is contradicted by the words immediately following:

The *quintain* originally was nothing more than the trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it, was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the performer consisted in smiting the shield in such a manner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the ground. In process of time this diversion was improved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure carved in wood was introduced. To render the appearance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. The *quintain* thus fashioned was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move round with facility. In running at this figure, it was necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the forehead, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the shield, the *quintain* turned about with much velocity, and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back, with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spectators. *Sports et Pastimes*, B. iii. ch. 1.

I believe, however, that it was more commonly, in England at least, constructed in the simpler way, as described in the following passage of an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quinten* which is a cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board at the one end, and a

bag full of sand hanging at the other. Now he that ran at it with his lance, if he hit not the board [which was probably often painted like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it full, and rid not the faster, he would have such a blow with the sand-bagg on his back, as would sometimes beat them off their horses.

The Essex Champion, (ab. 1690)
in *Cens. Lit.* viii. p. 232.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*, or the Saracen.

— My better parts

Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block.

As you l. it, i. 2.

Go, Captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give Sir *Quintin*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.

B. Jon. Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 55.

The running at the *quintain* is then described. See particularly the note in Whalley's edition. But the passage of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves only that the *athletae* sometimes fought with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.

Randolph's Poems, p. 92.

The sport of the *quintyne* in humorously described in Laneham's *Letter from Kenilworth*, so often quoted. But he says,

The specialty of the sport waz to see: how
sum for hiz slakness had a good bob with the
bag, and sum for his haste too toppd dooun
right, and cum tumbling to the post, etc. etc.

Kenilworth Illustrated, 4to. p. 19.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

— None crowns the cup

Of Wassaille now, or sets the *quintell* up.

Herrick's Poems, p. 184.

The sport of running at the *quintain* was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "Decursio equestris ludicra, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem: quae si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo repercutientem figuram sentit."

The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, *s.* A sharp stroke of wit, or arch raillery; some derive it from *whip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 2.

The *quib modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

If I sent him word again, it was not well
cut, he would send me word, he cut it to
please himself. This is called the *quip modest*.

As you l. it, v. 4.

Ps. Why what's a *quip*?

Ma. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Alex. et Camp. O. Pl. ii. 113.

Greene's "*Quip for an Upstart Courtier*," is a tract wherein he satirizes the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the *Harleian Miscellany*, p. 394, etc. ed. Park.

To QUIP, *v.* from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?

O. Pl. loc. cit.

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 44.

Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip*
with such briefe girdes.

R. Greene, Harl. M. viii. 383.

QUIVER, *a.* Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Barret has "quick or *quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly*, *agiliter*," and "*quiverness*, *agilitas*." The following passage is therefore correct:

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus.

2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 2.

There is a maner fishe that hight mugill,
which is full *quiver* and swift.

Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr. 1535.

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

Primitive constitution (*quodes stowe*) as
much as my sleeve!

New Custom, O.
Pl. i. 268.

should probably be printed thus:

Primitive constitution (quodes thou) as much, etc.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwæð* an, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon *ð*, or *th*, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. *Quodest*, for *quodest*, is exactly analogous; and *owe* contains the remainder of *thou*.

QUODLING, *s.* has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the *Alchemist*, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*. Mr. Gifford thinks that she means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded: and I have little doubt that Madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, *a young raw apple*, fit for nothing without dressing. *Codlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See *T. J.* in *Codling*.

QUONDAM, *s.* A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king, (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*.

Latimer, *Serm.* fol. 35 b.

And if they be found negligent or faulty in their duties, out with them. I require it in God's behalfe, make them *quondams*, all the packe of them. *Latimer*, p. 38.

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, *s.* A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drinke is sure to go, whether it be out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.

Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.

In the margin it is said,

A *quoniam* is a cup well known in Drinkallia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "scaphio, cantharis, batiolis." P. 71.

QUOOKE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake.

And all the world beneath for terror *quooke*.

Sp. Mutabilitie, Canto vi. 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of *COR-QUEAN*, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, Don Spinner, wear a petticoat still.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

— What care I

What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.

Rom. et Jul. i. 4.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,

Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.

King John, iv. 2.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment

I had not *quoted* him. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Faith these are politic notes.

Pol. Sir, I do slip

No action of my life, but thus I *quote* it.

Ben Jons. Fox, iv. 1.

It is reported, you possess a book

Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence

The names of all notorious offenders,

Lurking about the city.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 306.

QUOTH. See **QUODES**.

QUOYL, or **QUOIL**, for coil. Tumult, trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the *quoyle* Of labour past, and nauseating seas.

Fanshaw's Lusiad, vii. 65.

QUYLLER, i. e. quiller. A young bird that has yet only quills, or pen-feathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, Sir, your chinne is but a *quyller* yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.

Lyly's Endymion, v. 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical authority for so calling R, though Warburton has quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist. The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planius dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not introduce it. Persius also says,

— Sonat haec de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time, or he would not have put it into the mouth of his old Nurse, whom the context shows to be unable to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is for the dog." *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 4. As for the exact form of the old woman's words, it is not worth disputing, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it in the commonest books of his time. His friend Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in his life; but he might have heard from him in conversation, that "R is *the dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious rebus in the *Alchemist*, (ii. 6.) on Abel Drugger's name. Barclay's *Ship of Fools* also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save *the dogges letter* glowming with *nar*,
nar.

So in several other of his cotemporaries quoted by the commentators. But it was surely common and popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it in the *Alchemist* also implies.

RABATO, s. A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Menage derives it from *rabatre*, to put back, because it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned back. More commonly, though improperly, written **REBATO**, q. v.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.
Much Ado, iii. 4.

The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.
Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steev.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books. For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in the original edition of Day's *Law Tricks*; and in Dekker's *Gul's Hornbook*, though all quoted by Steevens as *rabato*; and so given in the late reprint of the latter tract (1812). See **REBATO**.

RABBATE, v. To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabbating* of a syllable or letter, or both.
Puttenham, p. 134.

The other in a body massife, expressing the full and emptie, even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, etc.
Ibid. 254.

RABBATE, s. from the verb. Abatement, or diminution.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
Puttenham, 135.

RABBIT-SUCKER, s. A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
Lyly's Endymion, v. 2.

Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd. Steev.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the *Censura Literaria*, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheasant, plover, larke, and quail,
With *rabbet-succors* yong.
Vol. vii. p. 56.

Instead of "With rabbet, succors yong," as there very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with **POET-SUCKER**.

RACE, s. The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the original disposition of any thing; that which marks its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it at *Race*, 6. from Sir W. Temple.

— But thy vild *race*,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which
good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Temp.* i. 2.

— I have begun,
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.
Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so
poor
But was a *race* of heaven.

Ant. et Cleop. i. 3.
There came not six days since from Hull a
pipe
Of rich canary, which shall spend itself
For my lady's honour.
Gr. Is it of the right *race*?
Op. Yes, master Greedy.

Mass. New Way, i. 3.
Would you have me spend the floure of my
youth, as you do the withered *race* of your
age. *Lyly, Euph. and his Engl.* D ii. b.
Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See
Johnson.

RACK, s. The moving body of clouds,
driven on by the wind. Abundantly
exemplified and explained by *Johnson*,
in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is
not now in use.

Here it might not be understood:

— He [the north wind] blows still stub-
bornly,
And on his boystrous *rack* rides my sad ruin.
B. et Fl. Shep. Bush, iii. 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-
bow. See **GAFFLE**.

TO RACK, v. from the preceding. To
move on as the clouds do.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun.
B. Jon. Underw. vi. 448.
Stay clouds, ye *rack* too fast.
B. et Fl. Four Plays in One.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a me-
taphor from racking of rents.

— For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and
lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours. *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live at. To
live plentifully, without restraint.
“Satur et otiosus,” “Ex Amaltheae
cornu haurire.” *Coles*. A metaphor
from horses.

A queane corival with a queene! nay kept
at *rack and manger*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*
viii. 4. p. 200.

To lie at *rack and manger* with your
wedlock,
And brother. *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv. 136.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mutton.
“Cervix vervecina.” *Coles*. Probably
from hracca, Saxon, the back of the
head.

Lu. — and mee thought there came in a leg
of mutton.

Dr. What, all grosse meat? a *racke* had beene
dainty. *Lyly, Mother Bombie*, iii. 4.
Then again, put in the crag end of the *rack*
of mutton to make the broth good.

May's Accompl. Cook, p. 50.
Take two joynts of mutton, *rack* and loin.
Id. p. 25.

Rack of pork occurs also in *May's*
book, for the neck of pork.

RAD, v. An obsolete preterite of *read*,
used a few times by *Spenser*, in the
sense of understood, or knew. See
Todd.

TO RAFF. To sweep, or huddle together;
rafer, French.
Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.
Carew.

RAFF, s. A confused heap, a jumble.
The synod of Trent was convened to settle
a *raff* of errors and superstitions.
Barrow on Unity.

These two words are taken from
Todd's Johnson.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*,
which is a mere reduplication, like
tittle-tattle.

RAG, s. A term of reproach for a shabby
beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Rich. III. v. 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor *rag*,
Must be thy subject. *Timon*, iv. 3.
Meer rogues, you'd think them rogues, but
they are friends.

One is his printer in disguise —
The other zealous *ragg* is the compositor.
B. Jon. Masq. of Time Vindic.

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to *Dr. Whit-*
aker's edition of *Piers Plowman*, this
word is thus explained: “One of the
demons in hell.” He adds, “This is,
probably, the first instance of a word
now become familiar. It is mere slang,
and has no derivation.” It affords,

however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained *the devil*, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages.

Cymb. iv. 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our rages,
Thick with our well steel'd darts.

Two Noble K. ii. 2.

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like *ragamuffin*, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-latines, and the most un-alphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse.

Discov. of a New World,
p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's *Sinne Stigmatized*; and Grose gives *ragabrash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*.

Baker, in his *Chronicle*, says that "Edward III. surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *ragman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in *Piers Plowman* for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatized as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word

roll. See *Jamieson* on these words. We much want a *Johnsonic* dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll*; but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute *de Rageman*, and another *de Raggeman-nis comburendis*. See *Barrington on the Statutes*, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See *Todd* in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence
To this false knave, in this audience

To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.

Histor. Histrion. O. Pl. xii. 359.

But what one man emong many thousandes,
— had so moche vacante tyme, that he maie
bee at leasure to tourne over and over in the
bookes of the *ragmannes rolles*, etc.

Udall's Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus, sign.
* iii. b.

Boxes to the *ragman's rolles* of porters and
panierists. *Healy's Disc. of a New World*,
p. 175.

A RAILE, *s.* A cloke, or loose gown; *raegle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown*; but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See *Johnson*.

Ladyes, that weare black cipress vailes
Turn'd lately to white linnen *rayles*.

Bp. Corbet to the Ladyes of the New Dresse, p. 115.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and *rayles* downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloke, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, alledge that,

Blacke cypresse vailes are shroudes on night,
White linnen *railes* are raies of light.

From Harl. MS. repr. p. 233.

To RAILE, *v.* To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adown their sides did
raile. *Spens. F. Q.* l. vi. 43.

So also, "*rayling* teares." *Ib.* III.
iv. 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purples drops from Tancred's sides
down *raile'd*. *Tasso*, xix. 20.

OIO
a b
OIO

OIO
a b
OIO

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

— What hast thou there?

O' making *wine of raisins*: this is in hand now.

Eng. Is that not strange, Sir, *to make wine of raisins*?

Meer. Yes, and as true a wine as th' wines of France,

Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect, As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel, Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.

So of all kinds, and bate you of the prices Of wine throughout the kingdom, half in half. *B. Jon. Dev. an Ass*, ii. 1.

Much oft this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays*, vol. v. p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,

Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber But upon *Ram-alley*. Act i, p. 429.

The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in *Ram-alley*,

Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose. *Mass. New Way*, ii. 2.

Where is't you eat?

Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings, Old Lickfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii. 5.

You shall have them scold one another, like so many inhabitants of *Ram-Alley*.

Lenton's Char. 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-Court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-Alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

RAMAGE, *s.* The wild song of birds. It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *rames*;

and, secondarily the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.

Drummond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed. *Words of Art Explained.*

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit. *Maine, Epig. from Donne*, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,

Will rouze and rend thee piecemeal.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. ii. 2.

RAMBERGE, *s.* A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower then a galley, but swift, and easie to be governed." *In Voc.* A modern French Dictionary, says, "Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois."

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, etc. — launched from their stations. *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. iii. ch 51.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography*. Of this learned academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, *s.* Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up.

Holinsh. Hist. of Scot. M b. col. 1. c.

RAMPALLIAN, *s.* A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian! 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

— Out upon them,

Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough Out of their fingers.

B. et Fl. Honest M. F. ii. 1.

Who feeds you? — 'tis not your sausage face, thick, clouted-cream, *rampallian* at home.

Green's Tu Q. O. Pl. vii. 23.

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk. *New Trick to Cheat Devil*, St.

RAMPE, s. A ramping, or rampant creature; an impudent woman, a harlot. Coles translates it, *grassatrix*.

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 43.

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian.

Gabr. Harvey, cited there.

What victlers follow Bacchus *campes*?

Fools, fidlers, panders, pimpes, and *rampes*.

Lyly, Sapho et Ph. iii. 1.

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive, for the spring or attack of a lion, *Samson Agonistes*, v. 139.; and the verb to *ramp*, for to spring up, *Par. Lost*, iv. 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with *rampart*; now disused. Both occur in Dryden and others. See *Johnson*.

To RAMPIRE, v. To fortify with ramparts.

— Set but thy foot

Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope. *Timon of Ath.* v. 6.

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their campe about — that it was, etc.

Holinshed, vol. ii. 3 S 6. col. 2. b.

RAMSONS, s. According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlick, *allium ursinum*. Barrett, in his *Alvearie*, insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See *Aiton's Epitome*, p. 91. *Sowerby*, pl. 122.

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath most commonly two brode blades or leaves. *Lyte's Dodoens*, p. 734.

See also *Gerard*, p. 179. ed. Johnst.

— These *ramson's* branches are, Which stuck in entries, or about the bar That holds the door fast, kill all enchantments, charms.

B. et Fl. Faithf. Sheph. ii. 1.

This is a conjectural reading. The old copies have *ramuns*; but this is

possibly right, though branches do not properly belong to such an herb.

RANCE, s. A word which I cannot trace; it occurs in Sylvester's *Dubartas*, in the description of Bathsheba in the water, at sight of whom David exclaims,

What living *rance*, what rapting ivory,
Swims in the streams? 2 Week, 4 Day,
1st book.

The original French is,
Ha' quel *marbre* animé, quel doux charmant
yvoire,
Nouë dedans ce flot?

It ought, therefore, to mean some very white marble, as alabaster, etc.; but I cannot find authority for such a word.

RANCK, adv. Fiercely, or furiously.
The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 6.

— They heard the sound
Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*.
Id. IV. v. 38.

Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke*. *Fairfax*, iii. 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-riding:

And on his match as much the western horse-
man lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their galloways.
Polyolb. iii. p. 704.

RAND, s. A rand of beef is defined by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece, cut out between the flank and the buttock." Bishop Wilkins says "flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles translates it, "*Pars clunium bubalorum carnosia*." Probably something like a beef-steak. Howell makes it equivalent to *giste de boeuf*, French. See his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*.

— They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so
powder me. *B. et Fl. Wildg. Chase*,
v. 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the Saxon rand, meaning a border, which was technically applied also by shoemakers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, a. The old form of random; from *randon*, old French, force, impetuosity. See *Roquefort*.

That letten them run at *randon* alone.
Spens. Shep. Kal. May, 46.

But as a blindfold bull at *randon* fares.

F. Q. II. iv. 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift motion. See *Jamieson*. Used only with *at*, except when made an adjective.

To RANDON. To stray in a wild manner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.

Ferrex et Porr. O. Pl. i. 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in Ben Jonson's play of *Bartholomew Fair*. He seems to be supposed to have some superintendence over the irregular inhabitants of Turnbull-street. Ursula says to him, ironically,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your works! yonder is your punk of Turnbull, ramping Alice, etc. Act iv. Sc. 5.

See **TURNBULL**.

To RANGLE, v. To range, and move about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scaped best that here and hither *rangled*.
Har. Ariost. xix. 56.

RANNEL. A term of reproach to a female. See in **ROYNISH**, where is the only instance I have met with of the word.

RANPIKE, or RANPICK, a. Said of a tree beginning to decay at top from age. So explained at the following passage of Drayton:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.
Pastorals, Ecl. i. p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their seed. *Polyolb.* x. p. 690.

Only the night-crow sometimes you might see Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree.

Mooncalf, p. 510.

To RAPE, v. To ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayt. Ecl. v. 1407.

My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong

And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice.

B. Jon. Ev. Man, ii. 5.

Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. *Browne's Past.* B. i.

Song 5.

RAPEFUL, a. Given to violence, or lust.

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.

Byron's Trag. N 3.

RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the side of each other.

Who had girt unto them a *rapier and dagger*, gilt, point pendant.

Green's Quip for an Upst. C. B 3.

His sword, a dagger had, its page,
That was but little for his age.

Hudib. I. i. 375.

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode:

Some will not sticke to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the *rapyer and dagger*.

Haringt. Ariosto, Pref.

For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see **GIRDLER**.

To RAPP, v. To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so

As if he knew it *rapps* his hearer to

The middle of his matter. *B. Jonson*,

Art of Poetry, vii. p. 177.

Hence *rapt*, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's *rapt*. *Macb.* i. 3.

You are *rapt*, Sir, in some work.

Timon of Ath. i. 1.

— And be sometimes so *rapt*,

As he would answer me quite from the purpose.

B. Jon. Volp. ii. 4.

To RAPT, v. To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Libyan lion, etc. —

Out-rushing from his denne *raps* all away.

Dan. Civ. Wars, vii. 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure.

See in **RANCE**.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,

As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xiii. p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

RASCAL, s. Saxon, a lean beast. Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.

As you l. it, iii. 3.

Metaphore — as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knave, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme given to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.

Puttenh. p. 150.

A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most like a fond hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd; twenty to one he shall fall upon a *rascal*, and let go the fair game. *Asch. Scholem. p. 61.*

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

To RASH. To strike by a glancing blow. Mr. Steevens says it was particularly applied to the stroke given by a boar. He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.

Rich. III. iii. 2.

Ha! cur, avant, the boar so *rashe* thy hide. *Warner, Alb. Engl. vii. c. 36.*

They buckled them together so,
Like unto wild boares *rashing*.

Percy's Reliques, i. p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland. *Daniel, Hym. Triumph. iv. 3.*

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashd* his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. iv. 6.

RASH, a. Sudden, hasty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Tro. et Cress. iv. 2.*

— Though it work as strong

As Aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.

As through the flouring forest *rash* she fled.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 30.

RASH, s. A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail*. *Vocab. § 25.* Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum*, (after Minshew) makes it into *sattin*; but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine*; but *bural*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "Le *bural* est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits." *Manuel Lexique*. Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, etc. *Sixth Decree of*

Christmas Prince, p. 21.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been

Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)

Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.

Donne, Sat. iv. 31.

And with *mockado* suit, and judgment *rash*,
And tongue of *saye*, thou'lt say all is but trash.

Taylor, Water-Poet.

RASPIS, s. The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspis-berry*. See under *RESPASS*, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under the name of "*Rubus idaeus, the rappis bush, or hind-berry*." He says of it,

The *raspis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.

P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's *Dodoens*. Another author says,

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. — It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.

Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 522.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Fortunate Isles*, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come

In, Thomas Thumb,

In a pudding fat,

With *Dr. Rat*.

Vol. viii. p. 178. ed.

Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether Dr. Rat is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, prov. The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after

speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "And the proverb of *rhyming rats* to death, came I suppose from the same root." *Essay on Poetry*. It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was an *Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember. *As y. l. it*, iii. 3.

Rhime them to death, as they do *Irish rats*, in drumming tunes. *B. Jon. Poet. Epil.*

to the Reader, vol. ii. p. 121.

— And my poets

Shall with a satire steep'd in gall and vinegar *Rhithm*'em to death, as they do *rats* in Ireland.

Rand. Jeal. Lovers, v. 2.

Or the fine madrigal-man in *rhyme*, to have run him out of the country like an *Irish rat*.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Interm. after 4th Act.

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a rimer of the *Irish* race,

And have already rimde thee staring mad.

But if thou cease not thy bald jests to spread, I'll never leave till I have *rimde* thee dead.

Rythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate in *Herb. Typ. Antiq.* p. 1689.

Swift has made in the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says,

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day.

Adv. to a y. Poet, vol. ix. p. 407. Scott's edition.

RATHE, *a.* Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See *Johnson*.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.

Lycidas, l. 142.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreslow, But *rathe* as he could rise, to such a gate to go.

Drayt. Polyolb. xii. p. 895.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starvd with cold. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb.* l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Barly almost ripe to be cut (in June) wheras in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two moneths after. *Coryat, Crud.* i. 76.

So it is no lesse ordinary that these *rathe-ripe* wits prevent their own perfection.

Hall's Quo Vadis, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rathe-ripe*.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *flutter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also **RERE-MOUSE**.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed betweene the foure-footed beastes and the birdes, beyng sent for by the lyon to be at his musters, excused himselfe for that he was a foule, and flew with winges; and beyng sent for by the eagle, to serve him, sayd that he was a foure-footed beast. *Puttenham*, B. ii. ch. 13. page 113.

See **FLICKERMOUSE**.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,

And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score. *Love's L. L.* iv. 2.

The hand of death hath *raught* him.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 9.

Can I complaine of this revenge she *raught*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 79.

Whom when the palmer saw in such distresse, Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 11.

RAUGHTER, *s.* An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word rafter.

I will rather hang myselfe on a *raughter* in the house, than be so haled in the sea.

Lyly, Gallathea, i. 3.

RAVINE, or **RAVIN**, *s.* Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 8.

— His deepe devouring jawes

Wyde gaped, like the griesly mouth of hell, Through which into his darke abysses all *ravin* fell.

Id. ib. xi. 12.

TO RAVINE. To devour, swallow up; reafian, Saxon.

— Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up

Thine own life's means. *Macb.* ii. 4.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*. See *T. J.* in that place.

RAVINE, *adj.* Ravenous.

— Better 'twere

I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd

With sharp constraint of hunger.

All's W. iii. 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in *Macbeth*, iv. 1. should be corrected to *ravine*, which will suit a shark as well as a lion.

RAWLY, *adv.* Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Hen. V.* iv. 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears from the use of *rawness* in another passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking. *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

To RAY. To defile; not from *bewray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See *Cotgrave* in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*. *Tam. of Shr.* iv. 1.

With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*, as though he were newlye lighted from his horse. *Painter's Pal. Pleas.* i. sign. R 8.

From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.

Spens. F. Q. VI. iv. 23.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "*rayed* with the yellows," in *Taming of Shr.* iii. 2. means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, v. *beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *bewray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, etc. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek *ῥαίω*, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, *s.* Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, etc.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,
And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown.

Mirr. Mag. p. 119.

And all the damsels of that town in *ray*,
Came dancing forth. *Spens. F. Q.* V. xi. 34.

We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flie.

Ib. p. 21.

But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield
To breake their *raies*.

Ib. p. 27.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's *Chronicle* is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped with gold.

RAYON, *s.* A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining christall, which, from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.

Visions of Bellay, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger*; Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *races of ginger*; but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rayz*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alleged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See **REDE**.

READY, TO MAKE, *v.* To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See **UNREADY**.

She must do nothing of herself, not eat,
Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*,
unready,
Unless he bid her. *B. et Fl. Tamer T.* i. 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and *make you ready*.
Florio, 2 *Fr.* p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

REALME, *s.* Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *reame*.

The whiles his life ran foorth in bloudie streame,

His soule descended down into the Stygian *reame*.
Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 45.

For brought up in the broyles of these two *reames*,

They thought best fishing still in troubled streames.
Dan. Civ. Wars, i. 82.

And such as have the regiment of *realmes*

With justice mixt, avoiding all extreames.

Shall find that to curb the prince of a *reame*,
Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.
Ibid. p. 283.

Harington, in his *Epigrams*, ii. 31. rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

TO REAM, *v.* Grose, in his Glossary, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wooll,
With which thy house was plentiful.

Sacr. Poems, p. 44.

REAR-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *rheremus*, which is exactly equivalent to *flutter-mouse*, from *rheran*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.
Mids. N. Dr. ii. 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, *vesperilio*;" and "to *rear*, *emico*, *se attollere*." See **RERE-MOUSE**.

REARE, *v.* To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,

Fro' me the hononr of that game did *reare*.

F. Q. IV. vi. 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*.

Par. Reg. ii. 285.

REARE, *a.* Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hrere*, raw, Saxon.

There we complaine of one *reare*-roasted chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.

Har. Epig. iv. 6.

REARLY, *adv.* Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,
To call the maids.

Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. iv. 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.

Shepherd's Week, Monday, v. 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*."

REAR-WARD, *s.* The rear, the latter end of any thing.

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished.
Rom. et Jul. iii. 2.

It is used several times in the authorized version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See *Numb.* x. 25. *Jos.* vi. 9. *Is.* lii. 12. *lviii.* 8. and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearward* of reproaches,
Strike at thy life.
Much Ado, iv. 1.

REASTY, *a.* Rancid; applied to bacon. Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reses, deses*;" also "*reasiness, pigritia*."

Lay flitches a salting.

Through folly too beastly,

Much bacon is *reasty*.

Tusser, Nov. Abstract.

Hence, probably, **REEZED**, *infra*.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*; perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as *rhabarbarum*. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,
Which is as deynty as it is dere,
So help me God, and hollydam,
Of this I wolde not geve a dram
To the beste frende I have in Englande's
grounde,
Though he wolde give me twentie pounce,
For though the stomake do it abhor,
It pourgeth you clene from the coler.

Pour Ps, O. Pl. i. 77.

To REBATE, To make blunt or obtuse,
But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Mens. for Meas. i. 5.
Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride.

Edw. III. i. 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.
Dutchess of Suff. sign. C 4.
— Might our love

Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. I.
Could not *rebate* the strength that Rasni
brought. *Lodge et Greene, Looking
Glass, etc. sign. A 3 b.*

It was also used in trade, as discount
allowed for prompt payment. See
Blount's Glossogr.

REBATO, s. A falling collar, or band.
In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave
has, "*Rabat* — a *rebatoe* for a wo-
man's ruffe." Properly, therefore,
rabato; but almost uniformly spelt
otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heele,
Poakt her *rebatoes*, and survaied her steele.

Day's Law Tricks, Act ii. sign. C 2 b.

Please you to have, Madame, a ruffe, band,
or a *rebato*. *Erondell, Dial. 1.*

Give me my *rebato* of cut-worke edged; is
not the wyer after the same sort as the other?

Ibid.

Where the wire is translated *porte-
rabat*. The wire supported it in its
shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,
A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire,
Nor any thing that ever was call'd her's.

A Woman k. O. Pl. vii. 324.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,
Her seate of sense is her *rebato* set.

Marston, p. 208.

See RABATO.

REBECK, s. An instrument of music,
having cat-gut strings, and played
with a bow; but originally with only
two strings, then with three, till it
was exalted into the more perfect violin,
with four strings. It is thought to be

the same with *ribible*, being a Moorish
instrument, and in that language called
rebeb. Thence it passed into Italy,
where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeba*,
whence our English word. See *Haw-
kins's History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 86.
note. Aimericus, quoted by Du Cange,
says,

Quidam *rebecam* arcuabant,
Muliebrem vocem confingentes.

In voc. Baudosa.

Which proves that it was played with
a bow. The imitation of a female voice
by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton
makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note,
And thereto sung this doleful elegy.

Ecl. ii. p. 1391.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*,
v. 91. But, of course, its expression
depended on the player. One of Shake-
speare's musicians is named *Hugh Re-
beck*. *Rom. et Jul. iv. 5.* See also
Warton's note on the *Allegro*. Florio
has it *ribecca*, and translates it, "An
instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud,
or fidler's kit." Menage has it under
ribeba, but describes the instrument
erroneously.

RECHEAT, s. A recal, or retreat; from
the old French *recept*, or *recet*. A
hunting term, for a certain set of notes,
sounded on the horn, to call the dogs
off. In the *Gentleman's Recreation*,
it is called, "A farewell at parting,"
and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my fore-
head. *Much Ado, i. 1.*

Meaning, "I will supply horns for
such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in
the field or covert, then you must sound three
notes, with three winds; and *recheat*, mark
you Sir, upon the same with three winds.

*Return from Parnassus, ii. 5. Or. of Dr.
iii. 238.*

See the various old books on hunting.

To RECHEAT, v. To play the notes called
a recheat on the horn. Drayton writes
it *rechate*:

Rechating with his horn, which then the
hunter chears,

While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head
up-bears. *Polyolb. xiii. p. 917.*

RECHLESS. See RETCHLESSE.

To RECK. To care, or calculate; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *recks* to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of hospitality.

As you l. it, ii. 4.

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keepe*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *keep*.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

To *keep* has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See to **TAKE KEEP**.

RECKLESS, a. Careless, indifferent.

— I am *reckless* what I do

To spite the world. *Macb. iii. 1.*

I'll after, more to be revenged on Eglamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.

Two Gent. Ver. v. 2.

See *Johnson*.

To RECLUSE, v. To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, etc. See *Todd*. See also *Du Cange*.

The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And if it sort no well, you may conceal her
(As best befits her wounded reputation)
In some *reclusive* and religious life.

Much Ado, iv. 1.

To RECORD, v. n. To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes.

Two Gent. Ver. v. 3.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.

B. et Fl. Valentinian, ii. 1.

— The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. ii. Song 4.

Fair Philomel night-musick of the spring,

Sweetly *recordes* her tuneful harmony.

Drayt. Ecl. 4to. 1593, sign. A 4.

Much altered in the later editions.

Also, to remember:

O wretched prince, ne dost thou yet *recordes*
The yet fresh murders done within the lande
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex et Porr. O. Pl. i. 138.*

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the old form of the imperative:

Recordeth Dionysius the king,
That with his rigour so his realme opprest.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 440.

RECORDER, s. A kind of flute, or pipe. Mr. Steevens says a *large* flute; but Sir John Hawkins proves that it was rather a flageolet, or small flute. *Hist. Music, iv. 479.* Dr. Burney also says explicitly, "A *recorder* is a flageolet, or bird-pipe," (*Hist. of Music, iii. p. 356. n.*) which sufficiently accounts for the name, because birds were taught to *record* by it. In his excellent *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, Mr. Douce says, that "in modern cant, the *recorders* of corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol. ii. p. 249. If so, the jest must be ancient; and they who now use it are probably ignorant of its meaning. He also tells a facetious story, of a *recorder* of a town, who was told, "that Pepper and Piper were as different as a pipe and a *recorder*." In the frontispiece to an old collection of songs, called *Thesaurus Musicus, 1693*, are two angels playing on small flageolets, and in front is written lessons for the *recorder*.

Indeed he hath played on this prologue like a child on a *recorder*; a sound, but not in government.

Mids. N. Dr. v. 1.

O, the *recorders*, let me see one; — will you play upon this pipe?

Hamlet, iii. 2.

The other shepherds pulling out *recorders*, which possessed the place of pipes.

Sidn. Arcadia.

He disdained to learn to playe of the flute or *recorder*.

North's Plut. 211 E.

See *Johnson*, where is an example from Bacon, describing it as having a small bore.

RECOURSE, s. Frequent course, repetition.

— Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees

Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.

Tro. et Cress. v. 3.

To RECULE, v. To retreat; from the French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to *recule*.

Gasc. 1587, sign. h 4.

And forced them — — —

Backe to *recule*. *Spens. F. Q. V. xi.* 47.

RECULE, s. A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omoro his *recule*,
he pursued him. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*

F. 3. col. 2. b.

To RECURE. To cure again, or recover;
or, simply, to cure.

Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit

Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

In westernne waves his weary waggon did *recure*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*,
perhaps supposing it to be only another
from of *recover*; or, perhaps, as Mr.
Todd supposes, only to make his rhyme
appear more exact:

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Eftsoones the other did the field *recoure*.

F. Q. IV. ix. 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that
passage.

RECURE, s. Cure. The existence of
this substantive, which means exactly
cure, seems sufficiently to prove that
the word is not made from *recover*.
Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 168.

I have seen him to my grieffe, and sought
recure with despaire. *Lyly's Endim. iii.* 1.

RED, a. Applied to gold, as an epithet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for
thy master?

There's a *red rogue*, to buy thee handkerchiefs.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, v. 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she
then gives him. See RUDDOCK.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached to a
red beard has been explained under the
article JUDAS COLOURED. In a jocular
commendation of a constable, who was
also a watchman, it is suggested that
his beard ought to be more *red*; doubt-
less, to strike terror:

Oh thou child of the night! be friends,
shake hands. Thou art a proper man, if *thy*
beard were redder: remember thy worshipful
function. *B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii.* 1.

RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres
in London was so called; it was in St.
John Street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments,
drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and
Red Bull, where I learn all the words I speak
and understand not. *Albumazar, O. Pl.*

vii. 155.

See Mr. Malone's *History of the*
Stage. T. Heywood's play of the *Four*
Prentices of London, is stated in the
title to have "been divers times acted
at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's ma-
jesty's servants," 1612. A view of
the interior of this theatre is given in
a work, entitled *Londina Illustrata*,
(1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a
collection of drolls (or farces) there
acted, and published by Francis Kirk-
man, 1672. The publisher there says,
"I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house,
which was a large one, so full that as
many went back for want of room as had
entered." The plate represents Thomas
Cox (a favourite) and other actors, on the
stage. This theatre was disused soon
after the Restoration, (for it had been
licensed under the usurpation, for
drolls only) and the site is now occu-
pied by other buildings. It is, how-
ever, distinctly shown in the first edi-
tion of *Strype's Stowe*, (1720). The
street is now called Woodbridge Street,
but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*.
Other curious particulars are detailed
in *Londina Illustrata*.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted
red; the customary distinction of an
ale-house, in Shakespeare's time.
Hence *red-lattice phrases* are equiva-
lent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice*
phrases, and your bold beating oaths.

Merr. W. W. ii. 2.

He called me even now, my lord, through
a *red-lattice*, and I could discern no part of
his face from the window. *2 Hen. IV. ii.* 1.

No, I am not Sir Jeffery Balurdo: I am
not as well known by my wit, as an ale-
house by a *red lattice*. *Marston's Anton.*
et Mellida, Act v.

Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-*
lattice, enemy to the sign post, and slave to
humour. *Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v.* 44.

It is sometimes corruptly written
lettice:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice*.

Chapman's All Fools, sign. H 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a bawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* next the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors. *Massing. Virg. Mart.* iii. 3.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp.* i. 2, Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Coriol.* iv. 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar, and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See *Todd*.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshankes* on the borders by Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood To beare his charge; from field he made them fly,

Where fishie *Moine* did blush with crimson blood. *England's Eliza, Mirr. M.* 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir—Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See *Montagu's Ornithology*.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's *Muse's Looking Glass*, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself
That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*,
In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal.

O. Pl. ix. p. 213.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actually painted, not woven in colours. See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

REDE, s. variously spelt, **READE, REED**, etc. Advice, knowledge, learning.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *reade*. *Hamlet* i. 3.
When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and yelde to pleasing tales.

Ferris et Porro. O. Pl. i. 132.

Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long ago
We have their *reed*, but few have conn'd their art.

Drayton, Ecl. iv. p. 1399.

Marke well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 469.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear.

Ps. 1st. Sternh. old ed.

To REDE, v. To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. p. 54.

Dispatch, I *read* you, for your entreprize is betrayed.

North's Plut.

Also to understand, to conceive:

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,

To *reade* what manner musicke that mote be.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 70.

To REDUCE, v. Bring back; a Latinism, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the first sense of the word, when made English.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.

Rich. III. v. 3.

The mornynge forsakyng the golden bed of Titan *reduced* the desyred day.

Hist. of Lucres, (1560) cit. Steevens.

— So freshly to my minde

Hath this young prince *redus'd* his father's wrong.

Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, a. Smoky, black with smoke; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which to *reek* (or smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*, as in *Rom. and Jul.* iv. 1.

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting.

Much Ado, iii. 3.

The *reechy painting* means probably the painted cloth, in an alshouse or tavern, black with smoke. See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

— The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.

Coriol. ii. 1.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie rooffe.

Dabr. Belchier, See me and see me not.
sign. C 2 b.

REEK, s. The original form of the word, now written and spoken *rick*, a stack of hay or corn. Johnson derives it from a German word, meaning a pile of any thing.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H. ii. 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form.
See *Johnson*. Also smoke, or vapour; from the Saxon word above mentioned, in **REECHY**.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Coriol. iii. 3.*

To *reek* is still used; particularly the participle *reeking*.

REEZED, part. Rusty, grown rank; applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.

Hall, Satires, B. iv. Sat. 2.

What accademick starved satyrists

Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon.

Marst. Scourge, Sat. 3.

See **REASTY**.

To **REFELL, v.** To refute; *refello*, Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought
out,

Which strongly were *refell'd*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iii. 13.

Cease then, Hephestion, with argument to
seek to *refell* that which with their deity the gods
cannot resist. *Alex. et Camp. O. Pl. ii. 108.*

See also *Johnson*.

But here it seems rather to be put
for *repelled*:

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.

Meas. for Meas. v. 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength by refreshment, or nourishing foods given for that purpose; *refocillo*, Latin.

Marry, Sir, some precious cordial, some
costly *refocillation*.

Mad World, etc. O. Pl. v. 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are
pedantic words, seldom occurring.

To **REFORM, v.** for to repair.

He gave towardses the *reforming* of that
church (St. Helen's) five hundred markes.

Stowe, p. 134.

REFORMADO, s. A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados*
had he moulded himself.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H. iii. 2.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black Friars are to White,
In rule and order; yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint.

Hudib. II. ii. 115.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind
of saint; not a regular and complete
one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See *Todd*.

To **REFRAIN, v. a.** in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to *Psal. lxxvi. 10. and 12.* It is well exemplified in *Johnson*.

REFT, pret. and part. of to *reave*. To take away. This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalls* shew as if were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows.

Gent. Mag. 1804, Part I. p. 328.

Rees's *Cyclopedia* says, that "*regal*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is

added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops*; by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a haut-boy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigols*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalls*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archaeol.* iii. 32. It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Archaeol.* vi. 354. A pair, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage direction to *Damon and Pithias*, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl. i. p. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pithias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the Dictionaries properly describe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, etc. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, *a.* for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place,
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infancy.

Edward III. i. 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII. was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

— A ryver ran bye,

So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,

Well might *the Regent* there have ryden.

Four Ps. O. Pl. i. 85.

Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were

two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the *Harry Grace de Dieu*; the former being burnt in 1512, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.

Mr. Willet on Nav. Archit. Archaeol.
xi. 158.

The ship was blown up, Admiral Sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT. *s.* Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noises it against us. *Ant. et Cleop.* iii. 6.

— For, but to honour thee

Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.
Edward II. O. Pl. ii. 319.

She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour
lent,

Who strait tript to her watry *regiment*.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. I. s. iii. p. 61.

To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and stab-
lishment. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.* ii. 5.

An auncient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,

Till it reduced was to one man's governments.
Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 79.

Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and
reduce what's now out of square with her, into
their former law and *regiment*.

Fletch. Two Noble Kinsm. iv. 3.

The *Schola Salernitana*, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "The *Regiment of Health*."

REGREET, *s.* A salutation, greeting again.
From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.

Mer. Ven. ii. 9.

Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*.

K. John, iii. 1.

After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*
Requited was. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 34.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me, with *regreets* from him,
I know his hand. *Webster's Appius*, iii.

i. *Anc. Dr.* v. 396.

TO REGREET, *v.* To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Rich. II. i. 3.

I'll sayle to England to *regreete* the king.
Hector of Germ. sign. D 3.

To REGUERDON. To reward; from
GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
1 Hen. VI. iii. 4.

REGUERDON, s. Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
1 Hen. VI. iii. 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also *Todd's Illustrations of Gower*, etc.

To REJOURN, v. To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fasset-seller; and then *rejourne* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.
Coriol. ii. 1.

Also to refer:

To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirits.
Burt. Anat. Mel. p. 27.

To RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *ralentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from *Todd's Johnson*:

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr.

RELISH, s. Taste, quality, or disposition.

— You are three

That Rome should dote on; yet, by the faith of men,

We have some old crab-trees here, that will not

Be grafted to your *relish*. *Coriol. ii. 1.*

The first folio has *rallish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole

passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterize Menenius, who speaks it.

RELUME, v. Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech:

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*. *Oth. v. 1.*

One old copy has *relumine*; but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illumine*, for illuminate, in *Hamlet*.

REMEDiate, a. Able to give remedy; a Shakespearian word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father:

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Lear, iv. 4.*

REMEMBRANCE, s. The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

To REMERCIE, v. To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, pret. of remerse. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jaile our cosin we *remerst*.
Mirr. Mag. p. 305.

The writer of that part was *Baldwine*.

REMORSE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him. *Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.*

— 'Tis thought

Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,

Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.
Merch. Ven. iv. 1.

But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.
Edward III. v. 1. Prolus, p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation

than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse*:

— Let him command

And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever. *Othello*, iii. 3.

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See *T. J.*

REMORSEFUL, *a.* from the preceding.
Compassionate.

O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman,
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*.

Two Gent. Ver. iv. 3.

Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy
remorseful eye. *Chapm. Hom.* B 2.

To REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*,
French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiii. 70.

To RENCOUNTER, *v.* To meet; *rencontrer*,
French. The use of it for encounter is,
I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble
pray. *F. Q. I.* iv. 29.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed,
To have *rencountred* him in equal race.

F. Q. IV. vi. 3.

RENCOUNTER, *s.* A sudden, or unpre-
meditated combat; *rencontre*, French.
In that language it was particularly op-
posed to duel, which was a combat
by challenge and previous appointment.
The latter being forbidden in France,
the *rencontre*, which eluded the words
of the law, took place of it, and all
affairs of honour were decided, as if
by sudden and casual quarrel. *De*
Massi on Duelling. Cited by Todd in
his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should
reare. *F. Q. III.* i. 9.

RENDER, *s.* Confession, a giving up;
from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.
Cymb. iv. 4.

And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd
render. *Timon*, v. 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous
sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring. *Cymb.* v. 5.

That is, may declare, or give up,
which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is,
to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *As you l. it*, iv. 3.

To RENEGE, *v.* To deny, renounce;
renego, Latin.

— His captain's heart,

Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Ant. et Cleop. i. 1.

Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.

K. Lear, ii. 2.

All Europe nigh, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued.

Sylv. p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

RENVERST, *part.* More than once used
by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact,
a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied
indeed like an heraldic term, which
perhaps it was. See *F. Q. I.* iv. 41.
and *V. iii.* 37. *Renversed* is given in
Blount's *Glossographia*, for reversed.

To RENYE. To deny.

And yet, if ye siphte those well, I *renye*
myselfe. *Challoner's Utopia*, sign. 14 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renie*
myselfe, if ever they coulde. *Ib.* M 2 b.

REPAIRE, *s.* A place of resort, an ap-
pointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* i' the dark.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 1.

What holier than faire royalty's *repair*.

Wint. Tale, v. 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire*.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. II. S. iv. p. 117.

REPAST, *s.* Generally used for refresh-
ment by food; here for repose, or re-
freshment by sleep.

— Who, after troublous sights

And dreames, gan now to take more sound
repast. *Spens. F. Q. I.* ii. 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

To REPEAL, in the sense of to recall;
rappeller, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repeals* himself.

Rich. II. ii. 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear, —
That she *repeals* him for her body's lust.

Othello, ii. 3.

So also the substantive *repeal*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

To REPLEVY, or REPLEVIN. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name Proteus, that hath ordayned my sonne to die; For that a waift, the which by fortune came, Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie: And yet not his, nor his in equitie, But your's the *waift*, by high prerogative: Therefore I humbly crave your majestie It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprove."

F. Q. IV. xii. 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per vetitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *vetitum namium*, see *Du Cange*, in *Namium*.

REPRIEFE, or REPREEFE. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *reprieve*.

Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 1.

To thee, O England, what can be more *repreefe*,

Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 358.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreeves*.

Challoner's Moriae Enc. sign. B 2 b.

To REPRIZE, v. To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arize

From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*. *Spens. F. Q.* II. xi. 44.

There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat of fagots; another taken by the flight of a hawk, another by a load of hey,

another by a cart full of apples. *Howell on Forr. Travel*, p. 163.

See *Todd*.

REPROOF, s. Confutation.

What wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.

1 Hen. IV. i. 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove. See *T. J.*

To REPUGN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 1.

Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,
Or law too hard that nature doth offend.

Dymock's Il Pastor Fido, (1602) sign.

H 2 b.

RERE-BANQUET, probably for *rear-* (that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, epidipnis."

Callicratides — came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner. — He came againe another day, in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

Puttenh. L. iii. ch. 24. p. 236.

The *Honest Ghost*, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *reere-bankets* could delight afford,
Without her page, farre dearer than her lord.

Page 135.

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her owne tyrewoman; one that weares her owne face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *reere-bankets*. Fol. ed. p. 397.

Balls, treats, *reer-banquets*, theatral receipts,

To solace tedious hours.

Lady Alimony, C 1.

A *rere-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *rere-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roaring.

Braithw. Engl. Gent. p. 42.

REREDEMAIN, s. The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *rere demaine*.

Har. Ariost. xvi. 50.

RERE-MOUSE, s. A bat, from hreran, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse.

Once a bat and ever a bat, — a *rere-mouse*,
And bird of twilight.

B. Jons. New Inn, iii. 4.

The *rere-mouse*, or bat alone, of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins. *Holland's Pliny*, B. x. ch. 61.

To RESENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of any thing; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill, which they certainly did, as his examples prove. But the reader should have been told, that the good sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

— Let me, Sir,

Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth *resent* them with a free comply.

Lady Alimony, F 1.

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter
breath. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxv. p. 1160.

RESENTMENT, s. Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him. *Barrow, Sermon 6 on Prayer.*

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to inhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits.

Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.

RESIANCE, s. Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 G.

Minsheu says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [residence] only to persons ecclesiastical."

Resiance is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant rolls*, lists of resident persons.

RESIANT, a. Resident.

— I have already

Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome.

B. Jon. Catiline, iv. 2.

The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*.

Knollis, H. of Turks, 569 A.

Who is he that more condignely doth deserve to be possess in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowned fame.

Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas.

To RESOLVE, v. To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew.

Hamlet, i. 2.

A resolution that *resolves* my blood
Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 184.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into
teares, to rid thee of trouble.

Lyly's Euph. p. 38.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

— And be *resolv'd*

How Caesar hath deserv'd to lie in death.

Jul. Caesar, iii. 1.

Now you're *resolv'd*, Sir, it was never she.
Sir A. I find it in the musick of my heart.

This banquet is an harbinger of death

To you and mee, *resolve* yourself it is.

Tis Pity, etc. O. Pl. viii. 92.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 529.

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minsheu has it, and renders it in Latin by "*Rubus idaeus*." So also Coles. Dodoëns has it also as the "*framboys, raspis, or hindberrie*." B. vi. ch. 5. He says that the fruit is called "in English *raspis*, and framboys berries." From *raspis-berries* come *rasp-berries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these

The cooling breath of *respases*.

Herrick, p. 168.

So in an old receipt book called, *A Queen's Delight*:

Take a pound of *respas*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pinte of the juyce of *respas*, etc.

P. 197.

In another receipt, to make raspberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspisse stuffe*." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Sal-

mon compiled his *Family Dictionary*; where, after two articles on *Rasberries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See *RASPIS*.

RESPECTIVE, a. Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself.

Two Gent. Ver. i. 3.

What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and men?

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's
names;

'Tis too *respective* and too sociable.

K. John, i. 1.

That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.

All Fools, O. Pl. iv. 120.

— He speaks so pretily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.

Dan. Hymen's Tr. iv. 3.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement
oaths,

You should have been *respective* and have
kept it.

Merch. Ven. v. 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!

Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,

And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now,

Rom. et Jul. iii. 1.

— Stood restrain'd

Within the compasse of *respective* heed.

Dan. Civ. Wars, vii. 1.

RESPECTIVELY, adv. has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, Sir.

Tim. Ath. iii. 1.

— Sir, she ever

For your sake most *respectively* loved me.

B. et Fl. Laws of Candy, iv. last sc.

Methinks he did not this *respectively* enough.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

RESPECTLESS, a. Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. i. 1.

— O thou most ingrate,

Respectlesse flood! can'st thou here idely sit,
And loose desires to looser numbers fit.

Brown, Brit. Past. Part ii. p. 104.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favourite game of *primero*; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of

your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of Sir J. Harington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests went up*, upon a sev'n and coat.

* * * *

Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any *set his rest*, he saith, and mine.

* * * *

Well sith encountring he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and forty is.

* * * *

At last, both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.

Epigr. B. ii. Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or *set up one's rest*; but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII.) 55 eldest hand, *sets up all restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upou 49, or some such game; when all *restes were up* and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the boord open, with great lafter, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer [sure]. Domingo was, at his last card, incountered flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so mery, would not, *for a rest at primero*, put him owt of that plesant conceyt, and put up his cardes quietly, yeelding it lost.

Sir J. Harington on Playe, Nugae Antiq. vol. i. p. 223. ed. Park.

— Prime,

Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling
and sixpence,

You see't; — my *rest five and fifty*.

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to *primero* may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish hand, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering
feast,

Spends treasures. *Sylv. Du Bart. p. 217.*

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, Sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. iv. 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their *whole rest* upon the *after-game*.

Fansh. Lusiad, i. 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after
one of the Pistoians, *losing his rest*, had not
a farthing left to blesse himself.

Hoby's Castilio, sign. T 7. 8vo. ed.

The following lines also are meant
particularly to characterize the games
mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at
macke to passe the time,
At coses, or at saunt to sit, or *set their rest*
at *prime*.

*G. Turberv. on Hawking,
in Cens. Lit. ix. 266.*

Nothing can more fully prove the
commonness of the game, than the
following allusion to it, where nothing
of play was at all in question.

— 'Slight, I bring you

No cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as *five and fifty and flush*.

B. Jons. Alchemist, i. 1.

Five and fifty, with a *flush*, was
invincible; the holder, therefore,
might well *look big*.

The same allusion is evidently in-
tended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to *win*,
Great *rests were up*, and mightie *hands*
were *in*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 528.

Hence we may see how erroneous
was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations
of this phrase. I say *one*, for he has
given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently
applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken
from the manner of firing the harquebuss.
This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were
obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*,
which they fixed in the ground, before they
levelled to take aim. *On Rom. et Jul. iv. 5.*

It was, in fact, an appendage to
every matchlock gun, not particularly
the harquebuss, because the soldier
could not manage his match without it.
There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but
that was not the allusion. It is not,
even when a soldier is the subject of
the passage:

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his*
rest, and commonly hazards the winning or

loosing of as great a thing as life may be
worth. *Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62.*

— *My rest is up*,

Nor will I give less.

Charl. I am no gamester, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all.

B. et Fl. Elder Br. v. 1.

Nothing there can be more clear than
that gaming was alone alluded to in
those lines. See PRIMERO. There
is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at
tennis, by which they seem to mean a
match, or set; but this has nothing to
do with the phrase in question:

— For wit is like a *rest*,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.

Beaum. Letter to B. Jon. x. 366.

REST, certainly meant also the support
for a match-lock gun; but these were
not long enough in use, nor sufficiently
familiar, to any but the military, to
give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first *muskets* were very heavy, and
could not be fired without a *rest*; they had
match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that
carried a large ball and charge of powder.

Life of Roger Ascham.

And now stands he (in shop hard by) like
a musket on a *rest*, to hit Goshawk in the
eye.

Roar. Girl, O. Pl. vi. 87.

Change love to armes, girt to your blades,
my boyes,

Your *rests* and *muskets* take, take helme
and targe. *G. Peele's Farewell, 1589.*

The musket rest is plainly alluded to
in Ben Jonson's *Ev. Man out of H.*
iv. 4.

The last editor thinks the musket
rest intended in this passage:

My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this
interpretation, but I think it is equi-
valent only to *drawing a card*. It
clearly means so in a passage quoted
before:

— Faith, Sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now *pull* shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

So in other passages.

RESTFUL, *a.* An uncommon word; per-
haps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say — is not my arm of
length,

That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head.

Rich. II. iv. 1.

RETCHLESS, a. Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of **RECK**; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *rechless*; and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruchlose*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreak-lesse*:

As a drunken sleepe, carelesse, *wreaklesse*,
and fearlesse, of what's part, present, or to
come.

Meas. for M. iv. 2.

So also in 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 6. In *Coriolanus*:

You grave but *wreaklesse* senators.

Act iii. *Sc.* 1.

In other passages it is right. In Sackville's *Induction* we have *retchless*:

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.

Mirr. Mag. 453.

RETCHLESSNESSE, s. Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlessnesse*.

Dan. Civ. W. vi. 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions; as, *rechelesnes*, *rechlesnes*, etc.

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlesly*:

For when of ages past we look in books to
read,

We *retchlesly* discharge our memory of those.

Polyolb. x. p. 850.

A RETIRE, s. A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires*,
Of trenches, tents.

1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 3.

— Thou dost miscall *retire*, —

I do not fly, but advantageous care
Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.

Tro. et Cress. v. 4.

We did so charge that we did soon inforce
Their faint *retire*, which we did swift pursue,
Until with open flight from field they flew.

Mirr. for Mag. 593.

Also a place of retreat:

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, vii. 18.

Milton uses it in this sense. See *Johnson*.

RETRATE, or RETRAITT, s. Look, cast
of countenance; *ritratto*, Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,

Under the shadow of her even brows

Working belgardes and amorous *retrate*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 25.

Also for portrait:

She is the mighty queene of faëry,

Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare.

Id. II. ix. 4.

RETRAYTE, a. Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

Harsnett's Decl. of P. Imp. sign. I 3.

RETRIEVE, s. An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at mortgage, statute, bond,
And hard but we'll bring wax to the *retrieve*.

B. Jon. Staple of N. iii. 1.

See *Gentlem. Recreation*.

REVE, s. or REEVE. A bailiff, steward, or agent in business; always written *reve*, in Chaucer: *gerefa*, Saxon.

When wilfull princes carelessly despise

To heare th' oppressed people's heavy cries,

Nor will correct their polling theeves, then God

Doth make those *reves* the reckles prince's rod.

Mirr. Mag. p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve*, is exactly specified:

His lordis schep, his nete, his deyerie,

His swyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,

Were holly in this *reves* governyng.

Cant. Tales, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sherrif* is a *shire-reve*, that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,

He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

And with her sword *revengement* she intends.

Har. Ariosto, xxxvi. 22.

Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,

And in *revengement* of his own despiht.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iv. 35.

To REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound

Reverbs no hollowness.

K. Lear, i. 1.

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, a. for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills.

Twelf. N. i. 5.

— Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jons. Masques.

To REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

REVOKEMENT, *s.* for revocation. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in *Henry VIII.* i. 2. but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE, (or rather MIEN). Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt of mien* is dangerous.

Merry W. W. i. 3.

“*That revolt of mien*” would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that “the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair.” See *Malone’s Note*, ed. 1821.

REW, *s.* for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *raefa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Set by itselſe, and ranckt in comely *rew*.

Spens. F. Q. III. vi. 35.

’Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.

Fairf. Tasso, xvii. 75.

REW, *v.* See RUE.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter’s strength reposed all their trust;

With these did Hercules *play rex*, and leaving Dis for dead,

Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to shew his head.

Warner’s Alb. B. I.
ch. vi. p. 22.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;

In Beadala shall his blade *play rex*.

Fansh. Lusiad, x. 65.

Then *plaies he rex*; tears, kils, and all consumes,

And soon again his savage kinde assumes.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 504.

Thinke it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a caytiffe to *play* such *rex*.

Spens. View of Irel.
p. 445. Todd.

REZ’D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are both, in good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

A’ did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers, might be considered as intended blunders, or slip-slops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or choler:

Why I have my *rewme*, and can be angry.

Ev. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of tensyllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rythme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do answer (acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answer eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath beene called *rithme royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.

Certaine Notes of Instruction.
V 1 b.

An example of this may be fitly given from his own writings. The poem called *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,

Nor ever yet could march where war was made,

May well be thought a worke begonne amis,

A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to wade,

To tell the triall, knowing not the trade:

Yet such a vaine even nowe doth feede my muse,

That in this theame I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the *Mirror for Magistrates* is written; as Sackville’s *Induction*, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *ῥόδον* and *σταύρος*.

— Ontis —

The good old hermit that was said to dwell Here in the forest without trees, that built

The castle in the air, where all the brethren

Rhodostaurotic live. *B. Jons. Masq. of Fort. Isle.*

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gabr. Naudé, or Naudaeus, had quoted a work, entitled "*Speculum sophisticum Rhodostauroticum*." A celebrated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or **RIBAUDRED**. Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous*. *Coles*. *Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscaenum, impurum, et impudicum.

Barrett's Alvearie.

— You *ribaudred* nag of Egypt,
Whom leprosy o'ertake.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jon. Dev. is an Ass, i. 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe.

Skelton, L 1.

See **REBECK**.

To RICH, *v.* To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns
rich'd.

K. Lear, i. 1.

To *ritch* his country, let his words like flowing water fall.

T. Drant's Horace.

To RID, *v.* To dispatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for willingness *rids* way.

3 Hen. VI. v. 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.

Id. v. 5.

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhimes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is plac'd between the meeter.

Har. Epigr. iii. 44.

His [Chaucer's] metre heroical of Troilus

and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the staffe of seven, and the verse of ten: his other verses of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding ryme*.

Puttenham, i. 31. p. 50.

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is suche as our mayter and father Chancer used in his Canterbury Tales, and in divers other delectable and light enterprises.

G. Gascoigne's

Certaine Notes of Instruct. p. 12.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding rime* serveth most aptly to write a merie tale." *Ibid.*

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Noble Gentleman*, Act ii. 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding rod*.

RIFE, *a.* Common, prevalent; in Saxon *ryfe*.

— It is a thing so *rife*,

A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.

New Cust. O. Pl. i. 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass, that thieves nevertheless were in every place so *rife* and so rank.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson,
Dibdin's ed. vol. i. p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*; from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his *Supplemental Notes*, vol ii. p. 306. he says that it *also* means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete:

— That grounded maxim,

So *rife*, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men.

Samson, v. 866.

In *Comus*, for clear and manifest:
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect, in my listening ear.

v. 202.

Also for ready, easy:

Hath utmost Inde ought better than his owne!
Then utmost Inde is neare, and *rife* to gone
[go to].

Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

RIFELY, *adv.* Commonly.

The palme doth *rifely* rise in Jury field.

Hall, Sat. iv. 3.

RIG, *s.* A prostitute.

Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel usde.

Whetstone's Castle of Delight.

Nay, fy on thee thou rampe, thou *ryg*,
with al that take thy part. *Gamm. Curt.*

O. Pl. ii. 43.

Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.

Davie's Scourge of Folly.

RIGGISH, *a.* from *rig*. Having the inclinations of a bad woman. So used by Shakespeare and others.

Hence wanton, immodest:

— For vilest things

Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 2.

RIGHT, to do. To pledge a person in a toast; *faire raison*, French.

Why now you have *done me right*;

2 *Hen. IV.* v. 3.

Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a bumper.

These glasses contain nothing; *do me right*
As e'er you hope for liberty.

Mass. Bodm. ii. 3.

Sighing has made me something short-winded,
I'll pledge ye at twice.

'Tis well done, *do me right*.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl. vi. 199.

The expression was very common.
See also under Do.

RIGMAROLE. See RAGMAN'S ROLL.

RIGOL, *s.* A circle; from the old Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

— This is a sleep,

That from this golden *rigol* hath divorc'd
So many English kings. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 4.

About the mourning and congealed face,
Of that black blood a watry *rigol* goes.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl. i. 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this word, so fairly originated, has not been found in any other author.

Ringoll, in the same sense, has been quoted from Nash's *Lenten Stuffle*, but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, *s.* Diminutive of rill, a small stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. p. 101.

But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate

Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.

Drayt. Polyolb. B. i. p. 663.

— Francisco

And Fernando are two *rillets* from one spring.

Shirley's Brothers, Act i. p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in poetical use.

RIM, or **RYM**. The peritonaeum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. "The membrane of the belly." *Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Index.*

Omnia haec circumtensa peritonaeo — all these spread round about, with the *rim* of the belly. *Commenii Janua Trilinguis*, cap. xxiii. § 230. edit. 1662.

For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood.

Hen. V. iv. 4.

The original reading is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rimme* too weak to part
The boyling liver from the heart.

Gorge's Lucan.

In the latter passage it seems more like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens interprets it, but it is not properly so.

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual jointure of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by *enterchangement of your rings*,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent enquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the *rings* married people gave one another," which might be mere carelessness of writing.

But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the *Rituel de Bourdeaux* is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions*. See *Brand's Pop. Ant.* 4to. ii. 29. note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, OR WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring*.

Ham. ii. 2.

Light gold, and *crack'd within the ring*.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady.

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,
After she's *crack'd in the ring*.

B. et Fl. Captain.

In a passage of the *Gesta Grayorum*, (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claimeth to have all peeces gul'd in the touch-hole or broken *within the ringe*.

Progr. of Eliz. vol. ii.

And Howell explains the *ring* of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraseure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.* § xliv. 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

RING-MAN, s. The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*: for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back.

Asch. Tox. p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it.

Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a *cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the

heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, etc. etc. have delivered.

Pseudodoxia, IV. iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives from *Macrobius*, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

RIPE, a. In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is *reeling ripe*. *Temp.* v. 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruchio, he's like little children
That lose their baubles, *crying-ripe*.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, ii. 1.

To RIPE, v. To ripen. Both were indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe and ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.

As you l. it, ii. 7.

That yon green boy shall have no fruit to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.

K. John, ii. 2.

So Donne:

— 'Till death us lay

To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIPIER; from *ripa*, Latin. A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior. *Minsh. Cowell*, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "*à fiscella quâ in devehendis piscibus utuntur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *ripiet* that rides that way with mackrel. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl. iv. 157.

Slave flattery (like a *rippier's* legs rowl'd up
In boots of hay-ropes).

Chapm. Bussy D'Amb. E 2.

Hath beene (as I saide) a market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals — yet it appeareth of record, that in the yere 1522, the *rippars* of Rie, and other places, solde their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond.* 1599, p. 147.

— Where now you're fain

To hire a *ripper's* [*ripiet's*] mare.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *ri-piers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

— Why there's an angel, if my *spurs*
Be not right *Rippon*.

B. Jon. Staple of N. i. 3.

Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of
Sharp *Rippon spurs*.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. p. 501.

Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;

With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. *Rippon* in this county is a town famous for the best *spurs of England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of *Rippon* says, that "when James I. went there in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow, and a pair of *spurs*; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, part. Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his *Poetaster*, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope
To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.
Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,
Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,
And *risse* again like cork.

Masq. of Fortunate Isles.

The folio has *riss'*. Whalley printed it *rise*, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres. *Ri'se*.

Past. *Ri's, ri'se, rose.*

Part. past. *Ri's, ri'se, or risen.*

Engl. Gramm. ch. xix.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riss*.

LIST, also for *risen*.

— Where Rother from her *rist*
Ibber and Crawley hath.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1176.

RIVAGE, s. Shore, or border.

— O do but think

You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing.

Hen. V. iii. Cho.

A city of Phaenicia, standing on the *rivage*
of the sea. *Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.*

The which Pactolus, with his waters there,
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about
him nere. *Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 20.*

RIVAL, s. An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *rivalis*. See *Todd*.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,

The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make
haste. *Hamlet, i. 1.*

Tullia. Aruns associate him!

Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.

Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

RIVALITY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Caesar, having made use of him in the wars
against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*;
would not let him partake in the glory of the
action. *Ant. et Cleop. iii. 5.*

To RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge; because that seems to burst the piece, though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.

1 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

Here it is used for the participle *riven*:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could
have *rive*. *Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 5.*

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used in Bacchanalian revelry; but from what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard. *1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.*

Yet to endear ourselves to thy lean acquaintance,
cry *rivo* — hogh! laugh and be fat.

Blurt Master Constable, B 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;
Rivo, Saint Mark!

Marston's What you will, Act ii.

Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,
That rubs his guts, claps his paunch, and cries

Rivo. *Ib. Act iv. Anc. Dr. ii. 264.*

It is sometimes joined with *Casti-*

liano, which suggests the idea of its being from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii. 377.

And *rivo* he will cry, and *Castile* too.

Look about you, cited by Steevens.

See CASTILIAN.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may come from the Spanish *rio*, a river, which he says was figuratively used for a large quantity of liquor. *Massing.* vol. ii. p. 167. This wants confirmation. *Rio* is also the first person, present tense, of *reyr*, to laugh, in Spanish, which might do as well. But whence the *v*? We want a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France, which was so spelt and spoken here in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,

'Tweene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.

Mirr. Mag. 489.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned in 1 *Henry VI.* iii.2. and other parts of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.

Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contradiction that made Steevens deny the plain fact, asserted thereby Mr. Malone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the colour of a horse, was derived from this name; but Minshew gives *roan* as a French word, in that sense; and Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan* ou *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval roan*;" and he derives it from the Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the same meaning. So delusive is conjectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The cant name for the bullying bucks of Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks of Addison's day, they delighted in annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,

To extinguish the race of the *roaring boys*.

B. Jon. vi. p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's *Alchemist*, is a specimen of this kind

of personage. The character of a *roaring boy* is drawn at full length by Sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52. Quarrelling was one great part of his business and therefore it is said of him, "He sleeps with a tobacco-pipe in 's month; and his first prayer i' th' morning is, he may remember whom he fell out with over night." Sign. M 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is, Will speak calm and smooth.

Rowley's Wonder, Act 1. Anc. Dr. v. 238.

A very unthrift, Master Thorney; one of the country *roaring lads*; we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit.

Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but luckily only one, called also *Moll Cutpurse*. See FRITH, MARY.

To ROAT. See ROTE.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See PUCK.

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two suche little *Robin rud-dockes*,

So laden with breeches?

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 219.

See RUDDOCK.

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him

T' a gossips' feast: now he, sir, brought

Dick Robinson,

Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all, (I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it, And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, etc.

M. They say he's an ingenious youth.

E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond

Forty o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?

Devil's an Ass, ii. 7. vol. iv. p. 53.

ROCHET, s. A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity, it was called *rochetum*, being derived from the German word *ruck*, which

signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introd. to Morn. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock*, (not *ruck*) and signifies an upper garment, *επερδυτης*. See *Du Cange* in *Roccus*.

The bishops donn'd their albes and copes of state,

Above their *rockets*, button'd fair before.

Fairf. Tasso, xi. 4.

Rock, *s.* A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spin-rocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning,

Lest I you knock, with Nancy's *rock*,

And teach you a little learning.

Song of Mine own sweet Nan, Wit's Interp. 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning-wheel. See *Johnson*, for *Rock-day*. See **DISTAFF**, **SAINT**.

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the *Orlando Furioso*. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt,

Was there the Turkish armie all among,

In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,

Nor all the followers did to them belong:

Besides he was (which made them dread him chiefe)

The greastest enemie to our belief.

Harington's Transl. xiv. 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatize a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging

manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, *v.* and *s.* etc.

ROGERIAN, *s.* A name for a wig. In one of Hall's *Satires*, a courtier takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly hath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.

The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,

Tosses apace his pitch'd *rogerian*.

B. iii. Sat. 5.

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

ROISTER, *s.* A rioter.

If he not reeke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,

He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 484.

ROISTING, *a.* Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits.

Tro. et Cr. ii. 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like ruffian, no manner at all.

Tusser, Table Lessons.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier
be stolen away. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, A 3.

To ROIST, *v.* was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end.

Kendall's Poems, C 1.

In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist,
roist, fight, and jar.

Mirr. Mag. p. 483.

ROISTERER is used by later authors. See *Johnson*.

To ROMAGE, *v.* It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey, "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, *unroomaged*, and scarcely able to beare any sail.

Vol. ii. 3.

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly

carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" i.e. they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, s. Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head

Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land.

Hamlet, i. 1.

ROMANT, s. Romance.

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayton's Eclogue, vi. p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Loris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.
Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable.

We now use it only in the phrases
Romish church, *Romish* religion, and
the like.

RONDURE, or ROUNDURE. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.

K. John, ii. 1.

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things
rare,

That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.

Shakespeare's Sonnet, 21.

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet.

Old Fortunatus, 1600, A 4 b.

RONE. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble
spear. *Drayton's Polyolb.* iv. p. 733.

See EXCALIBOUR.

RONYON, s. A mangy, or scabby animal;
rogneux, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag,
you baggage, you poulcats, you *ronyon*.

Mer. W. W. iv. 2.

Around thee, witch, the rump'd *ronyon*
cries. *Macbeth*, i. 3.

See ROYNISH.

ROOD, s. The cross, or crucifix; rode, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils, I.

Rich. III. iii. 2.

To make a fiste, and stretch out both his
armes, and so stand like a *roode*.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 37.

Deck'd all the roofe, and shadowing the
roode,

Seem'd like a grove.

Spenser's F. Q. VI. v. 35.

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place
where the cross stood; still remaining
in many churches. It contained also
the images of saints.

And then to see the *rood-loft*,

So bravely set with zants. *Ballad of*
Plain Truth, etc. *Percy*, ii. 292.

This loft was generally placed just
over the passage out of the church into
the chancel. *Staveland, Hist. of Ch.*
p. 199.

The Rood's BODY. The body of Christ,
the body on the rood; used chiefly in
a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone,
or I swear by the *Rood's body*, I'll lay you
by the heels.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

To Rook, or Ruck, v. To squat, or
lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and
others in the same sense.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.

3 Hen. VI. v. 3.

Be wonder'd at of birds by day, flie, filch,
and howle all night,

Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen
corners *rucke*.

Warner, Alb. Engl.
vii. 37. p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by
Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is
supposed to be the right form. See
to RUCK.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were
distinguished by their prices, which
varied much, and of course differed at
different times. See PRICES. We read
of a *two-pennie* room, and sometimes
of a twelve-penny. The two-penny
room was doubtless contemporary with
the *penny* places in the pit, etc. There
was also a private, or lords' room.

See as above. The two-penny room is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the *two-pennie rounge* for a plaudite.

Hospit. of Incurable Fooles, 1600, Dedic.

They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat on high alone by themselves, in the best *roomie* in all the playhouse.

Coryat, Crud. vol. ii. p. 17. repr.

These, however, he afterwards describes as small galleries.

ROOMER, *adv.* More clearly; apparently a sea term, as the whole passage quibbles upon names, with that allusion:

I have (as your highnesse sees) past already the *Godwins* [Bp. Godwin], if I can as well pass over this *Edwin Sands*, [another bishop] I will go *roomer* of Greenwich rocke.

Sir J. Harington on Bishops, Nugae Ant. ii. 235. ed. Park.

ROOMTH, *s.* Room; sufficient space for a person or thing to occupy. Drayton uses it in a simile drawn from a tree:

Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.

Bar. Wars, vi. 28.

The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load,

Upon the Belgian marsh their pamper'd stomachs cast.

Id. Polyolb. v. p. 759.

Where now my spirit got *roomth* itself to show.

Mirr. Mag. p. 526.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.

Ib. p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was used by Wotton. See *Todd*.

ROPERY, *s.* The same as roguery; well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.

Three Ladies of London.

— You'll leave this *ropery*,

When you come to my years.

B. et Fl. Chances, iii. 1.

This is well illustrated by the two following words.

ROPE-RIPE, *a.* Fit for hanging, deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!

Chapman's May Day, Act iii.

Anc. Dr. iv. 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage from Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorique*, published in 1553, where, after giv-

ing a specimen of very foul and abusive language, he puts in the margin, "*Rope-ripe* chiding." Minshew inserts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a rope, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as **ROPERY**. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See *Douce's Illustrat.* ii. 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and *rope*.

RORY, or **RORID**, *a.* Dewy; from *ros*, *roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,

And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew's wet.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 14.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.

More ag. Idol. ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See *T. J.*

ROSARY, *s.* A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the Abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the b. virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz. the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself.

Manuel Lexique.

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave Maries, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see *Johnson*. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *pater*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, s. The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Antony's fire.

Among the hot swellings whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or *erysipelas*, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.

Mosan's Physic, p. 595. 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.

Hamlet. iv. 5.

Rosemary is for remembrance,

Between us day and night.

Evans's Ballads, vol. i. p. 7. ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the *Winter's Tale*; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*: For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep Seeming and savour all the winter long; *Grace* and *remembrance* be to you both, And welcome to our shearing.

Act. iv. *Sc*. 4.

See **RUE**.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent

Is that he her should in *remembrance* have.

Drayton's Eclogues. ix. p. 1430.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new married couple:

— Before we divide

Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*

In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,

And to the gentleman. *City Match*,

O. Pl. ix. 370.

Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats:

I will have no great store of company at the wedding, a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good piece of beef, stuck with *rosemary*.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v. i.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the *rosemary*.

Parson's Wedding, *O. Pl.* xi. 503.

Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his *Pastoral Dirge*. Mentioned also here:

— Prithee see they have

A sprig of *rosemary*, dipp'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.

Cartwright's Ordinary, v. 1.

ROTCHET, or ROCHET. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's *Pinax*, (p. 186) it is called *lyra*, or *red gournet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

— Rip up

Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw *rotchet*. *B. Jon. Fox*, iii. 7.

I find it in the *Counter-Scuffle*:

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,

With butter'd *rochets* thought to please

His palate. *Dryden's Miscellany*. iii. p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish:

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,

The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.

Polyolb. xxv. p. 1159.

They are brought together also in the *Regiment of Health*:

And among all sea fyshe, the forsayde conditions considered, the *rochet* and gurnarde seeme to be most holosome, for their meate and substance is most pure. *Fol.* 76. b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see **ROCHET**.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel, (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See *Roquesfort, Glossaire*. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delicious boure,

The faire *Paeana* playing on a *rote*.

Spenser's F. Q. IV. ix. 6.

He also speaks of Phoebus' *rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q.* II. x. 3.

To ROTE, v. To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.

Drayt. Muse's Elyz. p. 1457.

I to my bottle strait, and soundly baste my
throat,
Which done, some country song or roundelay
I *roat*. *Ibid. p. 1496.*

"The sea's *rote*," in *England's Eliza*,
Mirr. for Magist. p. 837, must be a
misprint for "the sea's *rore*," or roar.

Here it is put for the singing of a
bird:

— Here — swims the wild swan, the ilke,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his
breath,

(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to *roat*,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long
arched throat. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxv.*
p. 1157.

ROTHER, s. Strong manure, for forcing
plants forward. It is given as a north
country word for *horned cattle*, and
rother-soil for their dung, instead of
which *rother* alone is used in the fol-
lowing passage:

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.
Mirror for Mag. p. 382.

Here it seems to be used like the ex-
pression *rule the roast*:

Yet still we trust so right to *rule the rother*,
That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue.
Id. 456.

TO ROVE. To shoot an arrow for distance,
or at a mark, but with an elevation,
not point blank; called also *shooting at*
rovers.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,
At markes full fortie score they used to prick
or *rove*. *Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi.*

I see him *rove* at other markes, and I unmarkt
to be. *Warn. Alb. Eng. B. ii. p. 43.*
And thou most dreaded impe of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.

Spens. F. Q. Introd. St. 3.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft,
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Haringt. Ep. iv. 11.

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*
Issue from them, though they seeme issuelesse.
Death of R. E. of Hunt. sign. l.

ROVERS, s. Arrows formed for shooting
with a certain elevation, strong, and
heavy: these, says Mr. Gifford, "were
the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights,
rovers, and butt-shafts.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev. Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest
with an elevation of 45 degrees; but
the angle must have been taken accord-
ing to the distance, as in throwing
shells; in this, practice had made the
English archers very expert. Hence
their arrows are described as darken-
ing the air.

ROUNCIVAL, a. Large, strong; from the
gigantic bones of the old heroes, pre-
tended to be shown at *Roncesvalles*.

Th'ast a good *rouncival* voice to cry lantern
and candle-light. *Untr. of Hum. Poet,*
Or. Drama, iii. 170.

It was a common epithet for any
thing large or strong. Speaking of the
gigantic bones reported to have been
found at *Roncesvalles*, the translator
of the Spanish *Mandevill* says in the
margin,

Hereof, I take it it comes that seeing a great
woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*.
Fol. 22. b. ed. 1600.

Hence *Rouncival* pease were the
large sort, now called marrow-fats;
"grandius et suavius pisorum genus."

Coles. There was also a monastery in
the valley of *Roncesvalles*, where
those bones were exhibited; and from
thence was derived the priory of *our*
Lady of Rouncivall, by Charing Cross.
Stowe's London, p. 55.

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentle-
man soldier, but of low rank, only
above the *lancepesado*; whose office it
was to visit and inspect the sentinels,
watches, and advanced guards. It was,
therefore, an office of some trust,
though little dignity. This has been
shown by Whalley from a military
book of 1581, where the degrees of
the army are recited:

The general, high-marshall with his pro-
vosts, serjeant general, serjeant of a regiment,
corownel, captaine, lieutenant, auncient, ser-
jeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in
a company, or of the *rounde*, lancepassado.
These are special, the other that remain, pri-
vate or common soldiers.

Castle, or Picture of Policy,

It is quoted to explain this passage:
He had writhen himself into the habit of

one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round*.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in his H. iii. 2.

To ROUND, or more properly ROWN, IN THE EAR. To whisper; Saxon, runian, susurrare. *Skinner*. More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See *Rits. Anc. Songs*, p. 26. 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances*.

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on,

Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,
As God's own soldier, *rounded in the eare*,
With that same purpose changer, that sly devil,
* * * Commodity. *K. John*, ii. 2.

The steward on knees set him down

With the emperor for to *rown*.

Rom. of R. Coeur de Lion, v. 2142.

A she that *rounds* Paul's pillars in the eare.

Hall's Sat. v. 3.

Printed *yeare* in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in *our eare they rounde*,

That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.

Puttenh. B. iii. p. 178.

The archbishop called then to him a clerke and *rownded* with him, and that clerke went forth and soone brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop *rownded* a good while with him. *G. Constantine's*

Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth*,

Eccl. Biog. vol. i. p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might *rowne* in your eare,

To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.

Skelton, Magn. E 3 b.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalanders servants *rounded* in his eare.

Pembr. Arcad. B. i. p. 15.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me already, whisp'ring, *rounding*,

Sicilia is a so-forth. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.

Forthwith, revenge, she *rounded thee* in th' ear.

Span. Trag. O. Pl. iii. 121.

ROUNDEL, s. Any thing round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a *roundell* seated on a plaine, —

Environ'd round with trees, and many an arbour. *Brown, Brit. Past.* i. 3. p. 71.

Rondelle, in *Cotgrave*, is a small round shield. In *Monstrellet*, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See *Southey's Omniana*, vol. ii. p. 113. Also a trencher, *Gent. Mag.* 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch: Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 3.

A circle, as those traced by the planets:

But more or less their *roundels* wider are,
As from the center they are neer or far.

Sylv. Du B. p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

— Charge it again, good Ferret,
And make unready the horses; thou know'st how,
Chalk, and renew the *rondels*.

B. Jon. New Inn, i. 6.

ROUNDELAY seems not to want illustration.

It meant either a song, or a dance.

See *T. J.*

ROUSE, s. A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his *rouse*.

Hamlet, i. 4.

From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin:

Tell me, thou sovereigne skinker, how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish *rowsa*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish.

Dekker's Gul's Hornb.

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo. in *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ii. 228. n. 4to. ed.

Mr. Gifford, from *Barnaby Rich's English Hue and Cry*, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to *Mas-singer's Duke of Milan*, i. 1. on this passage:

— Your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse*; besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See *Cotgrave*, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass:

— Take the *rouse* freely, sir,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity. *B. et Fl. Loyal Subject*,

iv. 5.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned:

— I've took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and by —
It warms my blood.

Id. Kn. of Malta, iii. 4.

Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,
Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee
gone. *Healey's Disc. of New World*,
p. 84.

The second course is not very dainty, but
howsoever, they moysten it well with re-
doubled *rouses*. *Ibid.* p. 69.

ROWEL, *s.* Any small wheel; *roue*,
French. Usually applied to the wheel-
shaped points of a spur, but by Spen-
ser to the rolling part in a bit, called
a canon-bit:

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chaunft, that any on his back should sit.
Their iron *rowls* into frothy foame he bit.

F. Q. I. vii. 37.

— The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry
rowells bears. *Sylv. Dubart.* p. 292.

ROY, *s.* Licentiously used by several
authors for king, for the sake of a
rhyme; though never properly an Eng-
lish word. Puttenham complains of it,
as an unwarrantable license used by
Gower, "who to make up his rime
would for the most part write his ter-
minant sillable with false orthographie,
and many times not sticke to put in a
plaine French word for an English, and
so," he adds, "by your leave do many
of our common rimers at this day: as
he that, by all likelyhood, having no
word at hand to rime to this word [joy]
he made his other verse end in [roy]
saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly *roy*.
[Probably Warner.]

Which word was never yet received
in our language for an English word."
B. II. ch. viii. p. 67.

He makes the same complaint again
at p. 211, where he calls it a *Soraisme*,
or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was,
however, more used than he knew; or
the *common rimers* disregarded his re-
monstrance. Thus,

— Yet ten times more we joye,
You think us stoarde, [stored] our warning
short, for to receyve a *roye*.

Promos et Cass. 6 pl. i. 69.

Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft
my joy,

I pray you, gods, he never be a *roy*.

Higins, in *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 68.

Without disdaine, hate, discord, or anoy;

Even as our father, reign'd the noble *roy*.

Ib. p. 75.

Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy)
She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping *roy*.

T. Hudson's Judith, in *Sylvester's Du-
bartas*, p. 750.

Which is the worse, because Holo-
fernes, there spoken of, was *not* a king.
This kind of license, and more parti-
cularly that of changing the final syl-
lables for the sake of a rhyme, was not
given up for some time. Spenser fre-
quently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly
observed by Warburton, that *royal* is
not merely a ranting epithet as ap-
plied to merchants. Such merchants
were found in the Sanudos, the Giu-
stiniani, the Grimaldi, etc. of Ve-
nice, who erected principalities in the
Archipelago, which their descendants
enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were
also *royal merchants*. Hence the title
is often alluded to:

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.

Mer. Venice, iv. 1.

How, like a *royal merchant* to return
Your great magnificence.

Mass. Renegado, ii. 4.

Florez, in the *Beggar's Bush* of
Beaumont and Fletcher, is a *royal mer-
chant*, being earl of Flanders, and a
sovereign prince. Hence the play was
revived under the title of the *Royal
Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian,
in 1706. I have seen also a sermon,
entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preach-
ed at the nuptials of Lord Hay, Jan.
6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely
compared to a ship. The author's name
is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first
in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly
called the *royal merchant*, both from
his great wealth, and because he con-
stantly transacted the mercantile busi-
ness of Queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, *a.* Mangy, or scabbed; from
rogneur, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

— The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.

As you like it, ii. 2.

Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat
like Gallemetta, or Maid-Marian, yet she was

not such *roinish* rannel, such a dissolute Gil-
lian-flirt. *Gabr. Harvey Pierce's Superogat.*

To RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place
that is galled and sore, to touch a tender
point:

Enough, you *rub'd* the guiltie on the *gaule*;
Both sense and names do note them very neare.
Mirr. Mag. 463.

RUBIOUS, a. Red, resembling a ruby;
rubied is more common, though less
elegant.

— Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.

Twelfth N. i. 4.

This is so pleasing a word, that one
is surprised not to find it exemplified
in old, nor copied by later poets; yet
it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the
vulture kind, which is called *Roc*, in
the modern translations of the Arabian
tales. It is supposed to be the condor,
which is thought, even by modern
writers, to grow to the size of eleven
or twelve feet in extent of wings. Still
fable magnified it. It is described in
Bochart's *Hieroicoicon*, and the *Travels*
of *Marco Polo*. See *Hole* on the *Ara-*
bian Nights, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascar, I would see that
great bird *rucke*, that can carry a man and
horse, or an elephant.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 242.

He cites *Marco Polo* in the margin,
as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.

Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck*, unto the little wren.

Drayt. Noah's Fl. vol. iv. 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap

'To get the bird, which in the map

Is called the Indian *ruck*,

I'd give it him. *Corbet's Poems*, p. 134.

This bird is introduced as the Ge-
nius of Voraciousness, in *Hall's Mun-*
dus alter et idem, B. i. c. x. and by his
imitator, *Healey*.

To RUCK, v. To squat like a bird on its
nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before
under *Rook*. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*,

and applies it to a sheep resting in the
fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed
of the light,

Be wondred at of birds by day, flie, filch, and
howle all night;

Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sulles
corners *rucke*,

When thou art seene be thought of folke a signe
of evil lucke. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*

p. 185. ed. 1610.

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and
on the house did *rucke*

A cursed owle, the messenger of ill success
and lucke. *Golding's Ovid*, p. 73. ed. 1605.

See *Todd*.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-
breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill, —
Bring thee all this. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.

Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The *golden ruddock* was the gold-
finch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, i. e. gold coin;
from an idea that gold is red, which,
odd as it seems, was very prevalent.
Gold, to look at all red, must be much
alloyed with copper. Yet such was
the common phrase.

Thy girdle of gold so red,

With pearls bedecked sumptuously.

Ellis, Spec. of Early P. iii. 328.

He told him forth the good red gold.

Heir of Linne, Percy, Rel. ii. 128.

The redde herring — brought in the red
ruddocks, — as thick as oatmeale, and made
Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Ar-
gentine. *Nash's Praise of Red Herring*,

Hart. Misc. Park, vi. 157.

Whosoever will retaine a lawier, and law-
fully seeke his owne right, must be furnished
with 3 pockets. In the first pocket he must
have his declarations and certificates, where-
with he may shew his right. In the second
pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready,
which he must give unto his lawier, who will
not set penne to paper without them. In the
third pocket he must have patience.

Choise of Change, 1585, in *Cens. Litera-*
ria, ix. p. 455.

So Florio, under *zanfrone*:

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold,
as our countrymen say *red-ruddockes*.

Also *golden-ruddocks*:

If one be olde, and have silver haire on his
beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bag-
ges, hee must bee wise and honourable.

Lyly's Midas, ii. 1.

Ay, that is he, Sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the *golden ruddocks*, he.

Lond. Prod. ii. 1.

Or merely *ruddocks*:

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not
find. *Turbervile, Chalm. Poets*, ii. 647.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on the other hand, might be supposed to represent gold-lace. See GILD.

RUDESBY, s. A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.

Tam. Shrew, iii. 2.

Be not offended, dear Caesario, —

Rudesby, begone. *Twelfth N.* iv. 1.

Johnson calls it a low word; he should rather have said familiar.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often alluded to; conjectured to be so called because used in exorcisms against evil spirits. See *T. J.*

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace.

Rich. II. iii. 4.

See also *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

Here it is punned upon, in the name of *Ruy*:

But that this man, this *herb of Grace*, *Ruy*
Diaz,

This father of our faculties, should slip thus.

B. et Fl. Island Pr. i. 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, *rue* was
called *herb-grace*, which though they scorned
in their youth, they might wear in their age.

Greene's Quip, sign. B 2.

Rue, the herb, was also a common subject of puns, from being the same word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;

Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen

In the remembrance of a weeping queen.

Rich. II. loc. cit.

That bed, which did all joys display,

Became a bed of *rue*.

R. Brathwaite.

See *Todd*.

To RUE, or REW, v. In the sense of to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,

Complayning out on me that would not on
them *rew*. *Spens. F. Q.* VI. viii. 20.

A RUFF, as a female neck ornament, made of plaited lawn, or other material, is well known; but it was for-

merly used by both sexes. The effeminacy of a man's ruff, being nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a *ruff*, like a pinch'd lanthorn,
Which schoolboys make in winter?

Nice Valour, iii. 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines and lawyers, till it was supplanted by the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter thing; but this was a later fashion:

— *Ruffs* of the bar

By the vacation's power, translated are

To cut-work bands. *Habington*, p. 111.

A very small *ruff* was at one time characteristic of a puritan:

— O miracle!

Out of your *little ruffe*, Dorcas, and in
the fashion,

Dost thou hope to be saved?

Mayne's City Match.

She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher
and *ruff* of *Geneva print*.

Earle's Microcosm. p. 95. Bliss's ed.

Ruff meant a trump card; (*Charta dominatrix*. *Coles*.) and to *ruff* a card is still used, in some places, for to trump it. It was also the name of a game, like whist. See TRUMP. See the rules in the *Complete Gamester*, p. 81, under the title of "English *ruff* and honours." It was also a term in the game of glee. In the following passage it seems to mean the flourishing state, the height:

And in the *ruffe* of his felicitie

Prickt with ambition, he began disdain

His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 607.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the *ruffle* of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs,
caught hold of the *ruffle* of my boot.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. iv. 6.

Hence Decker speaks of a *ruffled* boot. *Gul's Horn-book*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that *ruffle* is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing;
mend the ruff [*ruffle*] and sing.

All's W. iii. 2.

A RUFFLE. A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court and city. *Sh. Lover's Compl.*
Suppl. i. 744.

To RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Titus Andron. i. 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I,
To quail the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mirr. for Mag. 165.

To rob, or plunder:

— I am your host,
With robber's hands, my hospitable favours
You should not *ruffle* thus. *K. Lear*, iii. 7.

A RUFFLER. A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII., which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A *rufflar* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th yeare of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory. — He is so called when he goeth first abroad, eyther he hath served in the warres, or els he hath beene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all payne, doth chuse him the ydle lyfe, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyres of this realme; and with stoute audacyte demaundeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circumspecte ynough as he sethe cause to aske charitie. *Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors*, B 2 a.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood,
ruffling Tear-cat is my name; and a *ruffler* is my stile, my title, my profession.
Roar. Girl, O. Pl. vi. 108.

Any lawless, or violent person:
And what the *rufler* spake, the lout took for a verdite,
For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.
Mirr. for Mag. 473.
That were it not that justice ofte them greeve,
The just man's goods by *ruflers* should be rest.
Promos et Cass. ii. 3.
Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine
Of roysting *rufflers*, that are knaves in graine.
Hon. Ghost, p. 94.

RUINATE, adj. Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate*?
Com. of Err. iii. 2.

RUINATE, v. To reduce to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
3 *Hen. VI.* v. 1.
Also in *Titus Andr.* v. 3. Both

plays are of doubtful origin. See *Johnson*.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, s. Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule*.

If you priz'd my lady's favour at any thing more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil *rule*. *Twelfth N.* ii. 3.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*

In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.
Drayt. Polyolb. xxvii. p. 1189.

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as Muscadine, Malmsie, Allegant, *Rumney*, brown bastard, Metheglen, and the like — are hurtful in this case.

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 70.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *Rumney*, and bastard.
Cogan, Haven of Health, p. 239.

See also in **SACK**.

RUMP-FED, a. on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump*.

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Mach. i. 3.

It is very true that fat-flaps, kidneys, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps*; scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, s. A small stream, or brook; a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,

A little *runnel* tumbled near the place:
Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 67.

The word was used by Collins.
See *T. J.*

RUSH. *Branch and rush* seem to be put for *branch and root*, in two passages of *Isaiah*, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. ix. 14.

Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch or rush*, may do. xix. 15.

It means, clearly, *great and small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See *Del Rio, Adagialia Sacra*, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

— Saw ye never *Fryer Rushe*
Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's
tayle,

And crooked cloven feet, and many a hoked
nayle?

For all the world (if I shud judg) chould reckon
him his brother,

Loke even what face *Frier Rush* had, the devil
had such another.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 41.

Frier Rush was for all the world such
another fellow as this Hudgin, and brought up
in the same schoole, to wit, in a kitchen. —

For the reading whereof I refer you to *Frier
Rush* his storie, etc. *Reg. Scot, Disc.
of Witchcr.* p. 522.

The face of Friar Rush might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended to young people! It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of *Frier Rush*: how he came to a house of Religion to seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant History, how a *Devil* (named *Rush*) came to a religious house to seeke a service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr.

Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i. p. 248—252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks; the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2. repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh *rushes* to strew the church. See *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 436. 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is showne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and *rush-bearings*; where it is twentie to one but he becomes beneficiall to the lord of the mannour, by meanes of a bloody nose, or a broken pate. *Clitus's Whimz.* p. 132.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to *SWASH-BUCKLER*, q. v. A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*. *More's Utopia*, by R. Robinson, vol. ii. p. 39. Dibd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a rushing is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury: "Nec quisquam *annulum de junco*, vel quacunque vili materia, vel pretiosa, *jocando* manibus innectat muliercularum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, *honoribus* matrimonialibus se astringat." *Du Cange in Annulus.*

A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.* 4to. vol. ii. p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with *rush-ring*.

D'Avenant's Rivals.

And Tommy was so to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.

Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel.
vol. i. p. 276.

These passages, cited by Sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from Du Cange. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every
Coystrel, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.

Pericles, Malone Suppl. ii. 129.

As fit — as *Tib's rush* for Tom's fore-finger.

All's Well, ii. 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at gleek, and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations *Tom* and *Tib* were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare sway? —

P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares sway, etc.

Nich. Progr. vol. ii. p. 69.

See *TIB*.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS. Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries: Thus *Tarquin* is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of *Lucretia*:

— Our *Tarquin* thus

Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd

The chastity he wounded. *Cymb.* ii. 2.

Thus *Mortimer* is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the Welch lady:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,

And rest your gentle head upon her lap.

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

At the coronation of *Henry V.*, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes*!

2. *Hen. IV.* v. 5.

Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their flaskets
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marish *rushes*, to o'erspread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.

Brown, Brit. Past. I. 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.

B. et Fl. Valentinian, ii. 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meanest *rush*
in this chamber for your love.

B. Jon. Ev. Man out of H. iii. 9.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for “strew'd with rushes.”

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl. iv. 475.

Not worth a rush; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for any thing of no value:

But bee not pinned alwayes on her sleeves;
strangers have greene *rushes*, when daily guests
are *not worth a rush*.

Lyly's Sappho et Phaon, ii. 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

RUSHY-MILS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes.

His spring should flow some other way; no
more

Should it in wanton manner ere be seene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadows: nor be seene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mils*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Brown, Brit.*

Past. I. i. v. 722.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy
russets oft. *Warner, Alb. iv. 20. p. 95.*
 And, for the better credit of the world,
 In their fresh *russets* every one doth go.
Drayt. Ecl. ix. p. 1429.

RUTH, s. Pity; from to rue, in the sense
 of to pity. Used by Milton, and still
 later; but now seldom, except by poets
 who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is
 common; *ruth-ful* much less so.
 Tho can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
 Both for her noble blood and for her tender
 youth. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 50.*
 Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
 And let me use my sword.

Coriol. i. 1.

Here it seems to be used for cruelty,
 which is so contrary to its proper sense,
 that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
 Their wrath inwrapt us all in wretchednesse.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 326.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful
 manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or
 pity.

RUTH, v. for rueth, the third person
 singular of to rue.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
 A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
 The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.
Brown, Brit. Past. I. iv. p. 101.

RUTTER, or RUTTIER. An old sea term,
 corrupted from the French, *routier*; a
 directory to show the proper course of
 a vessel. Cotgrave says it is a direc-
 tory for finding out courses either by
 sea or land; but I have not found it in

the latter acceptation. Blount says
 that it means also, "One, that by much
 trotting up and down, is grown ac-
 quainted with most ways; and hence
 an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty
 fox." *Glossographia.*

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied
 of notes out of their table; which because it
 is, as it were, a sea *rutter* diligently kept
 amongst them from age to age, of all their
 ebbs and flowes, and winds. *Nash's Pr.*
of Red H. Harl. Misc. vi. 151.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian
 Manuscripts, No. 6207. Art. 3. en-
 titled, "Observations and Directions
 for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or
 direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for
reuter, or *reiter*, a German trooper.
 See *Todd*.

RYAL, or RIAL. An English gold coin,
 which under Elizabeth passed for 15s.
 The name derived from a Spanish coin,
real, or royal, value only 6d.

They play'd good store of gold and silver,
 rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th
 peny, so as above a noble, or a *ryall* was
 not (in common account) to be lost at a
 a sitting. *Har. on Play, i. p. 208.*

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold,
 which temp. H. 6. was current for
 10s. under H. 8. for 11s. 3d. and under
 Q. Eliz. for 15s." The proper name
 of this coin was SPUR-ROYAL, which
 see.

S.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or
 rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*,
 German. It is even called *seck*, in an
 article cited by Bishop Percy from an
 old account book of the city of Wor-
 cester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for
 a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and
 a pound of sugar." Other instances
 have been found. See the various notes
 on the two parts of *Henry IV.* The
 same wine, undoubtedly, which is
 now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly
 calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack
 from *Xeres*, i. e. Sherry. Blount,

in his *Glossographia*, exactly so de-
 scribes it: "Sherry sack, so called from
Xeres, a sea town of Corduba, in
 Spain, where that kind of *sack* is
 made." Hence the necessity for add-
 ing sugar to it, to please a luxurious
 palate. Ritson pretended that the old
sack of Falstaff's time was a compound
 of Sherry, cyder and sugar; but gives
 no proof of it, except the recollection
 of a nameless old gentleman. Note on
 1 *Henry IV.* ii. 4. The *very old gen-
 tleman*, I fancy, substituted conjecture
 for recollection. The only difficulty

about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, etc. which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks*; *sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmsyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 102.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now *many kinds of sacks* are known and used. *Ib.* p. 103.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherrie sack* has a twofold operation in it. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherrie* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherrie* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherrie*; so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sack*.

Ibid.

"Your best *sack*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [i. e. Xeres] in Spaine." *Engl. Housew.* p. 162.

It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

— You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack and sugar* for our losses.

Act v. Sc. 2.

It is said also of a personage, in the *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, that he lies fattening himself with *sack and sugar* in the house, while his brothers

are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. O. P. v. 50.

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

— *Sack* says my bush;
"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie.
New Inn, i. 2.

In Earle's *Microcosmographie*, § xiii. Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry*; why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because Sherry was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack*:
But a cup of old *Malaga sack*,
Will fire the bush at his back.

Mad Tom, Percy's Rel. ii. 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address; by R. Herrick:

When thou thyselfe dar'st say, thy isles shall
lack

Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canarie sack*.
Herrick p. 86.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, *Via recta ad Vitam longam*, (publ. 1637). After discussing medically the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds:

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, must be understood of *Sherrie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that in a common appellation are called *sack*, and are *sweeter in taste*, makes it unpleasant to the pallat, and fulsome to the stomache.

Page 31.

Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sack*, with this adjunct, *sweete*; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sack* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance.

Page 32.

On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the *MS. at Dulwich*, ascribed to him, be genuine:

Mem. I laid the plot of my *Volpone*, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *Palm sack*, from my very good lord T—: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Envy be friends, with applause. *MS. at Dulw. College.*

Afterwards he speaks of his *Catiline* in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The *Alchemist*, and *Silent Woman*, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the *Devil is an Ass* was written, "when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." This is cited at length in *Hughson's History of London*, vol. iv. p. 40. apropos to the site of the Devil tavern.

It is not meant to be asserted that whenever *sack* alone is mentioned, *Sherry* is always intended; but that the *sack* which was taken with sugar, was usually *Sherry*, which being rough, required that recommendation to some palates. *Sack* was the general name for white wines; when *Sherry* was meant, it was regularly distinguished as *Sherris sack*. Sometimes it was necessary to specify. Thus, in the mock puppet-show of Ben Jonson, after it has been said that

He strikes Hero in love to him with a pint of *Sherry*;

It is immediately said,

A pint of *sack*, score a pint of *sack*—

Upon which the foolish Nokes remarks,

Sack? you said but e'en now it should be *Sherry*. *Pup.* Why so it is; *Sherry, Sherry, Sherry.* *Barth. Fair*, v. 4.

It is *Sherry*, he says, though *sack* was called for. Nor must the derivation from *sec* be too strongly asserted, for there is no doubt that a large class of wines of Spain, and principally sweet wines, were called *secco* there, from the sacks in which they were sold. F. E. Brückman, a curious writer on all liquors, has both *secco*, and *sech*, (the latter apparently the German name) which, he says, "est vinum quoddam album generosum, dulce, Hispanicum, sic dictum, quod in utribus seu saccis in Hispania circumvehatur. Hispani *secco* vocitant." *Ca-*

talogus, etc. Helmstadii, 1722. He adds, that the best of these wines comes from the Canaries. Yet, after all, the Spanish Dictionaries do not acknowledge the word; and *seco*, with them, means only *dry*. Such is etymology!

In an old ballad, introduced in a poem called "*Pasquil's Palinodia*," 1619 and 1624, *sack* and *Sherry* are used throughout, as perfectly synonymous, every stanza, to the number of twelve, ending,

— Give me *sacke*, old *sacke*, boys,
To make the muses merry,
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,
Is a cup of good old *Sherry*.

Bibliogr. Mem. p. 181.

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet; corrupted from *sambuca*, used in Latin for the same instrument. See *Coles' Dict.* The word is still in use among musicians.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes, Tabors, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans, Make the sun dance. *Coriol.* v. 4.

Ascham uses *sambukes* for it:

This I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one whiche standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle. *Toxoph.* p. 24.

Yet *sambuca*, in the sense of an instrument, is only low Latin, and as that word originally meant the elder tree, it is most probable that it properly meant a *bassoon*, or some kind of pipe, which the elder so readily makes. Du Cange gives one instance in which it is explained *cithara*, but that is not likely to be right. The modern *sackbut* is a complicated instrument, with sliding tubes, answering the purpose of stops.

SACKERSON. A bear, of great notoriety at the bear-garden, called Paris-garden. Mr. Malone, who cites Sir J. Davies's epigram below, judiciously conjectures that bears were usually called from their masters. Thus, *George Stone*, a bear, occurs in the play of the *Puritan*; also *Ned Whiting*, elsewhere, and *Harry Hunkes*.

I have seen *Sackerson* loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain.

Merr. W. W. i. 1.

Mentioned also in the comedy of *Giles Goosecap*:

Never stir if he fought not with great *Sacker*son four hours to one. Sign. B 2 b.

Publius, a student of the common law,
To Paris Garden does himself with-draw:
Leaving old Ployden, Dyer, and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes, and *Sacarson*.

Sir J. Davies, Epig. 1598.

To SACRE, *v.* To consecrate. Dr. Johnson thought that only the participle had ever been used.

And presented him to the archbishop of Canterburie, Anselme *sacred* of him; the which according to their request, did consecrate him. *Holinshed*, vol. ii. sign. x 3 b.

Determined to conquer the city of Rheims, that he might there be *sacred*, crowned, and anointed, according to the custome of his progenitors. *Id. ibid.* sig. F f f 5 b.

The *sacring-bell*, was a bell which rung for processions, and other holy ceremonies:

I'll startle you, worse than the *sacring-bell*. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 2.

You shall ring the *sacring-bell*,
Keep your hours, and tell your knell.

Merry Dev. of Edmonton, O. Pl. v. 276.

The participle is quoted from Sir W. Temple, applied to the consecration of the kings of France. See *T. J.*

SAD, *a.* often meant no more than serious.

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

Rather than for any thing in it, which should helpe good *sadde* studie.

Ascham, p. 27.

All the derivatives partake of this use. Thus *sadly*, seriously:

The conference was *sadly* borne.

Much Ado, ii. 3.

When I advise me *sadly* on this thing.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. vi. 177.

Sadness, seriousness:

Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.

Rom. et Jul. i. 1.

Hence the phrase still in use, "in sober *sadness*."

To SAFE, *v.* To secure, or make safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going,

Is Fulvia's death. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 3.

— Best you *saf'd* the bringer

Out of the host; I must attend mine office,
Or would have done 't myself.

Id. iv. 6.

— And make all his craft

Sail with his ruin, for his father *saf't*.

Chapman, Odyss. cit. Steevens.

SAFEGUARD, or SAVE-GUARD. A large petticoat, worn over the other clothes, to protect them from dirt. It was the riding-dress of ordinary females.

— Make you ready straight,
And in that gown, which first you came to town in,

Your *safeguard*, cloke, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding you shall amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. ii. 1.

On with your cloak and *saveguard*, you arrant drab. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl. vi. 415.

— Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask, and *safeguard*.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 495.

That is, dress'd as a woman.

The men booted, the gentlewomen in cloaks and *safeguards*.

Stage Direction, in

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 254.

SAFETY. This word is often used as a trissyllable, by Spenser.

That none did others *safetie* despise. *F. Q. I.* ix. 1.

So also in other places.

SAFFO. An Italian word, rendered by Florio, "a catchpole, a base sergeant;" introduced by Ben Jonson in his *Volpone*:

I hear some footing; officers, the *saffi*
Come to apprehend us. *Fox*, iii. 5.

Whalley confounded with these officers, what Coryat says of the *savi*. Vol. ii. p. 33. repr. I do not find that he speaks of the *saffi*.

To SAFFRON, *v.* To stain of a yellow, or saffron colour. Used by Drayton in the early edition of his *Eclogues*, (1593, 4to.):

The lothlie morpheu *saffroned* the place. Sign. B 5 b.

Afterwards changed to

The morpheu quite discoloured the place. 8vo. ed. 1388.

The changes in this later edition are very great.

To SAGG. To hang down, as oppressed with weight; to *swag* is now used and is perhaps more proper. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Macb.* v. 5.

— Which, when I blow,

Draws to the *sagging* dug milk white as snow. *Brown, Brit. Past.* ii. p. 143.

To *sagg on*, to walk heavily:

This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xvi. p. 959.

When Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* every day in his round gascoynes of white cotton. *Nash's Pierce Pennil.* in *Cens. Lit.* vii. 15.

SAGITTARY. Not the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, but an imaginary monster, introduced into the armies of the Trojans, by the fabling writer, Guido de Colonna. He says, that "King Epistrophus brings from the land beyond the Amazons, a thousand knights; among whom is a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." It is similarly described by Lydgate, the translator and versifier of that work. But the name of *Sagittary* is given by Shakespeare, and judiciously given, as the description fully authorizes it:

— The dreadful *Sagittary*

Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all.

Tro. et Cress. v. 5.

Caxton's *Three Destructions of Troy*, and Lydgate's, are both cited in the notes on this passage. It is thus told by the modernizer and amplifier of Lydgate, (I believe, Thomas Heywood). Of King Epistrophus he says,

For with him in his company he had

An archer of such strange proportion,
And monstrously and wonderfully made,
That men had him in admiration:

For from the middle upward to the crowne
He was a man, and from the middle downe

Like to a horse he was proportioned,

In each respect, for form and feature;
His skin it was all hairy, rough, and red;

And yet although this monstrous creature
Had man-like face, yet did his colour show
Like burning coles that in the fire glow.

His eyes they did two furnaces resemble,

As bright as fier, whereby all that him met,
The very sight of him did make them tremble,
And from their hearts deepe sighs for feare
to fet,

His face it was so fowle and horrible,
And looke so ugly, fierce, and terrible.

His manner was to goe into the field

Unarmed of all weapons whatsoere,
And never used sword, speare, axe, nor
shield,

But in his hand a mighty bow did beare;

And by his side a sheafe of arrowes hung,
Bound fast together with a leather thong.

Life and Death of Hector, B. III. chap.
iii. p. 175. *Purfoot*, 1614.

The description is continued for four stanzas more; the author being much more diffuse than Lydgate, here and every where. But the name of *Sagittary* is not mentioned here. It is, in fact, a Centaur.

SAIN, *part.* for said. An obsolete form. Spenser uses the verb also.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath been to-
fore *sain*. *Love's L. L.* iii. 1.

It is given to Armado, who affects antiquated words.

SAINT. A corrupt mode of writing the game properly called cent. See **CENT**.

Husband, shall we play at *saint*?

Woman k. etc. O. Pl. vii. 296.

SAINT'S-BELL, corruptly written **SAUNCE-BELL**, also **SANCE**. A small bell, which called to prayers, and other holy offices. "*Campana sacra vel sancta*, so called because *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet*." *Blount, Gloss.* Called also **SACRING-BELL**.

'Las, this is but the *saunce-bell*, here's a gentlewoman

Will ring y' another peal.

B. et Fl. Night Walker, iii. 1.

Whose shrill *saint's-bell* hangs on his loverie
While the rest are damned to the plumbery.

Hall, Sat. v. 1.

And chirping birds, the *saint's-bell* of the day
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.

Poole's Parn. p. 448.

SAKER. A species of hawk. Minshew says it is only the Greek name of the bird, *ἰεραξ*, Latinized from *ἰερος*, *sacer*.

As egles eyes to owlates sight,

As fierce *saker* to coward kite.

Puttenham, L. iii. p. 196.

Let these proud *sakers* and jer-falcons fly,
Do not thou move a wing.

Spanish Gipsy, Anc. Dr. iv. 138.

"The *saker*," says the *Gentleman's Recreation*, "is a passenger, or peregrin hawk, for her eyrie hath not been found by any.—She is somewhat larger than the haggard faulcon, her plume is rusty and ragged; the sear of her foot and beak like the lanner; her pounces

are short, however she has great strength, and is hardy to all kind of fowl." *Gent. Recr. of Hawks*, p. 50. 8vo. ed.

Also a small species of ordnance, called from the other:

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker.

Hudibras.

See *Johnson*.

In one of these four long walkes I reckoned about eight and twenty great peeces, besides those of the lesser sort, as *sakers*.

Coryat, Crud. i. p. 123. repr.

See on MUSKET.

SALIANCE. Sallying, issuing against.

— Now mote I weet,

Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliance*,
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 29.

SALLET, SALET, SALADE, or CELATE.

Perhaps from *celare*, Minshew. Some derive it from *salut*; but *salade* was French, in that sense. See *Manuel Lexique*. A sort of helmet, or head-piece. "Father Daniel," says Grose, "defines it to be a sort of lightcasque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and sometimes being without." He proceeds: "In a MS. inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war, in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI. there are entries of the following articles. At Hampton Court, *sallets* for archers on horseback, *sallets* with grates, and old *sallets* with vizards. At Windsor, *salettes* and skulls: at Calais, *saletts* with vysars and bevers, and *salets* with bevers. These authorities prove that *salets* were of various constructions."

On Anc. Armour, p. 11.

But for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a crow's-bill. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 10.

He caused iron *sallets*, and morians to be made. *North's Plut.* 164 E.

He ran to the river for water, and brought it in his *sallet*. *Ib.* 1078 E.

Then he must have a buckler to keep off his enemies strokes; then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved.

Latimer, fol. 198 b.

I wolde have a *sallet* to were on my hed,
Whiche under my chyn, with a thonge red
Buckeled shall be. *Thersytes, an Interl.* *Brit. Bibliogr.* i. 173.

After much quibbling on that word and *sallad*.

SALT, from *saltus*. A leap; a Latinism apparently hazarded by Ben Jonson.

— And frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd
dams. *Vision of Delight*, vol. vi. p.
26. ed. Whalley.

He has it also in the *Dev. is an Ass*, but I believe it is peculiar to him.

SALT, ABOVE, or BELOW THE. Nothing more strongly marks the great change which has taken place in the manners of society, than these phrases, which denote a marked and invidious subordination maintained among persons admitted to the same table. A large salt-cellar was usually placed about the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of more distinction, those below to dependants, inferiors, and poor relations. Hence it is the characteristic of an insolent coxcomb, that

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him
that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks
below the salt. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.* ii. 2.

That is, not to any one who sits below it. Hence also it is the characteristic of a servile chaplain,

That he do, on no default,

Ever presume to sit *above the salt*.

Hall, Satires, B. ii. S. 6.

— My proud lady

Admits him to her table, marry, even

Below the salt. *Mass. City Madam*,
i. 1.

Plague him; set him *below the salt*, and let him not touch a bit, till every one has had his full cut. *Hon. Wh. O.* Pl. iii. 285.

Mr. Whalley, in his note on the passage of Ben Jonson, says, that "the custom is still preserved at the lord mayor's, and some other public tables." But if it was so then, it is now probably disused. Mr. Gifford, in a note on the *Unnatural Combat* of Massinger, Act iii. Sc. 1. adds this remark: "It argues little for the delicacy of our ancestors, that they should have admitted of such distinctions at their board; but in truth they seem to have placed their guests *below the salt*, for no better purpose than that of mortifying them." He then quotes the following

passage, of which he thinks that in Hall's *Satires* a versification. It is from Nixon's *Strange Foot-post*, and the subject is a poor scholar:

Now, as for his fare, it is lightly at the cheapest table, but he must sit *under the salt*, that is an axiome in such places; — then, having drawne his knife leasurably, unfolded his napkin mannerly; after twice or thrice wyping his beard, if he have it, he may reach the bread on his knife's point, and fall to his porridge; and between every sponefull take as much deliberation as a capon cramming: lest he be out of his porridge before they have buried part of their first course in their bellies.

SALTIER. Probably an intended blunder for satyrs.

Master, there is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that made themselves all men of haire; they call themselves *saltiers*, and they have a dance, which the wenches call a gally-maufry of gambols, because they are not in it.

Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

The dance follows, which is called a dance of "twelve satires."

TO SALVE, v. To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them.

Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 23.

Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
It doth uppin, and praies him God to save;
And after *salving* kindly doth demand

What was his will. *Mirr. Mag.* 543.

To *salve* or *salew*, was the same:
And her *salewd*, with seemly bel-accoyle.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 292.

To *salve* was used also by Lord Surrey.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp; *sambuca*, Latin.

All maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes; every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering.

Asch. Tox. p. 25. repr.

See **SACKBUT**.

SAMINGO. A corruption of San Domingo; or perhaps an intended blunder, put into the mouth of Silence when in liquor:

Do me right, and dub me knight, *Samingo*. Is 't not so? *2 Hen. IV.* v. 3.

In an old play of Nash's, this fragment of a ballad has been found, and runs thus:

Monsieur *Mingo* for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass.

God Bacchus, do me right,

And dub me knight

Domingo.

Nash's Summer's last Will, etc. 1600.

It has been supposed that the introduction of Domingo, which is the same as Dominick, as a burden to a drinking song, was intended as a sarcasm against the luxury of the Dominicans; but, whether the change to *Samingo* was intended as a blunder, or was ever a regular contraction of *San Domingo*, is uncertain. Mr. Boswell has strengthened the suspicion against San Domingo, as being the patron of toppers, by a quotation from a Spanish song. *Malone's Sh.* vol. xxi. p. 467.

SAMITE, s. A dress or robe made of very fine silk; or the stuff itself, a kind of taffeta or satin, generally adorned with gold.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
And her fayre locks were woven up in gold.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 13.

It was old French, in many various forms, as Roquefort shows, who adds, that the *oriflamme*, or sacred banner, was of scarlet *samite*. Du Cange makes *samitium* the same as *exametum*, which was *ἐξάμιτρον*.

SANCTUS, BLACK. The *black sanctus* appears to have been a kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises; in ridicule, I fear, of the *Sanctus*, or Holy, Holy, Holy, of the Romish Missal. The custom of performing it is probably as old as the Reformation; but a hymn to St. Satan, under this name, probably written by that author himself, is produced by Sir John Harington, in the prologue to his *Ajax*; and was republished in the *Nugae Antiquae*. It begins:

O tu qui dans oracula

Cotem scindis novacula, etc.

We find it called *santus*, *santis*, and even *saunce*. Ben Jonson and others use it to express any confused and violent noise:

Let's have the giddy world turn'd the heels upward,

And sing a rare *black sanctus* on his head,

Of all things out of order.

Masque of

Time Vindicated, vol. vi. p. 144.

Possibly, but I have no proof of it, the black, or mourning *Sanctus* of the Romish church, was performed with a confused noise of mourning and lamentation.

Of the noise made in singing a *black sanctus*, some idea may be formed from this passage:

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots, etc.

Rowley's Search for Money.

Upon this there was a general mourning through all Rome, the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the friars cried, the nuns puled, the curtezans lamented, the bells rang, the tapers were lighted, that such a *black sanctus* was not seene a long time afore in Rome. *Tarleton's News out of Purg.* p. 7.

Here also, describing a chorus of devils:

Others more terrible, like lions rore;
Some grunt like thogs, the like ne're heard before;

Like bulls those bellow, those like asses bray,
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;

Some howl like wolves, others like furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke santus* could be match'd in hell.

Heyw. Hierarchie of Bl. Angels, Lib. ix. p. 576.

— Prithee

Let's sing him a *black santis*, then, let's all howl

In our own beastly voices.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, iv. 1.

It is set to the tune of the *blacke saunce*, ratio est, because Dipsas is a *blacke saint*.

Lyly's Endymion, iv. 2.

One writer uses it as a threat, to make a person sing it; and he writes as early as 1578:

I will make him sing the *black sanctus*, I hold you a groat.

T. Lupton's Morality of All for Money.

SAND-BAGS. These were occasionally used as weapons, when, being fastened at the end of a staff, they were employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Such a combat is introduced into the second part of *Henry VI.* Act ii. between the armourer and his man, Peter Thumpe; where it appears that the blows given by this weapon were sometimes fatal; since Peter, who is

eventually the victor, says to his comrades before the fight, "I thank ye all; drink and pray for me, I pray you, for I thinke I have taken my last draught in this world;" and then proceeds to distribute his property, in case of his death. The propriety of giving such a weapon to the quintaine, arose probably from this customary mode of combat. See *QUINTAINE*. Butler alludes to it in *Hudibras*:

Engaged with money-bags as bold
As men with *sand-bags* did of old.

P. III. c. ii. l. 80.

SAND-BLIND. Having an imperfect sight, as if there was sand in the eye. *Myops. Holyoke's Dict.*

My father, who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravell blind, knowes me not.

Merch. Ven. ii. 2.

Why, signors, and my honest neighbours, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure. ii. 1.

Hee saith, the Lord hath looked downe, not the saints. No, he saith not so: for the saints have not so sharpe eyes as to see down from heaven: they be pur-blinde, and *sand-blinde*, they cannot see so farre, nor have not so long eares to heare.

Latimer, fol. 123. b.

SANGRAAL, or SAINTGREAL, from *saint*, and *graal*, or *greal*, a cup, dish, or deep bason. See *Roquefort, Dict. de la Langue Romane*. The vessel in which our Saviour was supposed to have eaten the paschal lamb at the last supper; or, sometimes, that in which the blood and water from his wounds was conceived to have been collected. It was called *holy*, and had the credit of working many miracles; and is often alluded to in the romance of *Arthur*, and many old compositions of the same kind. See *Brit. Bibliogr.* i. p. 217.

This very vessel was pretended, and by Roman Catholics long believed, to be preserved at Genoa, under the name of *sacro catino*; being a hexagonal cup, of fourteen French inches and a half diameter, said to be formed of a single emerald. It was carried, with other plunder, to Paris, in November 1806, and was then found to be only fine green glass. See the *Esprit des Jour-*

naux, Avril 1807, p. 139. It is also described in a book, entitled *Description des Beautés de Gènes*, etc. printed at Genoa in 1781, where is an engraving of it. See GRAAL, or GRAYLE. There is a romance called *Saint-Graal*, written by Robert de Bouron, Burons, or Briron, in the 13th century, where it is defined to be "l'escuelle ou le Fiex [Fils] Dieu avoit mengie;" "the vessel in which the Son of God had eaten." Wherein also Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at his crucifixion. Hence the double wonder of the vessel and the blood, mentioned under GRAAL. Roquefort gives a full account of the *sacro catino*, under *Graal*. He demonstrates also that Borel was mistaken in supposing that *sangreal* ever meant the blood. Warton falls into the common mistake that the *sanguis realis* was meant by the *sangreal*. *Hist. Poet.* vol. i. p. 134. note *e*. The similarity of the words *sang reël*, is very likely to mislead.

SANS, *adv.* Without; pure French. A general combination seems to have subsisted, among all our poets, to introduce this French word, certainly very convenient for their verse, into the English language; but in vain, the country never received it; and it has always appeared as an exotic, even though the elder poets Anglicized its form into *saunce*, or gave it the English pronunciation. I shall give a variety of examples, for the sake of showing how general the attempt was. It seems to have been generally pronounced as an English word, and not with the French sound. Shakespeare, who used it four times in one line, must strongly have felt the want of a monosyllable bearing that sense:

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing. *As you like it*, ii. 7.

It seems, indeed, quite impossible to substitute any equivalent expressions, in the place of this very energetic line. He uses the word frequently. So also his poetical brethren.

— Or how

Sans help of sybil, or a golden bough,

Or magic sacrifice, they past along.

B. Jons. Famous Voyage, vi. 284.

I am blest with a wife, heav'n make me thankful,

Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.

B. et Fl. Lover's Progr. i. 1.

Which, if the fates please, when you are possess'd

Of the land and lady, you, *sans* question, shall be. *Mass. New Way*, ii. 3.

All, and whole, and ever alone,

Single, *sans* peere, simple and one.

Puttenh. II. xi. p. 82.

Sans fear, or favour, hate, or partiall zeal,

Pronounce th' judgements, that are past appeal.

Sylv. Dub. p. 143.

Death tore not therefore, but *sans* strife,

Gently untwin'd his thread of life.

Crashaw, Epit. on Mr. Ashton.

And *sans* all mercie, me in waters cast,

Which drew me down and cast me up with speed. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 42.

In the edition of 1610, here quoted, it is erroneously printed *san's*; but what it ought to be is evident.

In one place, Shakespeare himself seems to ridicule it. Biron says,

My love to thee is sound, *sans* crack or flaw.

Rosaline answers,

Sans sans, I pray you. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

It is written *saunce*, and exclaimed at as a strange word, in a play rather older than these:

B. What, *saunce* dread of our indignation.

P. *Saunce!* what language is that?

I think thou art a word-maker by thy occupation. *Sol. et Perseda*, Orig. of

Dr. ii. 209.

But Coles has it in his Dictionary, "*sance* [without] *planè*, etc." Being of less use in prose, or rather none, it there but seldom occurs. The above instances, however, which might easily be multiplied tenfold, plainly show that Shakespeare's use of it in the first quotation, is no proof whatever of his having seen a French line, in which the word was also repeated; as a writer in the *Censura Literaria* vainly attempted to persuade the reader. Vol. ix. p. 289. The line, indeed, thus supposed to be imitated by Shakespeare, has not the smallest relation to the subject of his verse; nor is it probable that he ever saw it, or heard of it.

SARCEL, *s.* The pinion of a hawk's wing.

So explained by Phillips and Kersey. Holmes says, that the *sarcell* feathers are "the extreme pinion feathers in the hawk's wing." Applied by Sylvester to the wings of young Cupids:

Two or three steps they make to take their flight,

And quick, thick shaking on their sinnewie side,

Their long, strong *sarcells*, richly triple-died
Gold, azure, crimson, one aloft doth soar
To Palestine. *Dubartas*, p. 456.

SARGON, or SARGUS. A fish; said by Schneider, on *Aelian*, to be the *sparus* of Linnaeus; in English, therefore, the *gilt-head*. *Aelian* has ridiculously told of this fish, that it has a great affection for goats; and that it leaps with joy when they approach the sea. So strong is its affection, according to him, that the fishermen were used to insnare it, by personating goats, with the skin, horns, etc. *Aelian, Hist Anim.* i. 23. Absurd as this ancient tale appears, the moderns have carried the absurdity much further, making the fish absolutely leave the water, to pay his addresses to the she-goats. *Dubartas* adopts this fiction, forgetting that a *fish out of water* is in a very uncomfortable state for a lover. He is ridiculous enough; but his translator, Sylvester, contrives to exceed him, accusing the fish of desiring

To horn the husbands that had horns before.
Dubart. Week 1. Day 5.

How two such authors, as *Dubartas* and his translator, could be so extravagantly admired, in both countries, is a problem not of very obvious solution. Which surpassed the other in bad taste, may be doubted, but I think the Englishman must have the prize.

Swan, in his *Speculum Mundi*, refers to the same fable, and accuses the *sargon* of being "an adulterous fish, daily changing mates; and not so content, useth to go on the grassie shore, horning," etc. from Sylvester, page 374. *Alciati*, with a similar notion, made it the subject of an emblem against debauchees. But he relates the story correctly from *Aelian*, and then thus applies it:

*Capra refert scortum, similis fit sargus amanti,
Qui miser obsceno captus amore perit.*

Emblema, 75.

Which lines are *elegantly* rendered, by the above-mentioned Mr. Swan:

The goat a harlot doth resemble well;
The *sargus* like unto the lover is.

Dubartas and Sylvester both allude to it again in 2d W. 1st Day, Part 3. Speaking of the love "that unites so well, — *sargons* and goats." They were never tired of a nonsensical tale. *Par nobile!*

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a certain writ at law. The word is now more commonly pronounced *siserara*.

They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetch'd up to heaven with a *sasarara*. *Revenger's Trag.* O. Pl. iv. 379.

It occurs in the *Puritan*, iii. 3. but there is spelt *sesarara*, if Mr. Malone is correct. *Suppl. to Sh.* ii. p. 578.

SAVE, for except. So common in the authorized version of the Scriptures, and other well known books, that, though now disused, it does not require to be exemplified. See *T. J.*

SAVE-REVERENCE. A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when any thing was said that might be thought filthy, or indecent; *salvâ reverentiâ*. It was contracted into *sa'reverence*, and thence corrupted into *sir-* or *surreverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word which it originally introduced; as, "I trod in a *sa'reverence* —" dropping the real name of the thing.

The third is a thing that I cannot name well without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting place.

Har. Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax.

— We'el draw you from the mire,
Or, *save your reverence*, love; wherein thou stickest

Up to the ears. *Rom. et Jul.* Act 1.

In the old quarto it stands *sir-reverence*, in this place; and in two others, where the phrase occurs.

In Massinger it still retains that form;

The beastliest man, — why what a grief must this be!

(*Sir-reverence* of the company) — a rank whoremaster. *Very Woman*, ii. 3.

See also O. Pl. i. 257.

This word was considered as a sufficient apology for any thing indecorous :

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy foule words name *Sir-Reverence*,
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise, when thou deserv'st a whip.

Tayl. W. Poet, Sculler, Epigr. 40.

And all for love (*surreverence* love) did make her chew the cudde.

Warner, Alb. Engl. ii. 10. p. 46.

A man that would keep church so duly: rise early, before his servants, and even for religious haste go ungartered, unbuttoned, nay (*sir-reverence*) untrussed, to morning prayer.

Puritan, iii. 1. Malone Suppl. ii. 366.

A pleasant ghest, that kept his words in mind, And heard him sneeze, in scorn said "keep behind."

At which the lawyer, taking great offence, Said, Sir, you might have us'd *save-reverence*.

Haringt. Epig. i. 82.

SAUGH, s. A kind of trench, or channel.

— Then Dulas and Cledaugh

By Morgany do drive her, through her watry saugh. *Drayton, Polyolb. iv. p. 730.*

This word is explained as above, in the margin of the octavo edition, and is, I presume, the same word which is still used in Staffordshire, and the neighbouring counties, for a drain, or watercourse; and is there pronounced *suff*. It is not noticed by Grose; but it stands in Johnson as *sough*.

SAVIN-TREE. *Juniperus sabina*, Linn.

Supposed to have the power to procure abortion. Lyte says something to that purpose of it.

— And when I look

To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,

Too frequent in nunnes' orchards, and there planted,

By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather.

Middlet. Game of Chess, C 1 b.

SAVIOLO, VINCENTIO. The author of a book *Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels*, a translation of which was published in quarto, by Wolf, 1594. The titles of the chapters on *the lie*, are given by Warburton in a note on

As you like it, Act v. Sc. 4. where Shakespeare is supposed to allude to it. He was of equal fame with CARANZA.

SAUNCE. See SANS.

SAUNCE-BELL. See SAINTS-BELL.

SAUNT. A corruption of cent, the name of a game. See CENT, and SAINT.

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime. *Turberv. on Hawking, in Cens. Lit. ix. p. 266.*

SAW, s. Saying, or prophecy; perhaps corrupted from *say*, for saying. Dr. Johnson derives it from Saxon, or Dutch. See Johnson.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*. *Lear, ii. 2.*

I'll tell you an old *saw* for't, over my chimney yonder. *Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 345.*

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's *saw*, Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Sh. Tarq. et Lucrece.

The word cannot properly be called obsolete, though commentators have thought it proper to explain it.

SAY, s. A species of silk, or rather satin; from *soye*, French.

All in a kirtle of discoloured *say*

He clothed was. *Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 31.*

Jack Cade, therefore, insultingly puns upon the name of Lord Say:

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord. *2 Hen. VI. iv. 7.*

Their minds are made of *say*,
Their love is like silk changeable.

Song on Women, Wit's Interp. p. 10.
His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 8.

2. 'Say, for assay, test, or specimen. "A *say*, specimen: *say of it*, deliba illud, praeliba." *E. Coles*. Thus, to *give the say*, at court, was for the royal taster to declare the goodness of the wine or dishes. When Charles I. returned for a time to St. James's, Herbert says, that "at meals he was served with *the usual state*: the carver, the sewer, cupbearer, and gentleman usher, doing their offices respectively: his cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes; the *say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed." *Herb. p. 109.*

— Or to take

A *say* of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.

Mass. Unnat. Comb. iii. 1.

— A man that cut

Three inches deeper in the *say*, than I.

Shirley, Broth. iii. p. 38.

In hunting, the *say* was taken of the venison when the deer was killed, in this form:

The person that takes *say* is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the very middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, to discover how fat the deer is. *Gent. Recr.* 8vo. p. 75.

Ben Jonson uses the original word *assay*:

— You do know, as soon

As the *assay* is taken. *Sad Shep.* i. 6.

And in Turbervile's *Art of Venerie* is a print of James the First, who was a great hunter, about to take the *assay* of a deer. The huntsman is presenting the knife to him. This print is copied in *Secret Mem. of James I.* vol. i.

3. *Say* is used also for a trial, or effort. To *give a say at*, i. e. to make an attempt for:

— This fellow, captain,

Will come in time to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair, at the philosopher's stone.

B. Jons. Alch. i. 3.

Shakespeare uses *say* for taste, or relish:

And that my tongue some *say* of breeding
breathes. *Lear*, v. 3.

In the following example it evidently means a subject for experiments:

— Still living to be wretched,

To be a *say* to Fortune in her changes.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. iv. 1.

SAY, *v.* To try, in general; even to try the fitness of clothes.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent,
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 222.

Sometimes written *sey*:

She is not old enough to be locked up

To *sey* new perukes, or to purge for rheum.

Wits, O. Pl. viii. 430.

SAY-MASTER. A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the Mint.

— May we trust the wit,

Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?

Shirley, Doubtf. H. Epilogue.

SCALD, *s.* from the older word *scall*, (used by Chaucer, and in the authorized version of the Bible,) a disease on the skin of the head. Scurf, or scabbiness. Derived from *skalladur*, bald, Icelandic.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,

And, as in hate of honourable eld,

Was over growne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 47.

Johnson says from the verb to *scald*; evidently an error.

SCALD, *a.* Scabby; particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting; in short, a general term of contempt.

To be revenged on this same *scald*, scurvy, coggng companion, the host of the garter.

Mer. W. W. iii. 1.

Like lettuce like lips, a scab'd horse for a *scald* squire. *New Cust. O.* Pl. i. 267.

Which is a proverb equivalent to "like will to like."

To fret at the loss of a little *scal'd* hair.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 259.

For paltry, without any reference to its origin.

Plague not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine.

Ib. p. 287.

In these two instances it is printed as if from *scale*. I know not whether it is so in the original copies; but in the passage from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, it is *scall* in the folios. See SCALL.

To SCALD. To affect with a shameful disease, from the burning nature of it.

She's even setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Timon of Ath.* ii. 2.

My three court codlings that look parboil'd,
As if they came from Cupid's *scalding* house.

Mass. Old Law, iii. 2.

To SCALE. To weigh as in scales, to estimate aright. I am convinced that this sense, which was given by Warburton, conveys the true meaning of the following passages:

By this is your brother saved, the poor Mariana advantaged, and the correct deputy *scaled*. *Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.

— I shall tell you

A pretty tale, it may be you have heard it,

But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale't* a little more. *Coriol.* i. 1.

In the following passage it is manifest:

— But you have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past.

Id. ii. 3.

and this has the more force, as occurring soon after in the same play.

That it does also mean to separate and fly off, as *scales* fly from heated metal, is proved by the following passages, which Mr. Steevens cites for that purpose:

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. p. 499.

Whereupon their troops *scaled*, and departed away. *Ib.* p. 530.

The other passages adduced are hardly relevant; and the Scottish dialect will not often authorize English words.

SCALL, s. A disease in the skin of the head, now termed a scald-head; the proper origin of the word **SCALD**, above noticed. From the Icelandic, as above. See *Johnson*. The word occurs in Chaucer.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy on the head.

Levit. xiii. 30.

Coles has "A *scall*, impetigo." Dr. Mosan treats distinctly on the *scall* of the head. p. 67.

SCALLION, s. The species of small onion called a *shalot*; corrupted from *Ascalonitis*, Latin, or *scalogna*, Italian, because considered as brought from Ascalon: but the modern name is more immediately taken from the French *eschallotte*, now *echalote*. Gerard says,

There is another small kinde of onion, called by Lobel *Ascalonitis antiquorum*, or *scallions*; this hath but small roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldome beares either stalke, floure, or seede. It is used to be eaten in sallads.

Johns. Ger. p. 169.

Hence *scallion-fac'd* should be interpreted stinking face; since it is impossible for a man to look like a *shalot*:

His father's diet was new cheese and onions.

— What a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

See *T. J.*

To SCAMBLE, v. Equivalent, apparently, to scramble, which has now usurped its place; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain. See *Johnson*. Also to shift.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.

Hen. V. i. 1.

Before the enemie should perceive the weakenesse of his power, which was not great, and *scambled* up upon the sudden.

Knolles's Hist. p. 541. E.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of
faith. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl. viii. 310.

It may be in like sort, that your honour will take offence at my rash and retchlesse behaviour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that, being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume, etc.

Dedic. to Holinsh. vol. 1.

SCAMEL. Probably nothing more than an error of the press in a passage of the *Tempest*. See **SEAMELL**. Capell thought it a corruption of *shamois*.

SCANT, a. Scarce, ill supplied, sparing.

He's fat and *scant* of breath. *Hamlet.* v. 2.

Be something *scanter* of your maiden presence.

Id. i. 3.

Come, come, know joy; make not abundance
scant,

You plaine of that which thousand women
want. *Rowley's New Wonder*, F 2 b.

Also scanty:

And where the lion's hide is thin and *scant*,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell.

Chapman. Alph. B 2 b.

SCANT, also as a substantive. Scantiness, want.

I've a sister richly wed,

I'll rob her ere I'll want,

Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well

Consider of your *scant*.

G. Barnw. Percy's Rel. iii. p. 259.

So also Carew:

— Like the ant,

In plenty hoard for time of *scant*.

Cited by Todd.

SCANT, adv. Scarcely, hardly.

And she shall *scant* shew well, that now shews
best. *Rom. et Jul.* i. 2.

O yes, out of cry; by my troth I *scant*
knew him. *Shoem. Holiday*, sign. C.

This done, I *scant* can tell the rest for laughter.

Har. Epigr. i. 20.

To SCANT, v. To stint, lessen, cut short.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.

Merch. Ven. v. 1.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.

To SCANTLE, v. To become scanty, to lessen in quantity.

She could sell winds, to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold
What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the sea-farer undid,
They rose or *scantled*.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 499.

SCANTLING, s. A given portion or division of any substance. Now little used, except as a technical term among dealers in timber, etc. a specimen.

— For the success,

Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad, unto the general.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

See *T. J.*

SCANTLY, adv. Scarcely.

Above the eastern wave, appeared red
The rising sun, yet *scantly* half in sight.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 15.

— I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where imploy the same.

Ibid. v. 11.

See *Todd.*

SCAPE, s. contracted from *escape*. In this form, when bearing the same sense as *escape*, it can hardly be considered as obsolete; but, in the metaphorical sense of an *escape* from the limits of rule, a trick, or wanton deviation, it is so. No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause.

K. John, iii. 4.

A misdemeanour.

A very pretty barne! Sure some *scape*!
though I am not bookish, yet I can read a
waiting gentlewoman in the *scape*.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

Milton has employed the word:

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names adored.

Par. Reg. ii. 189.

See *Todd's* notes on that place.

SCAR, s. A broken precipice. This, says Mr. Henley, on the following passage, is its known signification, "in every part of England where rocks abound." Whence Scarborough, as Mr. Todd has observed. This word occurs in an unintelligible passage of Shakespeare, which Rowe first altered, and most of the other commentators have attempted to amend by conjecture:

I see that men make ropes in such a *scarre*,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

All's Well, iv. 2.

So read all the folios; which makes

it very improbable that it was an error of the press for *scene*, as Mr. Malone and others have thought. The change of *ropes* into *hopes* seems quite necessary, to elicit any sense; but, having made that change, I would leave *scarre*, or *scar*, to stand its ground, supposing it to mean precipice, and to be used metaphorically for extremity; or, as it might be said,

I see that men make hopes in such a plunge,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

Perhaps this is not quite satisfactory; yet to go against the consent of four editions, twice in one sentence, appears still less so.

To SCAR, v. To scare, or terrify. Minshew has it instead of scare.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to
scar.

Drayt. Polyolb. xviii. p. 1015.

Hence we meet with *scar-babe*, of which I have not kept an example; and also the following words, which are now compounded with *scare*.

SCAR-CROW. A figure set up to frighten the crows from the fields. Sometimes formed of straw.

Lik'st a strawne *scar-crow* in the new sowne field,

Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.

Hall's Satires, iii. 7.

Minshew, and other old dictionary-writers, have it in this form.

Ween you with *scar-crows* us like birds to fright.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 385.

SCAR-FIRE, or SCAREFIRE. An alarm of fire; the cry, *fire, fire!* Herrick has a short poem, entitled *The Scar-fire*, beginning,

Water, water, I desire,
Here's a house of flesh on fire.

Herrick, p. 20.

He has it also in the other form:

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicite!*

Herr. the Bellman, p. 159.

But it sometimes meant the fire itself:

This geueal word, [engine] communicable to all machins or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to *quench scarefires*.

Fuller's Worthies, London.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches.

Holder, cited by Johnson.

SCARAB, s. A beetle; *scarabaeus*, Latin. Supposed to be bred in dung, and to feed on it. Mr. Gifford, at the following passage, thought the word too plain to require explanation, and therefore sneered at Mr. Mason for explaining it. It is, however, not now common, and a reader ignorant of Latin, might be glad to have it interpreted.

Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.

Mass. Duke of Mil. iii. 1.

Hence used as a term of reproach:

— No, you *scarabe*,
I'll thunder you to pieces.

B. Jons. Alchem. i. 1.

A little lower, he adds:

Thou vermin, have I ta'en thee out of dung?

— Note but yonder *scarabs*,

That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod. ii. 1.

In this place it is printed *scrabs* in Seward and Sympson's edition.

Drayton has *scarabie*:

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorne all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.

Idea, Sonnet 31.

Scarabee is also in Beaumont and Fletcher. See *Todd*.

SCARBOROUGH WARNING, prov. That is, a sudden surprise, or no warning at all. This proverb, says Ray, took its original from "Thomas Stafford, who in the reign of Queen Mary, A. 1557, with a small company seizd on *Scarborough* castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach." *Ray*, p. 263.

They tooke them to a fort, with such small treasure

As in so *Scarborow warning* they had leasure.

Har. Ariosto, xxxiv, 22.

Ray's account of *Scarborough warning* is from Fuller's *Worthies*, *Yorkshire*; but it was probably much older, for in a ballad written by J. Heywood, on the taking of that place by Stafford, a more probable origin is given to the proverb:

This term, *Scarborow warning*, grew (some say)

By hasty hanging, for rank robbry theare.

Who that was met, but suspect in that way,

Streight he was trust up, whatever he weare.

Harl. Misc. x. p. 258. ed. Park.

It is thus similar to the Devonshire

proverb of *LYDFORD LAW*; and was only re-applied, on that capture of the place.

Puttenham gives the meaning of it thus:

Skarborow warning, for a sodaine commandement, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his business. *B. iii. c. 18.*

SCARF, s. A silken ornament, tied loosely on, or hung upon any part of the dress, as a token of a lady's favour. This was a common practice with the gallant knights of chivalrous times.

G. Lady, your *scarf's* fallen down.

L. 'Tis but your luck, sir,

And does presage the mistress must fall shortly;

You may wear it an you please.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. iii. 1.

Much comic sport is made afterwards, from the wearing of this scarf on the arm. In two other plays, the modern editions direct the tying on a *scarf*, which, though not expressed in the original, is probably right:

A. A favour for your soldier.

O. Give him this, wench.

Y. A. Thus do I tie on victory.

B. et Fl. Loyal Subj. i. 5.

So also in the *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

Such incidents are common in old romances; but a glove, a sleeve, a riband, or any other token from a fair hand, served equally well to excite the enthusiastic valour of the wearer.

TO SCARF. To wear loose upon the person, like a scarf.

My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark.

Hamlet. v. 2.

To cover up, as with a bandage:

— Come, seeling night,

Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.

Macbeth. iii. 1.

See *Johnson*.

SCARLET CLOTH. This was once supposed to have medicinal properties. The following is part of a lady's prescription:

And these, applied with a right *scarlet cloth*,

B. Jons. Volpone, iii. 2.

It is reported of Dr. John Gaddesden that, by wrapping a patient in scarlet, he cured him of the small-pox, without leaving so much as one mark in his face; and he commended it as an ex-

cellent method of cure. "*Capiatur scarletum, et involvatur variolosus totaliter, sicut ego feci, et est bona cura.*" *Whalley's Note.* To this day, I believe, there are persons who rely much on the virtues of *blue flannel, nine times dyed*, to cure the rheumatism; of equal efficacy, I presume, with the scarlet cloth in the small-pox.

SCATH, *s.* Saxon. Hurt, damage, destruction.

To do offence and *scath* in Christendom.
K. John, ii. 1.

The substantive usually rhimes to *bath*, the verb to *bathe*.

Warriors, whom God himself elected hath
His worship true in Sion to restore,
And still preserv'd from danger, harm, and
scath. *Fairf. Tasso, i. 21.*
To work new woe, and unprovided *scath.*
Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 34.

SCATHE, *v.* To damage, or injure by violence. This word was used by Milton. See *Johnson*.

You are a saucy boy, 'tis so indeed!
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

SCATHFUL, *a.* Destructive, pernicious.

With which such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cry'd fame and honour on him.

Twelfth N. v. 1.

So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful*
wounds. *Niccols' England's Eliza, Mirr. Mag. 833.*

SCOGAN, SKOGAN, or SCOGGIN. Whether there were two persons of this name, one *John*, and the other *Henry*, or only one, is a matter much disputed, between the doughty critic *Ritson* and *Mr. Malone*. The jests of one of them were published by *Andrew Borde*, physician, and this was probably the person whom *Shakespeare* represents as having his head broken by *Falstaff* in his youth. *Ritson* will have two of the name.

The name *Sir John*, the very same. I saw him break *Skogan's* head at the court gate, when he was a crack, not thus high.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Ben Jonson calls him *Jup*, in his masque of the *Fortunate Islands*, in

company with *Skelton*, and there clearly describes him as,

A fine gentleman, and a master of arts
Of *Henry the Fourth's* time, that made dis-
guises

For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.

In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and flowing
verse,

With now and then some sense! and he was
paid for't,

Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
Are now adays.

Stowe also relates that he sent a ballad to *Prince Henry*, and his brothers, "while they were at supper in the *Vintry*." This then was *Henry*; and it is ridiculous to accuse *Shakespeare* of anachronism, for introducing him at that period. If there was one of the name also in *Edward the Fourth's* time, as *Holinshed* asserts, it must have been *John*. Which of them was the subject of a coarse epigram, which the author (*Lord Brook*) chooses to call a sonnet, is uncertain. Which-ever it was, it seems he had a wife, and not a good one. *Caelica, 49.* This suits best with what we know of the first, or *Henry*.

Steele calls *Scoggin* "a droll of the last century," and humorously pretends that one of the *Staffs* intermarried with a daughter of his: but he was writing in 1709, so early in that century, that perhaps he might mean the 16th by the *last*; but even that would not be early enough, if *Scoggin*, the droll, belonged to the time of *Henry IV.* See *Tatler, No. 9.* This expression, *last century*, led one worthy editor into an error, who says in a note that he belonged to the reign of *James I.*

SCONCE, *s.* A round fortification, or blockhouse; *schanze*, German.

They will learn you by rote, where such
and such services were done; at such and
such a *sconce*, at such a breach.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

To talk of flanks, of wings, of *sconces*, holds,
To see a sally, or to give a charge.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 470.

2. In the *Malcontent*, the editor explains it a screen:

Enter Mendoza, with a *sconce*, to observe Ferneze's entrance. Stage Direction to Act ii. Sc. 1.

It means, however, a *lantern*. See *Minsheu*. Ferneze also has lights carried before him.

A *sconce* is put for a lantern, in Holyoke's and the other old Dictionaries; whence it is still used for certain pendent candlesticks, as Mr. Todd with probability conjectures.

3. A head; supposed, from being round and strong.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed *sconce*.
Coriol. iii. 2.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now, to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel.
Hamlet. v. 1.

Th' infused poyson working in his *sconce*.
Fansh. Lus. viii. 51.

— I say no more,
But 'tis within this *sconce* to go beyond them.
Ram. Alley, O. Pl. xii. 436.

In this sense it is perhaps still occasionally used in familiar language.

A SCORE, *s.* Twenty yards; in the language of archers, by whom it was constantly so used. Thus a mark of *twelve score*, meant a mark at the distance of two hundred and forty yards.

Ones, when the plague was in Cambrige, the downe wynd twelve score marke, for the space of three weekes, was thirteen *score* and a half; and into the wynd, being not very great, a great deale above fourteen *score*.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 215.

Here "downe wynd" must mean against the wind, and "into the wynd," with it, since the shot was longest that way. The passage is obscure; but it probably means, that the same shot which at other times would have measured *twelve score* only, then was thirteen and a half, etc. from the thinness of the air.

We have this use of *score* remarkably exemplified a page or two further:

And this I perceyved also, that wynde goeth by streames, and not holl together. For I should see one streame within a *score* of me; then, for the space of *two score*, no snowe would styre.
Toxoph. p. 217.

Thus we understand Sir J. Falstaff's praise of old Double, as a good shot:

He would have clapp'd i' th' clout at *twelve score*, and carried you a forehand shaft at fourteen, and a fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.

2 *Hen. IV.* iii.

A modern archer would be petrified with astonishment at such shots; but bows and arms both were stronger then, and practice more perfect.

SCORPION. It was a current opinion that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had a medicinal power to cure the parts wounded by the sting of the animal. The opinion was seriously maintained by Sir Kenelm Digby, and by Moufet, in his *Theatrum Insectorum*.

And though I once despaired of women, now I find they relish much of *scorpions*, For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too. *B. et Fl. Custom of C.* Act v.

'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
To cure the wounds the vermine made.

Hudibr. III. ii. l. 1029.

SCORSE, or SCORCE. Barter, or exchange. The origin seems uncertain. Lye's derivation from *cose* seems improvable, yet it is perhaps right, since it means the same in Scotch. See *Jamieson*. Johnson is evidently wrong in considering it as a contraction of *discourse*, in the manner of the Italian *scors*, etc. *Scorse*, or *scoace*, occurs also in the Exmoor dialect. See *Grose*.

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*:
Weak body is well chang'd for mind's redoubled forse. *Spens. F. Q.* II. ix. 55.

To SCORSE, *v.* To exchange.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.

Har. Orl. Fur. xx. 78.

Or cruell, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.

Drayt. Idea, Sonnet, 52.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorse*.

Id. Batt. of Aginc. p. 56.

Drayton very frequently uses it.

Will you *scourse* with him? You are in Smithfield. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, iii. 4.

He means, will you deal or barter with him, will you make him your *scourser*, when there are so many more to try? The word occurs twice in Spenser. The first time exactly in this sense:

Y y

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
 Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.
F. Q. III. ix. 16.

In the second instance, *scorsed* seems rather to mean chased, and so has been interpreted. Yet I should rather expect a sense analogous at least to the other, as "forced him to change;" especially as coursed, which means chased, had just been used before:

Him first from court he to the cities coursed,
 And from the cities to the townes him prest,
 And from the townes into the cuntry forsed
 And from the cuntry back to private farms
 he *scorsed*. *F. Q.* VI. ix. 3.

Observe, too, that he had employed the substantive in a corresponding sense. See HORSE-COURSER, which is corrupted from *horse-scourser*.

To SCOTCH, *v.* To score, or cut in a slight manner.

— We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
 She'll close and be herself. *Macb.* iii. 2.
 He *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado.
Coriol. iv. 5.

Plucke out thy bloudie fawchon, dastard thou,
 Wherewith thou hast full many a skirmish
 made,

And *scotch'd* the braynes of many a learned
 brow. *Turberville to the Sycoph.*

A SCOTCH, *s.* A slight cut, or superficial wound.

We'll beat them into bench-holes, I have yet
 Room for six *scotches* more.
Ant. et Cleop. iv. 7.

Used also by Isaac Walton. See *Johnson*.

To SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up; pronounced *scoothe*. Mason says from *σχοτος*.

— And e'er I got my booth,
 Each thing in mantle black the night doth *scoth*.
Pemb. Arc. B. iii. p. 396.

SCOTOMY, *s.* An old medical term, for a dizziness, accompanied with dimness of sight; from *σκότωμα*, darkness. Evidently a term much used, by its being so completely Anglicized, intermination, accent, and quantity. The more learned term, *scotoma*, has since superseded it.

How does he, with the swimming in his head?

M. O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
 Hath lost his feeling.

B. Jon. Fox, Act i.

I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
 The whimsey, you all turn round.

Mass. Old Law. iii. 2.

See *Scotomia*, in *Blancard's Lexicon Medicum*.

SCRIMER, *s.* A fencer; *escrimeur*, French.

— The *scrimers* of their nation,
 He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
 If you opposed them. *Hamlet.* iv. 7.

No other instance has been discovered.

SCRINE, *s.* A writing desk; *scrinium*, Latin. Or a coffer; from *scryn*, a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
 The antique rolles which there lie hidden still.
Spens. F. Q. Introd. Stan. 2.

SCRIP, *s.* A small bag; *πηρα* is so translated in *Luke*, x. 4. Dr. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic. Shakespeare has used *scrip*, for a slip of writing, or a list:

Call them man by man, according to the
scrip. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 2.

SCRIPPAGE, *s.* Apparently coined by Shakespeare, as a parody on baggage.

— Though not with bag and baggage,
 Yet with scrip and *scrippage*.
As y. l. it, iii. 2.

SCROYLE, *s.* A term of contempt, a wretch. Johnson conjectures that it may be derived from *escrouelle*, French; if so, it is equivalent to *scab*.

By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers flout
 you, kings. *K. John*, ii. 2.

To be a consort for every humdrum; hang
 'em *scroyles*! there is nothing in them in the
 world. *B. Jons. Ev. Man*, i. 1.

A better, prophane rascal! I cry thee mercy,
 my good *scroile*, wast thou? *Id. Poet.* iv. 3.

SCULL, *s.* A shoal of fishes.

And there they fly or dye like scaled *sculls*,
 Before the belching whale.

Tro. et Cress. v. 5.

Milton also has used it. See *Johnson*.

Minshew has "a *scull* of fishes," in that sense. It occurs also as *scole*, and is clearly the same word as *shoal*, now used. See *Skinner, Etym. Voc. Ant.*

My silver-scaled *skulls* about my streams do
 sweep. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxvi. p. 1175.

To SCUMMER, or SCUMBER. To ease the body by evacuation.

His embleme and elegie are pretie, and I

have read far wittier and better pende without the picture of a fellow in a square cap, *scummering* at a privy. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, B6.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of grey-hounds,

When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*. *Massing. Pict.* v. 1.

See *Gifford, in loco*; and *Jamieson*.

It is, possibly, from *scum*.

SCUMMER, s. The matter evacuated by stool.

For here old Ops her upper face,
Is yellow, not with heat of summer,
But safroniz'd with mortal *scummer*.

Musar. Deliciae, on Epsom Wells.

This effect is supposed to be produced by the efficacy of the Epsom waters. In some editions printed *scumber*.

SEA-MELL, called also sea-mew. A water-fowl, a small and common species of gull, called by Ray *Larus cinereus*. There is strong reason for concluding this to be the right reading in these lines:

I'll bring thee clustring filberds, and sometimes
Young *sea-mells* from the rock.

Temp. ii. 2.

That is, when he could take the young birds, before they were able to fly. The old editions read *scamells*, of which nothing can be made. *Sea-mall*, or *mell*, is still a provincial name for this bird, which Montagu calls the *common gull*.

SEAM, s. Grease, lard, tallow. Saxon. Kersey says, "the fat of a hog dried."

— The proud lord,

Who bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.
Tro. et Cress. ii. 8.

Johnson quotes an instance from Dryden's *Virgil*. See to **ENSEAM**. It is given by Grose as a southern word.

SEAR, a. Dry, withered. Saxon.

— Old age

Which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.

B. et Fl. Wit without Mon. iii. 1.

My body budding now no more; *sear* winter
Hath seal'd that sap up.

Id. Mons. Thomas, ii. 5.

Noone-day and midnight shall at once be seene;
Trees, at one time, shall be both *sere* and greene.

Herrick, p. 64.

Yet shall thy sap be shortly dry and *seer*.

Drayt. Ecl. ii. p. 1389.

SEAR, as a substantive. A state of dryness.

— My way of life

Is fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.

Macb. v. 3.

Hence to *sear*, still in use, is to dry up a wound by the force of fire. So *sear'd* is used as an epithet for age, meaning dried:

So beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.

Shakesp. Compl. of a Lover.

SECONDS, in a duel. They were frequently obliged to fight as earnestly as the principals. This obligation is expressed at large in the following passage:

— Good, my lord,

Let me prevent your farther conjurations
To raise my spirit. I know this is a challenge
To be delivered unto Orleans' hand,
And that my undertaking ends not there,
But I must be your *second*, and in that
Not alone search your enemy, measure weapons,
But stand in all your hazards, as our bloods
Ran in the self same veins; in which, if I
Better not your opinion, as a limb
That's putrified and useless, cut me off,
And underneath the gallows bury it.

Fl. Hon. M. Fortune, iii. 1.

There is a duel on the stage, in Shirley's tragedy of the *Cardinal*, in which both the *seconds* are killed before the principals. One *second* is killed by the other. It is then considered as two to one against the principal, who has lost his *second*; but he, instantly dispatching his adversary's *second*, exclaims,

Commend me to my friend, the scales are even.

Cardinal, Act iv.

That is, to the *second* killed before.

In the 39th number of the *Tatler*, Steele gives a ludicrous account of how it became a custom for *seconds* to fight; but he had certainly no intention of writing historical fact, in that place.

SECT, s. Seems to be erroneously used for sex, as it is sometimes even now by incorrect speakers.

So are all her *sect*, if once they are in a calm they are sick.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

So Middleton:

'Tis the easiest art and cunning for our *sect*
to counterfeit sick. *Mad World*, O. Pl. v. 339

— And of thy house they mean

To make a nunnery, where none but their own
sect

May enter in.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl. viii.
p. 322.

Several other instances are given by Mr. Steevens on the above passage of Shakespeare.

In *Othello* it is used for section, or cutting; unless it be, as Dr. Johnson conjectures, an error of the press for *set*.

SEDGELY CURSE, *prov.* A coarse and horrible imprecation, recorded by Ray among the proverbs of Staffordshire. Several of our old dramatists have thought it worthy of introduction.

A *Sedgly curse* light on him, which is, Pedro,
The fiend ride through him booted and spurred
With a sythe at his back.

B. et Fl. Tamer Tamed, v. 2.

Here it is printed in the old editions *Seagley*, but the meaning is clear.

Now the *Sedgly curse* upon thee
And the great fiend, etc.

Goblins, by *Suckling*, O. Pl. x. 128.

Massinger has given it to the Scotch:
May the great fiend, etc. — as the Scotchman
says. *City Madam*, ii. 2.

TO SEEL, *v.* To close the eyelids partially or entirely, by passing a fine thread through them; *siller*, Fr. This was done to hawks till they became tractable.

Having taken a falcon you must *seel* her, in such a manner that as the seeling slackens, the falcon may be able to see what provision is straight before her — and be sure you *seel* her not too hard. *Gent. Recreation*.

Hence, metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way:

— Come, *seeling* night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Macbeth, iii. 1.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death, shall have their
deadly meed. *Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 23.*

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
With a feather through his nose, that he may
only

See heaven, and think whither he is going.
B. et Fl. Phil. v. 1.

It was sometimes effected by passing a small feather through the lids, to which allusion is probably made in these lines:

— No, when light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid, *seel* with wanton dulness
My speculative active instruments —
— Let, etc. *Othello*, i. 3.

It was a common notion, that if a dove was let loose with its eyes so

closed, it would fly straight upwards, continuing to mount, till it fell down through mere exhaustion. Allusions to this are made by Sidney, in his *Arcadia*, and many others. See *Johnson*.

And that vail over her eyes, by which she hopes, like a *seeled* pigeon, to mount above the clouds. *Caelum Britan.* 4to. 1634.
sign. D 2 b.

SEELY, *a.* Happy; from *saelig*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has successfully shown this to be the original meaning, from Chaucer and others. From the notion that fools are apt to be fortunate, it probably became nearly synonymous with the word *silly*, which appears to have been formed from it. In Spenser it means generally *simple*, artless; not quite what we call silly. It was then so far on its progress:

The *seely* man, seeing him ride so ranck,
And ayme at him, fell flat on ground for feare.
F. Q. II. iii. 6.

In some places he has *silly*, exactly in the same sense, where Upton and Church would substitute *seely*; but as Spenser published his own poem, we have no right to change his terms, and he evidently considered these as equivalent. See *Upton's Glossary*.

SEEMING, as a substantive, is little in use now, if at all; but was abundantly common in the old writers.

— And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *2 Hen. IV. v. 2.*

It is abundantly exemplified in Johnson.

SEEN. Well seen in any art, was used for well skilled in it.

— It's a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music. *Tam. of Shr. i. 2.*

Sometimes simply seen. So *spectatus* was used in Latin; and it was, probably, an imitation of the Latin idiom which introduced it.

He's affable, and *seen* in many things,
Discourses well, a good companion.

A Woman killed w. K. O. Pl. vii. 275.
Present me as a gentleman well qualified,
Or one extraordinarily *seen* in divers
Strange mysteries. *B. et Fl. Wom. Hater, i. 3.*

Sir Robert Stapylton — who, for a man well spoken, properlie *seen* in languages, a

comlie and goodlie personage, had scant an
equall. *Har. Life of Sands, Nug. Ant.*
ii. p. 235. ed. Park.

SEGS. Sedges, or the water flower de
luce. See *Lovell's Herbal*, etc. Secg,
Saxon.

— Then on his legs
Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.
Brit. Past. ii. p. 22.
— *Segs*, rank bulrush, and the sharpen'd reed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1582.
Hid in the *segges*, fast by the river's side.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. C4 b.
I wove a coffin for his corse of *seggs*,
That with the wind did wave like bannerets.
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 266.

SEIGNORIE. Lordship, dominion; com-
monly written SIGNORY, q. v.
And may thy floud have *seignorie*
Of all flouds else. *Brit. Past.* i. 37.

SEIZED. Possessed. Still current as a
technical term in the law, and proba-
bly used with that allusion here.
Did forfeit with his life, all those lands
Which he stood *seiz'd* of. *Hamlet*. i. 1.

SELCOUTH, *a.* Strange, seldom known;
from *seld*, and *couth*. A Saxon com-
pound, existing also in the Scottish
dialect, and exemplified from Gav.
Douglass and A. Wyntoun. See *Ja-
mieson*.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spens. F. Q. IV. viii. 14.

Peculiar, I believe, to Spenser,
among English writers. Skinner quotes
it as *selkoughth*, as applied to Christ's
miracles, but does not name his author.
It is not in Chaucer.

SELD, *adv.* Seldom; seld, and seldan,
Saxon.

If I might in intreaties find success,
As *seld* I have the chance.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 6.
But fortune, that does *seld* or never give
Success to right and virtue, made him fall
Under my sword. *Mass. Very Wom.* iv. 2.
Seld or never stoops the will.

Sylv. Map of Man, p. 800.
Such beastly rule as *seld* was seen before.
Haringt. Ep. iii. 18.

Also in compounds:

— *Seld-shown* flamens
Do press among the popular throngs.
Coriol. ii. 1.

Seld-seen is used by other authors.

SELD, *adj.* Scarce.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.
Revenger's Trag. O. Pl. iv. 391.

SELDOM, *a.* Mr. Todd has shown the
use of this word as an adjective, in
several instances.

SELF, *a.* The use of this word as an ad-
jective is exemplified by Johnson from
Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Dryden,
and he considers it as the primary sig-
nification. The mode of its composi-
tion with the pronouns adjective, is a
matter of great doubt, the discussion
of which may be seen in Todd's *John-
son*, but belongs not to our inquiries.
It is arbitrarily joined with other words
to imply reciprocal action, as *self-
murder*, etc. but the following com-
pound is peculiar.

SELF-UNED, *a.* United to itself, unmixed
with other things.

But when no more the soul's chief faculties
Are sperst to serve the bodie many waies,
When all *self-uned* free from day's distrurber,
Through such sweet transe, she finds a quiet
harbour. *Sylv. Dubart.* W. 2. D. 2. p. 177.

SELL, *s.* A saddle; *selle*, French. Very
common in Spenser. See *Upton*.

— What mighty warrior that mote be
Who rode in golden *sell* with single speare.
Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 12.
They met, and low in dust was Guardo laid,
'Twixt either army, from his *sell* down kest.
Fairf. Tasso, iii. 14.

So again in iv. 46.

SEMBLABLE, *a.* Like, resembling.
It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable*
coherence of his men's spirits and his.

2 Hen. IV. v. 1.
With these and the *semblable* inordinate
practices. *Holinsh. Descr. of Scotl.*
B 3 b. 1 a.

SEMBLABLE, *s.* Likeness. Intended, how-
ever, by Shakespeare, as a specimen
of ridiculous affectation.

His *semblable* is his mirror; and who else
would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more.
Hamlet. v. 2.

He means to say, "Nothing really
resembles him but his mirror, whoever
else attempts it, is his shadow only."

SEMBLABLY, *adv.* Like; in a similar
manner.

— His name was Blunt,
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
1 Hen. IV. v. 3.

Semblably prisoner to your general, as your honour'd selves to me.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, iii. 1.

SEMBLATIVE. Resembling.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.

Twelfth N. i. 4.

SEMBLAUNT, or SEMBLANT, *s.* Likeness; the same as semblance.

But under simple shew and *semblant* plaine Lurk'd false Duessa.

Spens. F. Q.

Neither in word or countenance made any *semblant* of liking or disliking the message.

Knolles's Turks, page 368 L.

Prior has used it as a substantive; but his example has not been followed. See *Johnson*.

A SEMINARY, *s.* An elliptical expression, meaning a *seminary priest*; that is, an Englishman educated as a popish priest in a foreign seminary or university.

O' my conscience a *seminary*! he kisses the stocks.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv. 1.

By this good bishops means, [Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury] and by the assistance of the learned dean of Sarum Dr. Gourden, a *seminarie* called Mr. Carpenter, a good scholler, and in degree a bachelor of divinitie, was converted.

Haring. Nugae, ii. p. 130. ed. Park.

Awhile ago, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

Their residence in this country being forbidden by act of parliament, they were the sport of informers, and the victims of persecution, throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

SEMPSTER, *s.* What we now call a sempstress; a woman who makes up linen for wear. Minshew explains it, "a needle woman."

S. A *sempster* speak with me, sayst thou?

N. Yes, sir, *she's* there *viva voce*.

Roaring G. O. Pl. vi. 11.

SENDAL, *s.* A kind of thin Cyprus silk. *Kersey*. From the low Latin, *cendalum*. "Tela subserica, vel pannus Sericus." *Du Cange*.

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,

With gold embroider'd gorgeously,

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,

And this I bought thee gladly.

Greensleeves, Ellis' Specim. vol. iii. p. 328.

And how, in *sendal* wrapt, away he bore

That head with him.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 55.

SEN-GREEN. The common house-leek.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called stone-crop, and stone-hore.

Lyte's Herbal, p. 124.

SENNET, SENET, SYNNET, or CYNET; written also SIGNET, and SIGNATE. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays, and seeming to indicate a particular set of notes on the trumpet, or cornet, different from a flourish.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.

Decker's Satirom.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.

Antonio's Revenge.

Sound a *signate*, and pass over the stage.

1st Part Hieron. O. Pl. iii. 63.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of Malta*, Act v. Sc. 2. it is written *synnet*, and Mr. Sympson has explained it, i. e. *flourish of trumpets*. But we see above, from Decker's play, that they were different. It appears to have been a technical term of the musicians who played those instruments.

SENOYS. Siennois, the people of Sienna.

The Florentines and *Senoy*s are by the ears.

All's W. i. 2.

Mr. Steevens says that Painter, translating *Boccaccio*, calls them *Senois*, the Italian being *Sanese*; but I have not been able to find the example. In Mercator's *Geography*, translated by Saltonstall, they are called *Senenians*, p. 701.

SEQUENCE, *s.* Succession, regular order. The words of this family are in general rare, but can hardly be called obsolete. See *Johnson*.

Cut off the *sequence* of posterity.

K. John, ii. 1.

— Tell my friends,

Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.

Timon of Ath. v. 3.

SEQUENT, following, as an adjective, is very uncommon, but as a substantive, still more so; a follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's.

Love L. L. iv. 2.

SEQUESTER, *s.* Sequestration, separation. I know it only in the following instance:

— This hand requires
A *sequester* from liberty, fasting and prayer.
Othello, iii. 4.

It is evidently accented there on the first syllable.

SERE, *adj.* Dry. See SEAR.

SERE, *s.* The claw of an eagle, or other bird or beast of prey. Johnson has one example from Chapman; but others are to be found. It is clearly from *serre*, French, which means the same.

But as of Lyons it is said or eagles,
That when they goe they draw their *seeres*
and talous

Close up, to shun rebating of their sharpnesse.
Revenge of Bussy D'Amb. E 3.

Again:

Death in his *seres* beares. *Ibid.*

— That laurell spray,
That, from the heav'nly eagle's golden *seres*,
Fell in the lap of great Augustus' wife.
Byron's Trag. L 2.

Sere, or *cere*, in falconry, meant the fleshy part at the base of a hawk's beak, which term is still used by ornithologists for the corresponding part of other birds. Being more commonly written *cere*, it should seem to be derived from *cera*, having in many birds the appearance of wax. But *sere* means something very different in the following passage:

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled ath' *sere*. *Hamlet*, Act ii.

This is, probably, to be referred to *sear*, dry, as signifying a dry cough; or *serum*, for defluxion.

SERE, *adj.* This word occurs again, in a sense perfectly peculiar, in Ascham's *Toxophilus*. It seems there to mean individual, particular, single:

To all manner of men, that every *sere* person shall have bowe and shaftes of his own.

Tox. p. 90.

Some be instruments for every *sere* archer to bringe with him. *Ib.* p. 134.

I have seene good shooters, which would have for every bowe a *sere* case.

Tox. p. 154.

Also, p. 187, "every *sere* archer."

I have not met the word elsewhere, in such a sense.

SERENE, *s.* A blight, or unwholesome air, the damp of evening.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jon. Fox*, ii. 6.

Also in his 32d *Epigram*. Daniel writes it *syrene*:

The fogs and the *syrene* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before.

Queen's Arcad. i. 1.

It is from the French *serain*, which means the same, and is explained by Cotgrave, "The mildew, or harmful dew of some summer evenings."

A SERPENT, TO BECOME A DRAGON, MUST EAT A SERPENT, *prov.* Brathwaite attributes this saying to Pliny: "Serpens, nisi serpentem comederit, non fit draco." *Engl. Gent.* p. 237. 4to. I believe it is not in *Pliny*, but it is a Greek proverb, noticed both by Apostolius and Erasmus and found also in Suidas: "Οφις εἰ μὴ φάγοι ὄφιν, δράκων οὐ γενήσεται." Dryden has it exactly: A *serpent* ne'er becomes a flying dragon,
'Till he has eat a serpent. *Oedipus*, iii. 1.

We are thus enabled to supply a remarkable deficiency in a passage in the *Honest Man's Fortune*, by Beaumont and Fletcher, where both folios read, very strangely,

The *snake*, that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat, and what implieth that, but this.

The repetition of the word *snake*, led to this blunder, being itself probably taken for an error. Read,

The *snake* that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat a *snake*, etc.

And this is fully confirmed by what follows:

— And what implieth that, but this,
That in this *cannibal* age, he that would have
The sute of wealth, must not care whom he feeds on?

And, as I've heard, there's no flesh battens better

Than that of a profest friend; and he that would mount

To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, or
Neck of his brother, for ladders to his preferment.

Act iii. *Sc.* 3.

All implying the devouring of friends and kindred. There is no old quarto of this play. Ben Jonson has changed

it to *eating a bat*, probably in consideration of *the wings*; but it is odd that he should desert the ancients:

A *serpent*, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Must eat a *bat*, *Catiline*, iii. 6.

It is also made an emblem, in Arch. Simson's *Hieroglyphica*, p. 95.

SERPIGO, *s.* A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin; from *serpo*, Latin, but more immediately from *serpedo*, or *serpigo*, low Latin.

The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.

Meas. for M. iii. 1.

Now the dry *serpigo* on the subject.

Tro. et Cress. ii. 3.

You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the *serpigo*; in a knight the grin comes, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb.

Jones's Adrasta, C 2.

In Langham's *Garden of Health*, *celandine* is recommended as a cure:

Stamp it, and apply it 14 dayes to all ring-wormes, tetter, impetigo, and *serpigo* — morning and evening to heale them.

Celandine, No. 5.

Sometimes corruptly written *sarpego*:

— Be all his body stung

With the French fly, with the *sarpego* dry'd.

T. Heywood's Roy. King, etc. Act iii.

To SERRE. To join closely; *serrer*, French. Bacon has used it, and Milton certainly employs the participle *serried*, but it is supposed from to *serry*. See *Todd*. This word was attempted to be introduced into a passage of Shakespeare's *Timon*, but without necessity or propriety. See BECK.

— Double soldiers *serring*

The spiritual to the temporal corslet.

G. Tooke's Belides, p. 4.

SERVANT. The gallantry of old times, not contented with calling a lady the mistress of her lover, (a phrase still retained) gave to him also the correlative title of *servant*; which, therefore, was often equivalent to lover. Lovers have long ceased to be so obsequious.

Too low a mistress for so high a *servant*.

Two Gent. Ver. ii. 4.

Where the first question is — if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant*? and how many.

B. Jons. Epicoene, ii. 2.

Was I not once your mistress, and you my *servant*? *B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady*, v. 1.

The instances are too common and well known to require multiplying.

SESKARIS. Small coins.

There was at that time forbidden certaine other coynes called *seskaris* and *dodkins*, with all Scottish monies.

Stowe's London, 1599, p. 97.

SESSY, or SESSA. A word occurring thrice in Shakespeare, but I believe no where else. I have little doubt that the conjecture of Dr. Johnson is right, that it was used for the French *cessez*, cease, though I do not believe that it was ever common: and clearly has no connexion with our expression, *so, so*. Mr. Steevens gives *cease* instead of *sessy*, in a stanza which he quotes. In *Lear* it is,

Dolphin, my boy,

Sessy, let him trot by. iii. 4.

It is a fragment of an old song, introduced in both places. It occurs again in *Lear*:

Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs.

iii. 6.

The word is used once more in the *Taming of the Shrew*:

Therefore, *paucas pallabras*; let the world slide; *sessa*.

Induction.

In this place, Theobald calls it Spanish, being joined with two Spanish words. It may be either; but the learned commentators seem to have forgotten this passage, when they wrote their notes on the two others.

SETEBOS. The supposed deity of Sycorax, in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

— His art is of such power,

It would controul my dam's god, *Setebos*,
And make a vassal of him. *Tempest*, i. 2.

Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had found him in the travels of his time:

The gigantes, when they found themselves fettered, roared like bulls, and cryed upon *Setebos* to help them.

Eden's Hist. of Travayle, p. 434.

SETTING, *a.* The west, the place of the setting sun. This usage of it has never been common.

— Conceiv'd so great a pride,

In Severn on the east, Wyre on the *setting* side.

Drayt. Polyolb. vii. p. 791.

SETTLE, *s.* for a bench, though used by Dryden, is now little known. Johnson quotes this instance:

A common *settle* drew for either guest.

In *Ezekiel*, xliii. 14. 17. *settle* seems to be used for a kind of ledge or flat portion of the altar, as it increased in breadth towards the bottom. Dr. Gill makes a court of it. In the Vulgate, it is *crepido*, which agrees with *ledge* in some translations. The clearest account of the *settle* seems to be in the assembly's annotations: "The fabrick of it seems to be thus; one cubit high was the basis, or foot, or bottome, bosome, or settle.—From thence two cubits to the round ledge, or bench, or *settle*, of a cubit broad, that went round about it.—This lodge or bench seems to be for them that served at the altar to stand upon, and to go upon, round about the altar." *In loco*. In ch. xlv. v. 19. the "four corners of the *settle* of the altar" are mentioned in a way that seems quite incompatible with Dr. Gill's interpretation.

SETYWALL, SETWALL, *s.* Garden valerian. "Quia solet provenire propè muros humidus," says Minshew. The *humidus* might be omitted.

Went forth when May was in her prime,
To get sweet *setywall*.

Drayt. Ecl. iv. p. 1402.

Setwall, or garden valerian, at the first hath broad leaves of a whitish greene colour.

Lyte's Herbal, p. 392.

A long chapter on its medical virtues is given in Langham's *Garden of Health*.

SEVERAL, *s.* An inclosed pasture, as opposed to an open field or common. In the following passage there seems to be some confusion:

My lips are no common, though *several* they be.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

Other are clearer:

Why should my heart think that a *several* plot
Which my heart knows the world's wide common place.

Shakesp. Sonnet, 137.

Of late he's broke into a *several*

Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture.

Sir John Oldcastle, iii. 1.

All *severals* to him are common.

Leigh's Accedence of Arm.

Bacon and others use it in this sense. See *Johnson*. Dr. James, quoted in the notes to the first passage, explains it of the two lands of an open field which are in culture, opposed to the third, which is fallow, and therefore common. It may be so locally, but the other is the more general sense. Tusser has a distinct chapter, comparing champion, or open country, with *severall*, and preferring the latter. See *Mavor's edit.* p. 203, etc. In the *severall*, he says, they have,

More plenty of mutton and beef,

Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,

More wealth any where, to the brief,

More people, more handsome and prest.

Also, an individual:

— Not noted, is't?

But of the finer natures; by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

Also particulars:

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,

Severals, and generals.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

To SEW. To follow; from *suiivre*, French. Formed as in pursue, therefore more properly *sue*.

Since eriant arms to *sew* he first began.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 17.

The while king Henry conquered in France

I *sued* the warres, and still found victory

In all assaults, so happy was my chance.

Mirr. Mag. p. 311.

To *sue*, in the legal sense, evidently originated from this; to follow or pursue in a law process, thence also called a *suit*.

SEWER, *s.* The officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast; probably from *escuyer*. The word was used by Milton and Dryden. The following remark on the usual conduct of these officers, has been quoted from Barclay:

Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,

But swift be they after, in taking meat away.

Barcl. Ecl. ii.

The inferior servants carried the dishes, the *sewer* placed them on the table, and took them off. See *Stage Direction, Macb.* i. 7.

Marry, sir, get me your pheasants, and your godwits, and your best meat, and dish it in silver dishes of your cousins presently, and say nothing, but *clap me a clean towel about*

you, like a *sewer*, and bareheaded march afore it with a good confidence.

B. Jons. Epicoene, iii. 3.

It was the business of the *sewer* also to bring water for the hands of the guests; hence he bore a towel, as the mark of his office:

— Then the *sewre*

Pour'd water from a great and golden ewre.

Chapman's Odyssey.

Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman with a sweet green goose.

Marston's Fawn. ii. 1. *Anc. Dr.* ii. 318.

SHADOW, *s.* A Latinism, for an uninvited stranger, introduced by one of the guests at a feast, or dinner. Called *umbra* in Latin. He came as the shadow of the person invited.

— *Locus est et pluribus umbris.*

Hor.

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows* That under other men's protection break in Without invitement.

Mass. Unn. Combat, iii. 1.

SHAFT, *s.* Sometimes used for a may-pole. Johnson says "any thing straight," which seems rather too lax a definition.

— Great Mayings and May-games made by the governors and maisters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principall May-pole in Corn-hill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, therefore called *Undershafte*.) *Stowe, Lond.* p. 74.

The fate of this shaft, and the mischief it occasioned, may be seen in Pennant's *London*, p. 587, 8vo. ed.

SHAFTMAN, *s.* Doubtless the same as *shaftment* in Kersey and Phillips, which is explained "a measure of about half a foot."

The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake, And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.

Har. Ariost. xxxvi. 56.

In the original it is "unpalmo e più."

SHAGEBUSHES, and **SHALINES**. Musical instruments mentioned at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

In which barge was *shalines*, *shagebushes*, and divers other instrumentes of musicke which played continually.

Nichols' Progr. Cor. of Anne B. p. 2.

Shagebushes doubtless were sackbuts, or bass trumpets; for *shalines*, see **SHAWM**.

SHAKESPEARE. A few words respecting the orthography of this celebrated name,

may not be amiss. The poet himself, like many other persons of that age, appears to have varied in the manner of writing his name. Critics, however, have adjudged the preference to *Shakspeare*, without the first *e*; and so it is printed in the latest edition of his works, the posthumous edition of Mr Malone. I have preferred *Shakespeare*, and for these reasons: 1. That the *a* seems always to have been pronounced long, as the derivation requires, *Shake-speare*, [ἰγχεσπάλος]; whereas *Shakspeare* leads to pronouncing it short, like *Shack*. 2. His contemporaries seem, with more uniformity than was then common, to have written it *Shakespeare*. So it stands in the first edition of his works; so in the verses written in honour of him, by his friend Jonson, and others; so in Allot's *English Parnassus*, and elsewhere. After all, it is not of great importance either way, if it be agreed, at all events, to call him *Shakespeare*. But I thought it right to give an account of the practice which I have adopted.

SHAK-FORKE, *s.* A hay-fork; a fork for shaking up the grass: whence it is named.

Lik'st a strawne scare crow in the new-sowne field,

Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.

Or if that semblance suit not everie deale, Like a broad *shak-forke*, with a slender steel.

Hall, Sat. iii. 7.

SHAKING OF THE SHEETS. An old country dance, often alluded to, but seldom without an indecent intimation; for which reason the passages cannot well be cited. The tune is in Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. v. Appendix, No. 15. See *Mass. City Madam*, ii. 1. *O. Pl.* v. 502. vii. 262. 397. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 25.

SHALE, *s.* The outer coat of some kinds of fruit. Dr. Johnson rightly considers it as only a corruption of shell.

— Your fair shew shall suck away their souls, Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

Hen. V. iv. 2.

We have also *shall* in the same sense;

and it is punned upon, in allusion to *shall*, the sign of the future sense:

What hast thou fed me all this while with
shalles,
And com'st to tell me now thou lik'st it not?

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 268.

So Churchyard:

Thus all with *shall* or *shalles* ye shal be
fed. *Challenge*, p. 153.

Shells and *shalles* were often so
united in a phrase:

Another man shall enjoye the sweet kinnell
of this hard and chardgeable nutt, which I
have beene so long in cracking; and nothing
left to me but shells and *shalles* to feed me
withall. *Ascham, in Har. Nugae Ant.*
i. 101. 8vo.

TO SHALE. To take off the shell or coat.

A little lad set on a banke to *shale*

The ripen'd nuts.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 129.

SHAMPANIE. This uncommon word ap-
pears only, so far as I know, in a
masque supposed to be written by
George Ferrers, one of the poets of the
Mirror for Magistrates, to be per-
formed before the Queen, at the house
of Sir Henry Lee. It was first publish-
ed from a MS., in a late beautiful work,
entitled, *Kenilworth Illustrated*, where
we find,

Sir Henry Lee's challenge before the *sham-*
panie. P. 85.

This the editor explains, by con-
jecture I presume, "The lists, or field
of contention, from the French, *cam-*
pagne."

SHARD, s. A fragment of a pot or tile;
hence *potsherd*, written *potsheard*, in
the early editions of the Bible, *Job*,
ii. 8. etc. From *schaerde*, Flemish, or
sceard, Saxon.

— For charitable prayers,

Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown
on her. *Haml. v. 1.*

Hence, probably from a fancied re-
semblance, the hard wing-cases of a
beetle:

They are his *shards*, and he their betele.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 2.

That is, they lift his sluggish body
from the earth.

Hence also, *sharded*, enclosed in
shards:

And often, to our comforts we shall find,

The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle.

Cymb. iii. 3.

Gower is quoted for *sherded*, in the
sense of armed.

Cowsheards appear to mean only
the hard scales of dried cow-dung:

The humble-bee taketh no scorn to lodge
in a cow's foule *shard*. *Petite Palace of*
Pettie, etc. p. 165.

SHARD-BORNE, therefore, is not "born
among shards," as Dr. Johnson once
supposed, but carried by *shards*,
which, as in the quotation from *Antony*
and *Cleop.* are put for the wings them-
selves.

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hum.
Macb. iii. 2.

SHARD appears once to be used by Spen-
ser in the sense of boundary; the
boundary in question being a river:

In Phaedria's flit bark, over that perlous *shard*.
P. Q. ll. vi. 38.

Bourn is the word used in a former
stanza for the same thing. Stanza 10.
See *Warton on Comus*, 1. 313.

TO SHARK, v. Nearly equivalent to the
modern word to swindle; to play a
dishonest trick.

That does it fair and above-board, without
legerdemain, and neither *sharks* for a cup or
a reckoning. *Earle's Microcosm. p. 206.*
Bliss.

Perhaps something of this kind was
intended in the following lines, where
it is said that young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute
For food and diet. *Haml. i. 1.*

Meaning, that he had collected, in a
banditti-like manner, a set of rogues
and vagabonds.

The word, either as substantive or
verb, is hardly obsolete, and is abun-
dantly exemplified by Johnson.

SHAVELING, s. A term of contempt for a
monk, because their heads were shaved.

Through that lewd *shaveling* will her shame
be wrought. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt-*
ing. F 3.

Pope Alexander VI. who was *ras* [a *shave-*
ling] was poisoned by another *ras* [a *shave-*
ling] with rat's bane.

Notes to Rabel. ii. ch. 30.

Curse, exorcise with beads, with booke and bell,
Polluted *shavelings*.

Taylor, Wat. Poet, Sculler, Epig. 1.

SHAW, s. A thicket, or small wood. The word is still in use in Staffordshire, and is frequent in the composition of names, as *Aldershaw*, *Gentleshaw*, etc.

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perhaps close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii. 52.

According to some Dictionaries, it is a thicket of trees surrounding a close. *Kersey*. "Septum circumcingens." *Coles*.

SHAWM, from schawme, Teutonic. A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy: It is often corruptly written *shalm*, probably from an erroneous notion of its being the same as *psalm*. It is spoken of as very shrill.

Ev'n from the shrillest *shaum*, unto the cornamute. *Drayt. Polyolb. iv. p. 736.*

Shalines, in the passage quoted under **SHAGEBUSH**, is evidently only a misprint or mis-reading for *shalmes*; which, indeed, are afterwards mentioned in the same paper. P. 10.

I find it rhymed to *balm*, which seems to imply that it was then used as of the same sound with *psalm*:

He —

That never wants a Gilead full of balm
For his elect, shall turn thy woful *shalm*
Into the merry pipe.

G. Tooke, Belides, p. 18.

SHEAF OF ARROWS. A bundle of them, such as one man carried for use.

Archers in coates of white fustian, signed on the brest and backe with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with *sheafes of arrowes* by their side.

Stowe's London, p. 75.

Applied to various things collected or bundled together, as a sheaf of corn; from a Saxon word, meaning to press together.

To SHEAL. To strip the shell; from *shale*, or *shell*.

That's a *sheal'd* peascod. *Lear, i. 4.*

In saying this, the Fool points to Lear, meaning to say that he was an empty, useless thing. See **SHALE**.

SHEARD, s. The same as *shard*; written also *sherd*.

So that there shall not be found in the burning of it [the potter's vessel], a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit. *Isaiah, xxx. 14.*

Thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out, and thou shalt break the *sherds* thereof.

Ezek. xxiii. 34.

In both these passages, it was *sheards* in the early editions. See **SHARD**.

SHEARMAN, s. The man who shears the woollen cloth in manufacturing it.

Villain, thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
2 Hen. VI. iv. 2.

SHEEN, adj. shining; or, *s.* lustre, brightness. Saxon, *schöne*. The same word as shine. Both these words, though now disused, were so long retained by our poets, and particularly by Milton, that it seems hardly necessary here to exemplify them. I insert only one instance of each, from Shakespeare.

Adjective:

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.
Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Substantive:

And thirty dozen moons, with borrowed *sheen*.
Hamlet. iii. 1.

We have also *shine*, as a substantive, in the same sense; which is established in the compounds *sunshine* and *moonshine*. See **SHINE**.

SHEER, a. Clear, and transparent, like pure water. This sense of the word is hardly expressed in Dr Johnson's first definition or examples.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,

Hath held his current and defiled himself.
Richard II. v. 3.

Who, having viewed in a fountain *shere*
His face, was with the love thereof beguyl'd.
Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 44.

The water was so pure and *sheere*,
Golding's Ovid, Met. iv.

In the metaphorical sense of pure and unmixed it is still used, as *sheer* sense, *sheer* argument. In the sense of quick, clean, (as an adverb) it is preserved by the usage of Milton. See *Johnson*.

SHEER, SHER, or SHIER THURSDAY. The Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday; so called, from the custom

of shearing or shaving the beard on that day. Cotgrave, under *Jeudi absolu*, writes it "*sheere* Thursday."

The name it thus accounted for,

For that in old fader's days the people would on that day *shere* theyr hedes and clyp theyr berdes, and pool theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day.

Old Homily, cited in *Bourne's Pop. Ant.* i. 124. 4to.

Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is much preferable. The doubtful nature of the origin, however, has caused a variation in the spelling, unusual even in those days of unsettled orthography. Here it is *chare*:

Item, said one of them, men speake much of the sacrament of the altar, but this will I bide by, that upon *chare* Thursday Christ brake bread unto his disciples.

Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr. i. p. 295.

Where also the same passage which is here first cited, is given much at large in a note, as taken from the *Festival*, p. 31. Dr. Wordsworth considers this as a decision *ex cathedra* respecting the origin of the word.

SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between them;" a proverbial expression, implying likeness, as, "They are of the same cloth or stuff; cut out at the same time, and in the same manner." A tailor's metaphor.

Well, there went but a pair of *sheers* between us.

Meas. for Meas. i. 2.

There went but a pair of *sheers* and bodkin between them.

B. et Fl. Maid of Mill.

There went but a paire of *sheeres* between him and the pursuivant of hell, for they both delight in sinne, grow richer by it, and are by justice appointed to punish it.

Overbury's Charact. 34. ed. 1630.

Why there goes but a pair of *sheers* between a promoter and a knave; if you know more, take your choice of either.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 367.

It is in Howell's *English Proverbs*, p. 16, a; but I have not found it in Ray. Instances of its use, however, are very frequent. See *Decker's Gul's Hornbook*, chap. i. p. 38. repr.

SHELD, *a.* Coles has it, and explains it, "*interstinctus, discolor*;" i. e. *spotted, variegated* in colour: which explains both *sheld-apple*, and *fringilla*, a

chaffinch, which he and Kersey have; and also *sheldrake*, a well known name for a beautifully coloured duck.

To SHEND. To reproach, or scold; with several kindred significations. Of this word Johnson very properly says that, though used by Dryden, it is now wholly obsolete. Scendan, Saxon. The participle is *shent*.

Alas! sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you.

Twelfth N. iv. 2.

Sore brused with the fall he slow up rose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent*.

Spens. F. Q. II. v. 5.

2. To injure, or disgrace:

How may it be, said then the knight half wroth,
That knight should knighthood ever so have *shent*.

F. Q. II. i. 11.

3. To punish:

But first of Pinnabel a word to speake,

Who as you heard, with traiterous intent,
The bonds of all humanitie did break,

For which er long himselfe was after *shent*.

Har. Ariost. iii. 4.

4. To destroy:

But we must yield whom hunger soon will *shend*,

And make for peace, to save our lives, request.

Fairf. Tasso, vi. 4.

5. In the following passage it seems to mean to protect, which must be considered as an error, being contrary to all analogy:

This I must succour, this I must defend,
And from the wild boare's rooting ever *shend*.

Brown, Brit. Past. part ii. p. 144.

SHERIFF'S POSTS. See **POSTS**.

To SHEW WATER. Seemingly a cant phrase for to produce a fee, for thus it is introduced:

F. If you've a suit, *shew water*, I am blind else.

A. A suit; yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for — —
— — — — one poor syllable
Cannot deserve a fee.

Massing. Maid of Honour, i. 1.

"A proverbial phrase," says Mr. Gifford, "for a bribe, which, in Massinger's days (*though happily not since*) was found to be the only collyrium for the eyes of a courtier." The allusion, after all, is obscure, and it would be satisfactory to find some other examples; which, if it were really proverbial, should not be difficult.

SHEWELLES, *s.* Examples, or something

held up to give warning of danger; from to *shew*.

So are these bug-beares of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keepe them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakenesse of senses might pull them.

Pembr. Arc. p. 263.

I have not found any other example.

SHINE, s. Light, brightness, lustre. See SHEEN.

And now the dame had dried her dropping eyne,

When, like an April *Iris*, flew her *shine*
About the streets. *B. Jons. Panegyre*,

vol. v. p. 198.

The *shine* of armour bright.

Har. Ariost. xxxvii. 15.

His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.

Ps. xcvi. 4.

Milton has it:

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*.

Ode on Nativity, v. 202.

Hence *sun-shine*, and *moon-shine*.

It is even used as an adjective, for *shining*:

Those warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to define.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 3.

Evidently put for *sheen*, for the convenience of a rhyme to define. It is rather odd, that *shine*, the verb, rhymes to it, in the former part of the stanza, a licence rarely assumed by English poets, though reckoned allowable in French verse.

SHIRT, WROUGHT, (i. e. worked) or HISTORICAL. Shirts and shifts were sometimes so adorned with worked or woven figures as to be thus described:

I wonder he speaks not of his *wrought shirt*.

B. Jon. Ev. M. out of his *H.* iv. 6.

Afterwards the man, who is a coxcomb, does say,

I, having bound up my wound with a piece of my *wrought shirt*. *Ibid.*

In *Epicoene*, he speaks of

Velvet petticoats, and *wrought smocks*.

Act v. 1.

Having a mistress, sure you should not be
Without a neat *historical shirt*.

B. et Fl. Custom of C. ii. 1.

My *smock* sleeves have such holy imbroideries,
And are so learned, that I fear, in time,
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor.

Maine's City Match, ii. 2. O. Pl. ix. 294.

SHIVE, s. A small lamina, or slice, chiefly applied to bread, and preserved principally by the following proverb, used in a play attributed to Shakespeare:

What, man! more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of; and easy it is,
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive* we know.

Titus Andr. ii. 1.

That is, "it is easy to steal, where the theft cannot well be detected."

Sheeve was probably the original word, as appears by a quotation from Warner:

A *sheeve* of bread as browne as nut.

Alb. Engl.

In this form it exists also in the Scottish dialect:

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.

Ramsay, ii. 73.

See *Jamieson*, who rightly, I think, derives it from shave, *quasi*, a shaving. It does not appear to be a Scotch proverb, as Mr. Steevens imagined; it is genuine English, and appears in Fuller's *Collection*, in this form:

It is safe taking a slice off a cut loaf.

No. 3012.

It is not in Kelly; nor, I think, in Ray, or Howell. Bailey has, "It is safe cutting a *slice* off another man's loaf;" which alludes only to living free of expense.

SHOE, OLD, *phr.* To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as lucky. This superstition is not yet, I believe, extinct. I have formerly known examples of it.

Hurl after an old shoe,

I'll be merry whatever I do.

B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi. p. 84.

Now for good lucke, cast an old shoe after me.

John Heyw. 4to. sign. C.

Ay, with all my heart, there's an old shoe after you. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl. xi. 499.

Captain, your shoes are old, pray put 'em off,
And let one fling 'em after us.

B. et Fl. Honest M. Fort. v. 1.

See also the references in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 4to. vol. ii. p. 490.

SHOE-TYE, s. The ornamental shoe-tye, like other gay fashions, came to us from France. Jonson, describing a

mere Englishman, who affected to be French, thus attacks him:

Would you believe, when you this monsieur see,
That his whole body should speak French, not he.
That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,
And shoe and tye, and garter, should come hither,
And land on one, whose face durst never be
Toward the sea. *Epigr. 86.*

Hence *Shoe-tye* was a characteristic name for a traveller, which, though spelt *Shootie* in the old editions, was clearly the word intended:

Master Forthright, the tilter, and brave
Master *Shoe-tye*, the great traveller.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 3.

Shoe, indeed, was often written *shoo*, and thus the old reading would want no correction. Plain strings were used before; and soon after, those great roses, which figure so much in the portraits of those times. *Shoe-strings* are quoted from Randolph, by Mr. Steevens.

Crashaw writes it *shoo-ty*, and rhymes it to *duty*, as Butler did after him:

I wish her beauty
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy 'tire, or glistening *shoo-ty*.
Wishes, p. 109. ed. 1785.

SHOES, SHINING, at one time was ridiculed as part of the precise dress of citizens. It had probably been fashionable before. Kitely says, as a citizen,
— Mock me all over,

From my flat-cap, unto my *shining shoes*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H. ii. 1.

— Will you to your shop again?

Citizen. I have no mind to woollen stockings now,
And shoes that shine.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir.

See Mr. Gifford on the first passage, who quotes Massinger also for the same.

SHOEING-HORN, s. The name of this implement, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was applied, in a jocular metaphor, to other subservient and tractable assistants. Thus Thersites, in his railing mood, is made to give that name to Menelaus, whom he calls,

A thrifty *shoeing-horn* in a chain, hanging
at his brother (Agamemnon's) leg.

Tro. et Cress. v. 1.

Whether it was ever the practice of thrifty persons so to carry their *shoeing-horns*, as seems to be implied, I cannot undertake to say. The *horn* was clearly suggested by his cuckoldom, just before mentioned; and he was a *shoeing-horn* to Agamemnon, in the other sense, because he was made the pretext for invading Troy; and he was said to hang at his brother's leg, as being entirely dependent on him.

Much more frequently it is used as a convenient incitement to liquor; something to *draw on* another glass or pot. So even the learned Dr. Cogan:

Yet a gamond of bacon well dressed is a good *shoeing horn* to pull down a cup of wine.

Haven of Health, ch. 132. p. 134.

— A caught a slyp of bacon —

Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,

Shall serve as a *shoeing-horne*, to draw on two pots of ale. *Gamm. Gurton*,

O. Pl. ii. 8.

When you have done, to have some *shoeing-horne* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.

Pierce Pennilesse, p. 23.

Then, sir, comes me up a service of *shoeing-hornes* (do yee see) of all sorts; salt-cakes, red herrings, anchoves, and gammons of bacon — and abundance of such pullers-on.

Healey's Discov. of a New World, p. 68.

They swear they'll flea us, and then dry our quarters,

A rasher of a salt lover is such a *shoeing horn*. *B. et Fl. False One*, iv. 2.

See *Gul's Hornbook*, p. 28. repr.

The *Spectator* afterwards applied it, as a contemptuous name for dangles on young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers. See *Todd*.

SHOG, v. I fancy only a corruption of jog; to move off, to shake.

Will you *shog* off, I would have you solus.

Hen. V. ii. 1.

Again, Sc. 3.

Come, prithee let us *shog* off,
And bowse an hour or two.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Laughter pucker our cheeks, make shoulders *shog*

With chucking lightness.

Marston's

What you will, v. 1.

SHOON. The old plural of shoe.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 2.

By his cockle hat and staff,

And by his sandal *shoon*. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

But up then rose that luther ladd,

And hose and *shoone* did on.

Percy's Reliques, iii. p. 45. 4to. ed.

SHOPE, for shaped.

When he him *shope*, of wrong receavde,
T' avenge himselfe by fight.

Romeus et Jul. D 5 b.

SHOPPINI. See CHIOPPINI.

SHOREDITCH, DUKE OF. A mock title of honour, conferred on the most successful of the London archers, of which this account is given:

When Henry VIII. became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise, [archery] when Barlo, one of his guards, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, acquired such honour as an archer, that the king created him *duke of Shoreditch*, on the spot. This title, together with that of marquis of Islington, earl of Pancridge, etc. was taken from these villages, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury fields, and continued so late as 1683. *Ellis's History of Shoreditch*.

p. 170.

The latest account is this:

In 1682, there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of *Duke of Shoreditch*, etc. upon the most deserving. The king was present. *Ibid.* 173.

SHORNE, M. JOIN. Whoever he was, must have been held an eminent saint. In the *Four Ps*, the palmer boasts that he has been at all famous shrines; among the rest,

At mayster Johan Shorne in Canterbury.

O. Pl. i. 55.

He said, he ware not the same [coat] since he came last from *Sir John Shorne*.

Legh's Acced. of Armorie, Preface.

Latimer says,

Ye shall not thinke that I will speake of the popish pilgrimage, which we were wont to use in times past, in running hither and thither, to *M. John Shorne*, or to our lady of Walsingham. No, no, I will not speake of such fooleries. *Latimer*, p. 186 b.

Of his history, or of his shrine, I have not been fortunate enough to learn any thing more, but, from his being called *Sir*, we may conjecture that he had been a priest of *Shorne*, in Kent.

SHORT, in the technical language of archers,

not shot far enough to reach the mark; as *gone*, when it was shot too far.

Standinge betweene two extreames, eschewing *shorte*, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 18.

The same expressions were, and still are, in use at the game of bowls, with reference to their approach to the Jack.

SHOT-ANCHOR. What the sailors now call *sheet-anchor*, the chief, and most trusty anchor.

For a fistela or a canker,

This oyntment is even *shot anker*.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 78.

SHOT-CLOG, *s.* One who was tolerated because he paid the shot, or reckoning, for the rest; otherwise a mere clog upon the company. This odd term has been interpreted in the opposite sense, "one who was an incumbrance upon the reckoning;" but a comparison of the passages where it occurs, clears up the sense:

Well, if you be out, keep your distance, and be not made a *shot-clog* any more.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H. v. 9.

Fungoso, the person so addressed, had been made to pay a reckoning in default of others.

He is some primate metropolitan rascal,
Our *shot-clog* makes so much of him.

Id. Staple of News, iv. 1.

This *shot-clog* was Penny-boy, jun. the spendthrift and dupe of the company.

Thou common *shot-clog*, dupe of all companies. *Eastward Hoe*, i. 1. O. Pl. iv. 208.

This is addressed to a character of the same sort, a rakish apprentice, who was the "dupe of all companies," in paying their reckoning for them. This important point, therefore, needs not be any more mistaken.

SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD, SHOVEL-BOARD, and SHUFFLE-BOARD. Some of the names for a common trivial game, which consisted in pushing or shaking pieces of money on a board, to reach certain marks. *Shovel-board* play is graphically described in a poem, entitled, *Mensa Lubrica*, etc. written both in Latin and English, by Thomas Master. The English poem is cited at

large in Bliss's edition of *Ant. Wood*, vol. iii. p. 84. The beginning of the game is thus described:

He who begins the strife does first compose
His fingers like a purse's mouth, which shows
A shilling in the lips, and then the length
Being exactly weighd, (not with bruit strength)
But with advised wary force, his hand
Shoots the flat bullet forth: it doth not stand
With art to use much violence, for so
They slip aside the measur'd race, or goe
Into the swallowing pit, etc. etc.

The table had lines or divisions, marked with figures, according to the value of which the player counted his game. It is minutely described by Strutt, (*Sports and Pastimes*, p. 267) as still in use at pot-houses, and played with a smooth halfpenny. Mr. Douce bears the same testimony. The piece of money was in fact immaterial. It was played at one time with silver groats, and thence had its name.

At *shove-groat*, venter-point, or crosse
and pile. *Humour's Ordinary*, by
Rowlands, Sat. 4.

Afterwards with a smooth shilling,
but still retaining its name of *shove-groat*:

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a
shove-groat shilling.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in H. iii. 5.

Such a shilling was always smooth,
that it might slip more easily; whence
it is generally alluded to in reference
to gliding away:

And away slid my man, like a *shovel-board*
shilling. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 103.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two
Edward *shovel-boards*, that cost me two
shillings and two-pence apiece.

Merry W. W. i. 1.

If we suppose these to have been
shillings, the *wisdom* of Slender is the
more conspicuous, in giving *two and*
two-pence each for them, in a smooth
state. Taylor, the water-poet, calls
the game *shove-board*; and in a note
says, that Edward the Sixth's shillings
were then for the most part used at
shove-board. He makes one of these
shillings complain of being so used:

You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and
plaine,
Because my sovereign was a child 'tis known,

When as he did put on the English crowne;
But had my stamp beene bearded, as with
haire,

Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
For why, with me the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board*
play. *Travels of Twelve-pence*, p. 68.

Shove-groat was one of the games
prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII.
where it is also called *slide-thrift*.
See *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* ii. 305. 4to.
Shuffle-board is probably only a cor-
ruption of *shovel*, unless the pieces
were sometimes *shuffled* on the board,
to produce casual results, excluding
all skill.

SHREW, s. A scold, a contentious angry
woman. This word was in such con-
stant use in early days, that exempli-
fication must be superfluous. Every
one remembers the *Taming of the*
Shrew, and other common instances.
The derivation is less certain. Under
BESHREW, I have take it from screawa,
the *shrew*, now called shrew-mouse.
This is the etymology given by Lye:
"Schreawa, a *shrew*, mus araneus,
cujus venenum occidit. Aelfr. gl. p. 60.
Inde nostra *shrew*, mulier rixosa."
Screowa meant the same. Hence we
have both *shrew* and *shrow*, which
fairly represent the two Saxon words.
The glossary of Aelfric, to which Lye
refers, is ancient and good authority.
This makes the substantive the first
sense, and the verb derivative, con-
trary to my friend Todd's opinion.
From the spitefulness of the little ani-
mal called a *shrew*, its name was
transferred to spiteful females; in
which sense, doubtless from the im-
proved polish of the female character,
it is now almost out of use. But the
venom of the *shrew* was also thought
mortal. Hence to *shrew*, or *beshrew*,
became a curse. Syrwan, to beguile,
[sirwan] proposed by Mr. Todd, nei-
ther suits the sound, nor reaches the
sense of the word.

The term *shrew* might be applied to
a man:

By this reckoning, he is more a *shrew* than
she. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 1.

Come on, fellow; it is told me thou art a
shrew. *Gamm. Gurt.* O. Pl. ii. 65.

Sometimes written and rhymed as *shrow*:

R. O that your face were not so full of O's.
K. Pox on that jest, and I beshrew all *shrows*.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

To SHREW, or BESHREW, *v.* To curse. Probably *beshrew* was first introduced. To strike as with the mortal venom of a *shrew*. It was equivalent to imprecating death.

— *Shrew* my heart!

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

— *Shrew* me,

If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe. *Cymb. ii. 3.*

SHREWD, *a.* Cursed, malicious, venomous; from to *shrew*, derived as above. A *shrewd turn* meant, therefore, a malicious injury; in which sense it is exemplified by Johnson. But there is one instance of it, so illustrative of the mild and forgiving temper of that great man Cranmer, that I cannot omit it. On his reconciliation with Gardiner, Shakespeare makes Henry VIII. thus address him:

The common voice I see is verified
Of thee, which says, "Do my lord of Canterbury
A *shrewd turn*, and he's your friend for ever."
Henry VIII. v. 2.

This is historical fact, and is attested by Fox, the martyrologist, and other authorities. It is actually proverbial. The sense of acute, or sharp, with some idea of malice, afterwards remained to the word *shrewd*; which at length has dropped the bad sense, and is often employed to express acuteness only. *Shrewdness*, and other derivatives, have undergone a similar change.

SHRIFT, *s.* Confession to a priest, or the absolution consequent upon it, or the act of the priest in hearing and absolving. This word, and the kindred verb to *shrive*, which are both pure Saxon, naturally became obsolete, by rapid steps, when the practice to which they referred was at an end.

1. Confession:

Make a short *shrift*; he longs to see your head.
Rich. III. iii. 4.

2. Absolution:

I will give him a present *shrift*; and advise him for a better place.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 3.

3. The priestly act:

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
3 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

As nothing was so secret as such confession, we meet with the expression *in shrift*, for in strict confidence, or secrecy:

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was is spoke to me.

Warner's Alb. Engl. xii. p. 291.

By the aid of Taylor, the water-poet, we learn the priest's fee for this office. In his margin he says, "Twelve pence is a *shrift*." *Travels of Twelve Pence.*

A SHRIFT-FATHER. A father confessor.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where, but *shrift-fathers*, never mankind treads.
Fairf. Tasso, xi. 9.

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

Down in her lap she hid her face, and loudly
shright. *Spens. F. Q. III. viii. 32.*

With plaining voice these words to me she
shright. *Mirr. Mag. p. 260.*

Used in the present tense by Surrey:
And ye so ready sighes, to make me *shright*.
Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 4 b.

SHRIGHT, *s.* A shriek.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling
shrightes,

They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 57.

To SHRILL, *v.* To utter shrill sounds.
Sp. F. Q. II. iii. 20. Sufficiently exemplified by Johnson. It has sometimes been considered as obsolete, but Pope used it. It is a poetical word.

To SHRINE, *v.* To enshrine, to deify.

You have caused Alexander to dry up springs,
and plant vines; to sow rocket, and weed endive; to shear sheep, and *shrine* foxes.

Lyly, Alex. et Camp. iv. 1.

He means, I conjecture, that the Athenians, whom he (Diogenes) is abusing, had occasioned Alexander to encourage luxury in preference to utility; and the plunder of the innocent, while he exalted or deified the wicked; this he calls (in Lyly's quaint style) shearing the sheep, and enshrining the foxes. I can make nothing better of it.

To SHRIVE. See SHRIFT. To confess, etc.

Husband, I'll dine above with you to-day,
And *shrive* you of a thousand idle pranks.

Com. of Errors, ii. 2.

He will her *shrive* for all this gere, and
give her penance strait.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 46.

In the licence of our early poetry, it
was made *shrieve*, or *shreeve*, if more
convenient for the rhyme:

But afterwards she 'gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And wooe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphs his heart so sore did
meive. *Spens. F. Q. IV. xii. 26.*

Here are two licences, *shrieve* for
shrive, and *meive* for move; and thus
two words, so remote as *shrive* and
move, are brought together as a rhyme.

For to absolve, and for the parti-
ciple, *shriven*:

Since Diccon hath confession made, and is so
cleane *shreeve*. *Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 74.*

The preterite was *shrove*; whence
Shrove-Tuesday was named.

A SHRIVER. A confessor, one that ad-
ministers shrift.

When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shrift.
3 Hen. VI. iii. 2.

SHROVING. Performing the ceremonies,
or enjoying the sports of Shrove Tues-
day. It appears that on that day the
peace officers went in form to search
for persons who kept houses of ill-
fame; who were either carted imme-
diately, or confined during Lent.

— 'Twill be rarely strange

To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city.

Fl. Noble Gent. iii. 2.

Hence Sir T. Overbury says of what
he calls "a *maquerela*, in plaine Eng-
lish, a bawde:"

Nothing joyes her so much as the comming
over of strangers, nor daunts her so much, as
the approach of *Shrove-Tuesday*.

Char. 37. sign. K.

See *Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 75. 4to.*

It was a day of holiday and licence,
for apprentices, labouring persons,
and others. William Hawkins, a
schoolmaster of Hadleigh in Suffolk,
wrote a comedy for his scholars to act
on that day, to which he gave the title
of *Apollo Shroving*. The same author
published, at Cambridge, a neat 12mo

volume of Latin poetry, with a title-
page engraved by Cecil, 1634.

Apollo Shroving was printed in 1626,
by a friend of the author, who signs
himself *E. W.* The prologue is in
dialogue, and in prose, except these
lines:

All which we on this stage shall act or say,
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and
pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.

P. 6.

The play extends to 95 pages, and
is extant in the *Garrick Collection*. It
is in prose, with verses here and there
interspersed; and Mr. Todd has done
the author the honour to suppose, that
one passage might have suggested a
thought to Milton. But the thought is
common poetical property, and has
often been used. See on *Par. Lost*,
viii. 46.

To SHROWD, or SHROUD, *v. a.* and *n.*
To hide, or take shelter.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did poure into his leman's lap so fast
That every wight to *shrowd* it did constraine,
And this faire couple eke to *shroud* themselves
were faine. *Spens. F. Q. I. i. 6.*

I will *shrowde* myselfe secretly, even here for
awhile. *Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 186.*

Nay, but sorrow close *shrouded* in heart,
I know to keepe is a burdenous smart.

Spens. Shep. Kal. ix. 15.

SHROWDS, THE. A covered place, near
the cross, at old St. Paul's church,
London, where the sermons were de-
livered in wet weather, instead of at
the cross. When the sermon was at
the cross, which was the usual place,
the greatest part of the congregation,
which was often very numerous, stood
exposed in the open air; for which
reason, says Mr. Pennant, "The
preacher went, in very bad weather, to
a place called the *shrowds*; a covered
space on the side of the church, to
protect the congregation in inclement
seasons." *London*, p. 512. 8vo ed.

It appears that these *shrouds* were
no other than the parish church of St.
Faith, in the crypt under St. Paul's,
to which there was an entrance from

the north side, where the sermon cross stood. Dugdale says of it,

This, being a parish church, dedicated to the honour of St. Faith, the virgin, was heretofore called *ecclesia S. Fidis in cryptis* (or in the *croudes*, according to the vulgar expression). *Hist. of Paul's*, p. 117.

The last edition adds, in a note, called also the *shrouds*.

SHUNAMITE'S HOUSE, THE. A lodging so called, where the clergymen were lodged, who went to London to preach at Paul's Cross.

A house so called, for that, besides the stipend paid the preacher, there is provision made also for his lodging and diet, for two days before, and one after his sermon.

Walton's Life of Hooker, An. 1581.

Here it was that poor Hooker met with his very unsuitable and ill-tempered wife, who was no other than Mrs. Churchman's daughter Joan; that is, the daughter of the man and woman who were hired to keep the house. The kindness of the mother to him when he was sick, unhappily won him to this compliance. The name of the mansion was evidently taken from the *Shunamitish* woman, who entertained Elisha, (2 *Kings*, iv. 8, etc.) whose son he afterwards raised from the dead.

SI QUIS, Latin. If any one. The common beginning of an advertisement, or posting bill, which thence took the name of a *Siquis*. *Siquises* were commonly set up in St. Paul's church, as a place of great resort, and they were usually placed on a particular door.

Saw'st thou ere *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church dore,

To gaine some vacant vicarage before?

Hall's Satires, B. ii. S. 5.

The first time you enter into Paul's, pass thorough the body of the church like a porter; yet presume not to fetch so much as one whole turne in the middle isle, nor to cast an eye on *si quis* door, pasted and plaistered up with ferrugineous supplications.

Gul's Hornbook, p. 102.

Greene says of common women, that

They stand like the devil's *si quis* at a tavern or alehouse. *Tu Quoque*.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.

Marston's What you will, Act iii.

Two *siquises*, called also bills, are

brought in by Shift, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, and fixed up in St. Paul's. There is one also in B. Holiday's *Technogamia*, Act i. Sc. 7.; they all begin, not with the Latin words, but equivalent expressions in English:

If there be *any* lady or gentleman, —

Or,

If this city, or the suburbs thereof do afford *any*, —

Or,

If there be *any* gentleman that, etc.

But Ben Jonson's are concluded by the words, "Stet quaeso candide lector;" which, perhaps, were not unusual. Act iii. Sc. 1.

The term is still in use, in a particular ecclesiastical regulation, which obliges a candidate for orders, under certain circumstances, to put up a *si quis*. See *T. J.*

We have a Roman *si quis* in the 23d Elegy of B. iii. of *Propertius*, advertising his lost tablets:

Quas *si quis* mihi retulerit, donabitur auro.

And it was to be fixed against a column,

I puer, et citus haec aliquâ propone columna;
with the writer's direction,

Et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum.

SIB, or SIBBE. A cousin, or kinsman. Saxon.

— Let

The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, be suck'd

From me with leeches.

B. et Fl. Two N. Kinsm. i. 2.

What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
And in th' exchequer rot for surety-ship.

Hall's Sat. v. 1.

That shepherdesse so neare is *sib* to me,
As I ne may, for all the world, her wed.

Maid's Metamorph. F 5.

Not that it is *sibbe* or cater-cousin to any mongrel Democratia, in which one is all, and all are one. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, Harl.

Misc. vi. p. 154.

SIBBED. Related, or akin.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder, [now corrupted to *riddle*] that grew in the same wood together.

Proverbial Simile, Ray, p. 225.

SICK MAN'S SALVE. Not a real nostrum, or external application, as might well be supposed, but the quaint title of an

old book of devotion, published by Thomas Becon, a puritan, about 1591. It is often alluded to by our old dramatists, and not always with strict attention to chronology. Thus, in the first part of *Sir John Oldcastle*, a play once attributed to Shakespeare, it is made a part of that nobleman's library, who lived under Henry V.!

My lord, here's not a Latin book, no not so much as our lady's Psalter. Here's the Bible, the Testament, the Psalms in metre, the *Sick Man's Salve*, the Treasure of Gladness, all in English. iv. 3. *Malone's Suppl.* ii. 338.

One of them, I know not which, was cured with the *Sick Man's Salve*, and the other with Greene's Groats-worth of Wit.

B. Jon. Silent Woman, iv. 2.

This affords a correction to a corrupt passage in the play of *Philaster*, where it was printed "a sick man's slave:"

Yet he looks like a mortified member, as if he had the *Sick Man's Salve* in his mouth.

Act iv. Sc. 1.

It is said of the penitent young Quicksilver, in *Eastward Hoe*,

He can tell you almost all the stories of the book of Martyrs; and speak you all the *Sick-man's Salve*, without book. O. Pl. iv. 285.

SICKER, *adv.* Certainly.

Or *sicker* thy head very tottie is.

Sp. Sh. Kal. Feb. 55.

SICKER, or **SIKER**. Secure, safe.

Being some honest curate or some vicker, Content with little, in condition *sicker*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 429.

The *sicker* refuge of mortall people in their distresse and miseries.

Holinshed, Scotl. P 4 b. col. 2. c.

SICKERNESSE, *s.* Security.

In their most weale, let men beware mishap, And not to sleepe in slumbring *sickernes*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 326.

SIDE, *a.* Long; sid, Saxon. Particularly applied to dress, and long retained in that usage. Hence that sense is properly given to this passage:

Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set with pearls down sleeves, *side-sleeves* and skirts round. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

— Had his velvet sleeves,

And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,

All his formalities. *B. Jon. New Inn*, v. 1.

Theyr cotes be so *syde*, than they be fayne to tucke them up when they ride, as women do theyr kirtels when they go to the market.

Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie.

It occurs more than once in Laneham's curious letter from Kenilworth:

Hiz gown had *syde* sleevez dooun to mid legge. *Kenilw. Illustr.* p. 28.

Side sleeves were afterwards called hanging sleeves. They are commonly illustrated from *Occleve*, whose lines are well-known, satirizing the "*side* sleevys of penyles groomes." The word is still used in the north. See *Todd*.

SIDE-COATS. The long coats worn by young children. From the above.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 167.

To SIDE, *v.* To equal, to stand in equal place.

— So I am confident

Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side* Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.

Ford's Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

— In my country, friend,

Where I have *sided* my superior.

Id. Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Mr. Todd has an example precisely similar, from Lord Clarendon.

SIEGE, *s.* Seat. French.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice, Lord Angelo has, to the publick ear, Profess'd the contrary.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.

Drawing to him the eies of all around,

From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sownd. *Spens. F. Q. II.* ii. 39.

The knight, viewing the auncienty and excellence of the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the *siege* of his abode.

Painter's Pal. of Pleas. vol. ii. L 1 4.

Place, or situation:

Ah, traiterous eyes, com out of your shamelesse *siege* for ever. *Id.* vol. i. R 2.

Rank, or estimation:

— Your sum of parts

Did not together pluck such envy

As did that one; [fencing] and that, in my regard

Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

— I fetch my life and being

From men of royal *siege*. *Othello*, i. 2.

Stool, or discharge of faeces:

How cam'st thou to be the *siege* of this mooncalf? can he vent Trinculos?

Tempest, ii. 2.

It accompanieth the unconvertible part unto the *siege*. *Brown, Vulg. Errors.*

Jonson has it in *Sejanus*, i. 2. but I forbear to quote the passage.

Siege was also a term in fowling; when a heron was driven from her station, she was said to be put from her *siege*:

— A hearn put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high, that to your view, she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.

Mass. Guardian, i. 1.

A beautiful and exact description of the sport follows. The term is thus defined:

Hern at *siege* is when you find a hern standing by the water side, watching for prey, and the like.

Gentl. Recreation.

SIESTA, *s.* A Spanish term for the rest usually taken in hot countries about noon, being, by their reckoning, the sixth hour of the day, (*sesta*) whence *sesteár*, to take that rest, and *sestédor*, a room for taking it. It has not often been adopted by English writers, excepting such travellers as speak of the local practice.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already? if so,
You must have patience to be waked out of it.

Elvira, O. Pl. xii. 147.

We find it in *Don Quixote*:

Con esto cesó la plática, y Don Quixote se fue á reposar *la siesta*. P. ii. c. 32.

Which Shelton translates,

With this their discourse ceased: and Don Quixote went to his *afternoon's sleep*.

Loc. cit.

Sancho confesses that he generally took a nap of four or five hours, at that time.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling; from *sifler*, French. An affected word, which never was adopted.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 122.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Invisible.

— Or heaven's cherubim hors'd
Upon the *sightless* coursers of the air.

Macb. i. 7.

Wherever, in your *sightless* substances,
You wait on nature's mischief. *Ib.* i. 5.

The scouring winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly. *Warn. Alb. Engl.* ii. 11.

Hath any *sightless* and infernal fire
Laid hold upon my flesh.

Heyw. Braz. Age.

2. Offensive to sight, unsightly:

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.

K. John, iii. 1.

The obvious and analogous sense of *sightless* is wanting sight, in which acceptation it was also used in old times, and is still current. See *Johnson*.

SIGNET. See **SENNET**.

SIGNIORIZE, *v.* To govern, or bear rule.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could
signiorize. *Cornelia*, O. Pl. ii. 240.

As faire he was as Citherea's make, [lover]

As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.

Fairf. Tasso, iv. 46.

SIGNIORY. Government, dominion.

The inextinguishable thirst of *signiory*.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 269.

2. Domain, or lordship:

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,

Whilst you have fed upon my *signiories*.

Rich. II. iii. 1.

3. Seniority:

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,

Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.

Rich. III. iv. 4.

Senior, for elder, was often spelt *signior*, and is so in the old copies of Shakespeare, in *L. L. Lost*, i. 2.

SIKE, *a.* Such.

But *sike* fancies weren foolerie.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Feb. 211.

Spelt also *sich*. This word, and those connected with it, belong more properly to the language of Chaucer.

SIKER, *adv.* The same as **SICKER**; sure, or surely.

But even as *siker* as th' end of woe is joy.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 423.

Let swannes example *siker* serve for thee.

Pembr. Arc. 225,

SIKERLY. See **SYKERLY**.

SILD, *adv.* for *seld*, that is, seldom.

See **SELD**.

So that we *sild* are seen, as wisdom would,
To bridle time with reason, as we should.

Reference lost.

Sometimes written *sield*:

So many springs that *sield* that soyle is dry.

Churchyard, Worth. of Wales.

Also as an adjective:

For honest women are so *sild* and rare,

'Tis good to cherish these poore few that are.

Revenger's Tr. sign. H 2 b.

SILDER, comparative of the above. Seldomer.

He will not part from the desired sight

Of your presence, which *silder* he should have.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 183.

SILDE, or SELDE. A shed.

After which time the king caused this *silde* or shede to be made, and strongly to be builded of stone, for himself, the queene and other estates to stand in, and there behold the justings.

Stowe, London, p. 206.

The men of Bred-streete ward contended with the men of Cordwayner-street ward for a *selde* or shede.

Id. p. 207.

SILENT, s. Silence, silent period.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.

2 *Hen. VI.* i. 4.

SILK STOCKINGS, or even knit worsted, were a novel luxury in the days of Elizabeth, and inveighed against accordingly.

Why have not many handsome legs in *silk stockings* villainous splay feet, for all their great roses!

Roar. Girl. O. Pl. vi. 86.

Stockings were before of cloth, kersy, or other stuff. An old woman says, they wore in her youth,

Black karsie stockings, worsted now, yea *silke* of youthfullest dye.

Alb. Engl. ch.

47. p. 200.

Then have they *neyther stockes* [stockings] to these gay hosen, not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of Jarsey, worsted, crewell, *silke*, thred, and such like.

Green's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

SILLY. Simple, rustic. See SEELY.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit.

Cymb. v. 3.

A *silly* man, in simple weedes forworne.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 55.

Harmless, innocent:

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstande

All that she might.

Ib. III. viii. 27.

SIMNEL, s. A sort of cake, made of fine flour; supposed to be the same as cracknel.

Simenel, old French.

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,

'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.

Herrick, p. 278.

Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknels, be verie unwholesome.

Bullein, cited by Todd.

Dr. Cogan says the same, but in a more comprehensive way:

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.

Haven of Health, p. 26.

SIMPER-DE-COCKIT, or SIMPER-THE-COCKET, quasi, simpering coquette. One of Cotgrave's words, in rendering co-

quette, is *cocket*. Under *coquine* he has also this word, *simper-de-cocket*.

And grey russet rocket,

With *simper-the-cocket*.

Skelton, El. Rum.

In diving the pockets,

And sounding the sockets,

Of *simper the cockets*.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. vi. 76.

Mr. Gifford quotes also these lines:

Upright as a candle standeth in a socket,

Stood she that day, so *simpre de cocket*.

Heywood, Dialogue.

I doubt its connexion with *cocket* bread, which that able editor suggests.

As for the *simper*, it is sufficiently clear. To *simper* is to smile affectedly.

SIMULAR, a. Counterfeited; from *simulo*, Latin.

— My practice so prevail'd,

That I return'd with *simular* proof enough

To make the noble Leonatus mad.

Cymb. v. 5.

Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of virtue,

That art incestuous.

K. Lear, iii. 2.

SIN, adv. Since; a northern term.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*.

She sudden was revived therewithall.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xi. 44.

Syne is still current in Scotland, in the same sense. See *Jamieson*.

SINCKLO, or SINKLOW, JOHN. A player in the company with Burbage, Shakespeare, etc. but of whom less has been traced than of almost any other. His existence, however, is fully proved by the Induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, in which he is an interlocutor with Sly, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin. See O. Pl. iv. 10, etc. His name also occurs in the plot, or platt, of the *Seven Deadly Sins*, Part ii. published by Mr. Malone (Shakesp. vol. iii. p. 348.) It is there sometimes written *Sincler*, and sometimes abbreviated to *Sink*. It appears also in the induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*, (fol. 1623) and in the quarto of 2 *Henry IV.* By the speeches given to him in the *Malcontent*, he seems to be represented as a lively person; and he takes occasion to repeat these two curious hexameters; as good, however, as most that have been attempted in that measure:

Great Alexander, when he came to the tomb
of Achilles,
Spake with a big loud voice, O thou, thrice
blessed and happy.

SINGLE ALE, SINGLE DRINK, or SINGLE
BEER. All were terms for small-beer;
as *double beer*, for strong. The French
now use *bierre double*, for strong beer.

The very smiths —

Drink penitent *single ale*.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, ii. 1.

With kidnies, rumps, and cues of *single beer*.

Id. Wit at sev. W. ii. 1.

Dawson the butler's dead: although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse.

*Bp. Corbet on Dawson the Butler of
Ch. Ch.*

It should be remarked, that strong
beer, or ale, has never been allowed
in the buttery at Ch. Ch. Oxford, to
this day.

Corbet afterwards calls it *single tiff*:

— And as the conduits ran

With claret at the coronation,

So let your channels flow with *single tiff*.

Ibid.

See *Wit's Recr.* Epit. 154. See

DOUBLE BEER.

SINGULF, for singult; *singultus*, Latin.

A sigh, or sobbing.

There an huge heape of *singulfes* did oppresse
His struggling soule. *F. Q.* III. xi. 12.

— But with deepe sighes, and *singulfes* few.

Id. V. vi. 13.

Why Spenser so changed the word
does not appear; but it is clearly so in
his own edition, though altered in
some others. *Singult* itself is very
uncommon, but the following example
has been found:

So when her tears were stopp'd from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make
them fly,

Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrills wide.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 1.

SINK-A-PACE. A corruption of CINQUE-
PACE, which see.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not
so much as make water, but in a *sink-apace*.

Twelfth N. i. 3.

Where, doubtless, a quibble upon
sink was intended.

Nor do your *singue pace* cleanly.

Microcosmus, O. Pl. ix. 143.

He fronts me with some spruce, neat,
singue pace.

Marst. Sat. 1.

SINS, THE SEVEN DEADLY. In compliance
with the superstition of classing things
by sevens, the mortal or deadly sins
were so arranged. They have been
enumerated in works of devotion, and
descanted upon in various ways. They
are these: *pride, idleness, envy,
murder, covetousness, lust, gluttony*.
Perhaps they were never put together
in a sonnet, except in the following
instance:

Mine eye with all the deadly sinnes is fraught

First *proud*, sith it presum'd to look so hie:

A watchman being made, stode gazing by,

And *idle*, took no heede till I was caught:

And *envious*, beares envie that by [my?]
thought

Should in his absence be to her so nie:

To kill my hart, mine eye let in her eye,

And so consent gave to a *murther* wrought:

And *covetous*, it never would remove

From her faire haire, gold so doth please
his sight:

Unchast, a baude betweene my hart and
love:

A *glutton* eye, with teares drunke every
night.

These sinnes procured have a goddesse ire,
Wherefore my hart is damn'd in love's sweet
fire. *Constable, Sonnets*, Decad. i. S. 6.

But this was not the only form in
which these formidable enemies of man
were introduced into poetry. Richard
Tarleton wrote an interlude, called
the *Seven Deadly Sins*. Probably of
the nature of a Mystery. It was not
printed; but the platt, or scheme of
it, remains, and has been published
by Mr. Malone. Tarleton died about
1589.

In the *100 Mery Tales*, alluded to
by Shakespeare, and lately recovered,
there is one of a servant, who, being
urged by a friar to repeat the ten com-
mandments, replied,

Mary they be these, Pryde, covetous, [co-
vetize] slouthe, envy, wrathe, glotony, and
lechery. *Tale 55.*

Which are exactly the seven deadly
sins. Very like the more modern tale
of him who wagered that he could say
the Lord's Prayer, when he repeated
the Creed, and was allowed by his
antagonist to have gained his wager.

SIR. A title formerly applied to priests
and curates in general; for this reason:

dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the Universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus Brown*, was in conversation called *Sir Brown*. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*.

Make him believe thou art *Sir Thopas*, the curate. Do it quickly. *Twelfth N.* iv. 2.

And, instead of a faithfull and painefull teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping a garden, then in God's word.

Latimer's Serm. Dedic. A 4.

Sir Roger, the curate, in the *Scornful Lady*, is also called *Domine*:

Adieu, dear *Domine*. Half a dozen such in a kingdom would make a man forswear confession. *B. et Fl. Sc. Lady*, ii. 1.

— Though *Sir Hugh* of Pancras

Be hither come to Totten.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i. 1.

Close by the nunnery, there you'll find a night-priest,

Little *Sir Hugh*, and he can say his matrimony

Over without book.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, v. 2.

But it is to be observed, that in all these instances *sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. Surnames were little used, when the practice began.

SIR. Used as a substantive, for gentleman.

A lady to the worthiest *sir*, that ever Country call'd his. *Cymb.* i. 7.

Again:

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Ibid.*

See *Johnson*, who notices this as the third sense of the word.

Spenser has given the name particularly to a priest, according to the usage above noticed:

But this good *sir* did follow the plaine word,
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.

Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 390.

SIR-REVERENCE. See **SAVE-REVERENCE**.

SIRE. Used for grandsire, or ancestor.

Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors.

Painter's P. of Pleas. vol. i. p. 4.

Shakespeare has made a verb of *to sire*, in the sense of to procreate.

SITH, *adv.* from *siȝ*, Saxon. Since, in the sense of because. See **SITHENCE**.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.

Meas. for Meas. i. 4.

Sith cruell fates the carefull threads unfould,
The which my life and love together tyde.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 22.

It was common, in fact, to all writers of that period, and occurs even in the translation of the Bible:

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. *Ezek.* xxxv. 6.

Also *Jeremiah* xv. 7. Even the modern editions retain it, which have discarded many antiquated words, by tacit substitution.

Also, as an adverb of time, since:

For Edward, first by stelth, and *sith* by gathred strength.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 379.

SITH, *s.* Time.

And humbly thanked him, a thousand *sith*,
That had from death to life him newly wonne.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 33.

Mr. Todd quotes *Bevis of Hampton* for the word:

Of his comming the king was blith,
And rejoiced an hundred *sith*.

SITHE, *St.* Conjectured to be meant for St. Swithin.

Now God and good *Saint Sithe* I pray to
send it home againe. *Gamm. Gurt. O.* Pl.

ii. 15.

SITHENCE, *adv.* *Sith* thence, from thence, or since, which is contracted from it; or at once from *siȝȝan*, Saxon.

Sithence in the loss that may happen, it concerns you something to know it.

All's W. i. 3.

But, fair *Fidessa*, *sithens* fortune's guile,
Or enimies power hath now captiv'd thee.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 51.

Since, in point of time:

I seldom dreame, madam: but *sithence*
your sickness — I have had many phantasticall
visions. *Lyly's Sapho et Phaon*, iv. 3.

We read that the earth hath beene divided
into three parts, even *sithens* the generall
floud. *Holinsh. Descr. of Brit.* ch. 1. init.

SIX AND SEVEN, or **AT SIXES AND SEVENS**; that is, in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by *Johnson*; and very admirably from *Bacon*, who jocularly changes it to *six and five*, in

allusion to pope Sixtus the Fifth. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare:

— All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven*.
Rich. II. ii. 2.

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea, that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throws of *six* and *seven*, is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard; since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. li. p. 367, quotes as a proverb, "*At sixes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house." But that saying, if ever current, implies the previous use of *sixes and sevens*, as a phrase to express negligence.

SIX AND SIX, TO BEAR. See BEAR.

SIX, A CUP OF. A cup of beer, sold at six shillings the barrel. Grose says, "Small beer, formerly sold at six shillings the barrel." *Class. Dict.* Mr. Steevens also says that *small beer* still goes by the cant name of *sixes*.

Evelyn, however, seems to intimate that it was drunk diluted, which does not well accord with small beer:

So as when for ordinary drink our citizens and honest countrymen shall come to drink it [cider] moderately diluted, (as now they do *six-shilling beer*, in London and other places,) they will find it marvellously conduce to health.
Pref. to Pomona, fol. ed. p. 341.

Probably, therefore, it was strong beer, as the subsequent examples seem to imply; and *six* shillings, though now very low, was a good price when most of those passages were written. Now, indeed, it must be *very small*.

Look if he be not drunk! The very look of him makes one long for *a cup of six*.

Match. at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 350.

How this threede-bare philosopher shruggs, shiffs, and schuffles for *a cuppe of six*.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 97.

Give me the man that can start up a justice of wit, out of *six shillings beer*.

B. Jon. Bart. F. i. 1.

The common sailors now call small

beer *swipes*, but that can hardly be a corruption of *sixes*.

SIX STRINGED WHIP. A popular name for the infamous statute of the six articles, passed in 1539, called also the *bloody* statute. John Heywood, the epigrammatist, was near suffering under this law, but, says Harington,

The king being graciously, and (as I think) truly perswaded, that a man that wrot so many pleasant and harmless verses, could not have any harmful conceit against his proceedings, and so by the honest motion of a gentleman of his chamber, saved him from the jerke of the *six stringd whip*.

Metam. of Ajax, sign. D 2.

It is said before, that this peril arose from refusing to sign the six articles.

SIZE, s. A small portion of bread, or other food, still used at Cambridge; whence the term *sizer*, which is still in use, equivalent to servitor at Oxford.

To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*.

Lear, ii. 4.

As contraction of *assize*; still a common vulgarism:

And there's the satin that your worship sent,
'Twill serve you at *a sizes* yet.

B. et Fl. Wit w. Mon. iii. 1.

— Admires nothing

But a long charge at *sizes*. *Ibid. iv. 3.*

Johnson quotes Donne for it.

To SIZE. To feed with *sizes*, or small scraps.

— To be so strict

A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneys, rumps, etc.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. ii.

You are still at Cambridge with your *size* cue.

Orig. of Dr. iii. 271.

See CUE.

SKAIN, SKEAN, SKEIN, or SKAYNE, (supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish, or Highlanders). A crooked sword or scymitar. Randle Holme describes it more particularly: "A *skean*, or Irish dagger, is broad at the handle, and goes taper all along to the point." *Academy of Armoury*, B. III. ch. iii. p. 91. Attributed also to the Saxons, by Drayton:

The Saxons of her sorts the very noblest were,
And of those crooked *skains*, they us'd in war
to bear,

Which in their thund'ring tongue the Germans
handseax name,
 They Saxons first were called.

Drayt. Polyolb. iv. p. 737.

— The poor howz'd Irish there,
 Whose mantles stood for mails, whose skins
 for corslets were,
 And for their weapons had but Irish *skains*
 and darts. *Ibid.* xxii. p. 1103.

— His arme is strong,
 In which he shakes a *skeine* bright, broad,
 and long. *T. Heyw. Brit. Troy*, iii. 50.

In another place he describes it as
 crooked. *Id.* vi. 13.

And hidden *skeins* from underneath their
 forged garments drew,
 Wherewith the tyrant and his bawds, with
 safe escape they slew.

Warn. Alb. Engl. B. v. p. 129.

With a bande of xvj hundred Irishmen, in
 mayle, with darts and *skaynes*, after the maner
 of their countrey. *Holinshed*, vol. ii. c c
 c 5. col. 2.

He and any man els, that is disposed to
 mischief or villany, may, under his mantle,
 goe privily armed, without suspicion of any;
 carry his head peece, his *skean*, or pistol, if
 he please. *Spens. View of Ireland*,
 Todd's ed. viii. p. 365.

SKAINS-MATE, s. A companion of some
 sort, from the term *mate*; but the
skain has been variously interpreted.
 Some go to *skain*, a sword; others to
skains of silk. But unluckily, both
 are equally objectionable; for Mercutio
 and the Nurse (in *Romeo and Juliet*)
 could not well be *mates*, either in
 sword-play, or in winding *skains* of
 silk. Others, as the Nurse is no very
 correct speaker, suppose her to mean
kins-mates; but then, no such word
 as *kins-mate* has been found. Mr.
 Malone, Steevens, and Capell, are for
 the first interpretation. Warner, and
 Mr. Douce, for the second. Mr. Monck
 Mason proposed the third. See *T. J.*
 In this grand difficulty, as it is dan-
 gerous to be too positive, in arguing
 upon the words of such a speaker as
 the good old Nurse, we must leave the
 readers to choose for themselves. In
 her anger at the raillery of Mercutio,
 she says of him, to Peter,

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills;
 I am none of his *skains-mates*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.

I am inclined to think that the old

lady means "roaring or swaggering
 companions."

SKATING. An exercise undoubtedly in-
 troduced among us from Holland; but
 a kind of rude essay towards it was
 made among ourselves very early, by
 tying bones upon the feet. This we
 learn from Stowe, which he also had
 from *Stephanhides*, or *Fitz Stephen*:

When the great fenne or Moore (which wa-
 tereth the walles of the citie on the north side)
 is frozen, many young men play upon the yce:
 — some stryding as wide as they may, doe
 slide swiftly, some *tye bones to their feete*,
 and *under their heeles*, and shoving them-
 selves by a little picked staffe doe slide as
 swiftly as a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrow
 out a crosse-bow. *London*, p. 69. ed. 1599.

He describes also contests on the ice
 between such skaters.

Carr's *Remarks on Holland*, (1695)
 quoted by Todd, speak of the adroit-
 ness of the Dutch in annoying the
 French, with the aid of their *scatzes*,
 as he calls them, as long as the ice
 would bear them. Now this word
scatzes is exactly from the Dutch
schaatzen, not from *schaetze*, Teu-
 tonic, if such a word exists. Their
 name, in German, is *schlittschuhe*,
 which means, I presume, cuttingshoe.
 This is what Hoole, in *Comenius*,
 (ch. 137) has converted into *scrick-*
shoes, which he Latinizes by *diabattris*.
 See *Strutt's Sports*, p. 80. Coles,
 whose fourth edition was published in
 1699, has, "Dutch *skates*, calopodia
ferrata [ad glaciem lubricè calcandum]."
 Strutt acknowledges that he cannot
 trace the first introduction of this exer-
 cise into England.

SKAYLES. Skettles, or nine-pins.

Another time, being but a little boye, he
 played at *skayles* in the midst of the streete,
 — and the *skayles* were set right in the high-
 way. *North's Plut.* 211 D.

SKEEN. See SKAIN.

To SKELDER. To cheat, swindle, and
 the like.

A man may *skelder* ye now and then of half
 a dozen shillings or so.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii. 4.

Wandring abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
 Amongst your bowling allies.

S. Marmyon, Fine Companion.

See O. P. vi. p. 106.

He shall now and then light upon some gull or other whom he may *skelder*, after the genteel fashion, of money.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. ch. v. p. 129. repr.

SKELLE. Gayton has the expression of skelle painters; what he means by it, I have not discovered.

What cannot poets and *skelle painters* doe?

Festivous Notes, p. 10.

It SKILLS, v. impersonal. It signifies, or makes a difference. Johnson says it is from *skilia*, Icelandic. It is so very common in old writers, that it hardly wants exemplification. Commonly used with a negative.

Whate'er he be *it skills* not much.

Tam. Shr. iii. 2.

— I command thee,

That instantly, on any terms, how poor

So e'er *it skills not*, thou desire his pardon.

B. et Fl. Fair Maid of Inn, i. near end.

It skills not, whether I be kind to any man living. *Shirley's Gamester*, O. Pl. ix. 56.

Johnson quotes it from Hooker, Herbert, etc.

A modern poet has revived it:

It skills not, boots not, step by step to trace His youth. *Lord Byron's Lara*, l. Stanza 2.

Examples of it as an active verb are found. See *Todd*.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, a. Rambling, unconnected; from *scamble*, by a common mode of reduplication.

And such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

Mr. Steevens found it in Taylor also:

Here's a sweet deal of *scimble-scamble* stuff.

Descr. of a Wanton.

SKIMMINGTON; to RIDE SKIMMINGTON, or to RIDE THE STANG. Two phrases, the former used in the south, the latter in the north, for a burlesque ceremony, performed by our merry ancestors, in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. As it is most graphically described in a book so common as *Hudibras*, (ll. ii. 585.) I shall not expatiate upon it; but refer the reader to that passage, and its notes; to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. ii. 108. 4to; and to the two words *Skimmington* and *Stang*, in *Todd's Johnson*.

Butler calls it "an antique show."

The earliest authority that has been produced for it is this:

1562. Shrove Monday, at Charing Cross, was a man carried of four men, and before him a bagpipe playing, a shawm, and a drum beating, and twenty men with links burning round about him. The cause was his *next neighbour's wife* beat her husband; it being so ordered that the next should ride about to expose her. *Strype's Stowe*, B. i. p. 258.

This odd circumstance, of the *next neighbour* riding for the unfortunate man, is confirmed by *Misson's Travels*; and by the following passage, which I have not seen quoted elsewhere:

A punishment invented first to awe
Masculine wives, transgressing nature's law;
Where when the brawny female disobeys,
And beats the husband, 'till for peace he prays,
No concern'd jury damage for him finds,
Nor partial justice her behavior binds;
But the just street does the *next house* invade,
Mounting *the neighbour couple* on lean jade;
The distaff knocks, the grains from kettle fly,
And boys and girls in troops run hooting by.
State Poems, (1703) vol. i. p. 64.

See *Dr. King's Works*, iii. p. 256.

SKIN; AS HONEST AS THE SKIN, etc. See **HONEST.**

SKINK, s. Drink, liquor; from the Saxon.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink,

'Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar-skinke. *Marston's Sophon.* v. 2.

The word is still used in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson's Dictionary*. Dr. Johnson quotes the substantive from Bacon. See *Johnson*.

To SKINK. To draw liquor; from schenc, drink, Sax.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to crambe give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*, or else you stink.
B. Jons. New Inn, i. 3.

To *crambe* seems to mean here, to satiety, in abundance; from "occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros."

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove
When he invites the gods to feast with him.

Shirley, Impost. A. v. p. 57.

Sometimes merely to pour out:

Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and
drink with all companies. *B. Jons. Barth.*
Fair, ii. 2.

SKINKER, s. A tapster, or drawer; one who fetches liquor in a public house.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*.

B. Jon. Verses at the Apollo, vii. p. 295.

I must be *skinker* then, let me alone,
They all shall want, ere Robin shall have none.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 222.

Awake, thou noblest drunkard Bacchus, —
teach me, thou sovereign *skinker*.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. p. 26.

SKIPPET. A skiff, or small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy,
A daintie damsell, dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 14.

In the next stanza it is called, "her boat."

To SKIRR. To run swiftly, in various directions; perhaps from *scorrere*, Italian, or *discurrere*, Latin. Either of these derivations at least is preferable to the Saxon and Greek etymologies offered by Johnson. We now say *to scour*, in the same sense; *to scour the country round*, which seems still to come from the same source.

And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Hen. V. iv. 7.

Whilst I with that and this, well-mounted,
skirr'd

A horse troop through and through.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Where the old folio reads *scurr'd*,
which may serve to show how *skirr*
and *scour* have been interchanged.

Or *skir* over him with his bat's wings, ere
he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.

B. Jon. Masque of Moon, vi. p. 64.

Shakespeare employs *skirr* in a similar phrase, in which it seems rather neuter than active:

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.

Macb. v. 3.

That is, surely, "*skirr* round the country." Johnson marked it as active.

SKIRRET, SKERRET, or SKIRWORT. The water-parsnep; *sium sisarum* of Linnaeus. A root formerly much used in salads, and other dishes; and supposed to have the same qualities which were then attributed to potatoes. Evelyn says of it,

This excellent root is seldom eaten raw; but being boiled, stewed, roasted under the embers,

baked in pies, whole, sliced, or in pulp, is very acceptable to all palates.

Acetaria, p. 65.

The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.

Drayt. Polyolb. xx.

Roasted potatoes or boiled *skerrets* are your only lofty food.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 427.

Of the potatoe, Gerard says, in his *Herbal*, that it was "by some called *skyrrits* of Peru." P. 780.

Skirwort is the name given to it by Lyte, Gerard, Camden, and all the early English botanists. The plant is originally Chinese, and I suspect that the name has only become uncommon, from the root itself being less used.

SKOM. I suppose for *scum* of the earth, a term of the lowest contempt; or from *scommā*, Latin.

If England will in ought prevent her own mishap,

Against these *skoms* (no terme too grosse) let England shut the gap.

Warner's Alb. Engl. B. ix. p. 239.

The *skoms* here meant were the Puritans.

SKONCE. See **SCONCE**.

SKULL. See **SCULL**.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and gyrles did pelt at him with stones.

Warner, Alb. i. p. 23.

SLAB. A contraction of slabby; having an adhesive and glutinous moisture, like wet clay.

Make the gruel thick and *slap*.

Macb. iv. 1.

SLADE. A valley; from the Saxon *slaed*.

— Down through the deeper *slades*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiv. p. 938.

And satyrs, that in *slades*, and gloomy dimbles dwell.

Id. ii. p. 690.

Drayton uses it often, but I have not remarked it in others.

SLAMPAMBES. I know not what; probably a mere jocular term.

I wyll cut him of the *slampambes*, I hold him a crowne,

Wherever I meete him, in countrie or towne.

New Custome, O. Pl. i. 280.

SLATTERPOUCH. A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*, They'd sweat.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 86.

SLEAVE - SILK, and sometimes **SLEAVE**

alone. The soft flos-silk used for weaving.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care.
Macb. ii. 2.

Drayton particularly speaks of it as matted :

The bank with daffadillies dight,
With grass, like *sleeve*, was matted.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 622.

Thou idle, immaterial skein of *sleive-silk*.

Tro. et Cress. v. 1.

Which bears a grass as soft, as is the dainty *sleeve*,

And thrum'd so thick and deep.

Drayt. Pol. xxiii. p. 1114.

Or curious traitors, *sleeve-silk* flies,

Bewitch poor fishes' wandring eyes.

Donne's Sonnets, The Bait, p. 47.

Hence the very reasonable conjecture of Mr. Seward, of "*sleeve* judgments," for *jave*, which is unintelligible. *B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.* iii. 5. See SLEIDED.

SLED. Used for sledge, whether in the sense of a hammer, or for a carriage without wheels.

For exercise, got early from their beds
Pitch bars of silver, and cast golden *sleds*.

Browne, Brit. Past. II. iii. p. 89.

— Upon an ivory *sled*

Thou shalt be drawn, among the frozen poles.

Tamburlaine.

— Volgha —

Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea.

Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.

The words have been confounded in both senses. According to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *sledge* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *slege*, Saxon; and *sled*, for a carriage with low wheels, or without any, as that comes from *sledde*, Dutch, or *slaed*, Danish. *Sledge* is now used in both significations.

SLEDDER. Borne on a sled or sledge.

— When, in an angry parle,

He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice.

Hamlet, i. 1.

The SLEEVE. Literally rendered from *la manche*, meaning the narrow channel between Britain and France, or other similar places.

To Devonshire, where the land her bosom doth enlarge,

And with the inland air her beauties doth relieve,

Along the Celtic sea, call'd oftentimes *the sleeve*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxiii. p. 1107.

And if Antenor with his ship did thred

Th' Illyrian *sleeve*, and reach'd Timavus' wall.

Fansh. Lusiad, ii. 45.

The *sleeve* between England and France, *oceanus Britannicus*. *Coles.*

A lady's *sleeve* was frequently worn as a favour, or her glove, garter, or riband of any kind:

Knights in auncient times used to weare their mistresses or loves *sleive* upon their armes, as appeareth by that which is written of Sir Launcelot, that he wore the *sleive* of the faire maide of Asteloth in a tourney, whereat Queene Guenever was much displeased.

Spenser's Ireland, p. 380. Todd.

Some such token of a lady's favour was thought quite necessary to a gallant knight:

Ne any there doth brave or valiant seeme,
Unlesse that some gay mistresse badge he weare.

Spens. Colin Clout, l. 779.

See SCARF.

Ah, noble prince, how oft have I beheld
Thee, mounted on thy fierce and trampling stede,

Shining in armour bright before the tilt,
And with thy mistress' *sleeve* tied on thy helme.

Ferrex et Porr. Act iv. O. Pl. i. 149.

One ware on his head-piece his ladies *sleeve*,
and another bare on hys helme the glove of his dearlynge.

Hall's Chron. 1550.

Troilus, on the contrary, gives his sleeve for Cressida to wear, and receives her glove:

Tr. And I'll grow friend with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.

Cr. And you this glove. *Tro. et Cress.* iv. 4.

A lady's *sleeve* high-spirited Hastings wore.

Drayt. Barons' Wars.

The custom was very common in times of chivalry.

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve.

You would think a smock were a she-angel,
he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square on't.

Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

A sur-coat of crimson velvet — the collar, skirts, and *sleeve-hands* garnished with ribbons of gold. *Leland's Collectanea*, iv. 325.

Also for the wristband of a shirt:

Poignet de la chemise, the *sleeve-hand* of a shirt.

Cotgrave.

SLEEVELESS, *a.* Futile, useless. Johnson quotes it from the prose of Hall, and it occurs also in his verse:

Worse than the logogryphes of later times,
Or hundreth riddles shak'd to *sleevelesse*
rhymes. *Satires*, iv. 1.

It remained longest in use in the phrase *sleeveless errand*, meaning a fruitless, unprofitable message: which is hardly yet disused. How it obtained this sense, it is by no means easy to say; but it was fixed in very early times, since Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to Chaucer's *Testament of Love* for it. All the conjectures respecting its derivation seem equally unsatisfactory, even that of Horne Tooke. They may all be seen in *Todd's Johnson*. It is plain, however, that *sleeveless* had the sense of *useless*, before it was applied to an errand. Thus Hall has "a *sleeveless* tale;" and even Milton, "a *sleeveless* reason."

That same Trojan ass — might send that Greekish whore masterly villain — of a *sleeveless errand*. *Tro. et Cress.* v. 4.

— I had one [a coat] like your's,
'Till it did play me such a *sleeveless errand*,
As I had nothing where to put mine arms in,
And then I threw it off.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv. 4.
To be dispatch'd upon a *sleeveless errand*,
To leave my friend engag'd, mine honour
tainted. *B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawy.* Act ii.

It is punned on also by Beaumont and Fletcher, *Fair Maid of the Inn*, Act iv. p. 401. Seward.

SLEIDED. The same as *sleave*, or *sleaved*, raw, untwisted silk.

— When she weaved the *sleded* silk
With fingers long, small, white as milk.
Pericles, Act iv. Introd.

— Found yet more letters, —
With *sleided* silk feat and affectedly
Enswath'd, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shakesp. Lover's Complaint.

This alludes to the practice of twisting raw silk round letters, and then sealing upon it, as may still be seen in all old collections of original correspondence.

SLENT, s. Seemingly a witticism or sarcasm.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts
and *slents* to be but grosse.

North's Plut. Lives, (1579) 982 B.

This is continued in the edition of 1603, p. 923. Of the etymology, I can form no conjecture. The nearest

word I have found is *slenk*, in Scotch, which Dr. Jamieson interprets low craft.

To SLENT. To jest, or be sarcastic; from the noun.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt conceited man,
and that could *slent* finely.

North, Plut. Lives, 744 B.

In the later edition it is *jeast*. Of these two words I have seen no other instance; nor have I found them in any glossary, as provincial or otherwise.

SLIGHT, s. Artifice, contrivance.

And that, distill'd by magic *slights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights.

Macb. iii. 5.

Devices, ornaments:

In yvory sheath, ycarvd with curious *slights*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 30.

'SLIGHT. A contracted form of "by this light," a familiar asseveration.

'*Slight!* I could so beat the rogue.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

'*Slight!* will you make an ass of me?

Ib. iii. 2.

SLIP, s. 1. A kind of noose, in which greyhounds were held, before they were suffered to start for their game.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Hen. V.* iii. 1.

Even as a grewnd which hunters hold in *slip*,
Doth strive to break the string, or slide the
collar. *Har. Orl. Fur.* xxxix. 10.

The greyhound is agreev'd, although he see
his game,

If still in *slippe* he must be stayde, when he
would chase the same.

Gascoigne, An Absent Lady's Complaint.

Keep them also in the *slip* while they are
abroad, until they can see their course, and
loosen not a young dog, until the game have
been on foot for a good season.

Gentl. Recreat. p. 33. 8vo.

2. A peculiar sort of counterfeit money; named, probably, from being smooth and slippery:

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you?

Mer. The *slip*, sir, the *slip*: can you not
conceive? *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 4.

So Ben Johnson:

— I had like t' have been

Abused in the business, had the *slip* slurr'd
on me,

A counterfeit. *Magn. Lady*, iii. 4.

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him
too,

For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.

Id. Epigr. 64.

Certain *slips*, which are counterfeit pieces

of money, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*.

Rob. Greene, Theeves falling out, etc.

Harl. Misc. viii. p. 399.

An't please your majesty, we have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 494.

To SLIP, or LET SLIP. A coursing term, expressing the loosing of a greyhound, from the *slip*.

Before the game's afoot, thou still *let'st slip*.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

So have I seen, on Lamborn's pleasant dounes,
When yelping beagles, or some deeper hounds,
Have start a hare, how milk-white Minks and
Lun,

(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run,
Held in one leash, have leap'd, and strain'd
and whin'd

To be restrain'd, till, to their master's minde,
They might be *slip'd* to purpose.

Sylv. Du B. 3d Day, 2d Week, Part iv.

We find it also applied to a hawk;

— When they grow ripe for marriage,
They must be *slipt* like hawks.

B. et. Fl. Wom. Pleased, ii. 2.

SLIPPER, a. The same as *slippery*, which has completely supplanted it; but this was the original word, from *slipere*, or *slipor*, Saxon.

— And *slipper* hope

Of mortal men that swinck and sweate for
nought. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Nov. l. 153.*

You worldly wights that have your fancies fixt
On *slipper* joy of certain pleasure here.

Parad. of Dainty Dev. E 3.

Because it is more currant and *slipper* upon
the tongue, and withal tunable and melodious.

Puttenh. l. i. ch. 4.

This example sufficiently proves that
Johnson was mistaken, in supposing
that it was never used but for poetical
convenience.

SLIPPERNESS, s. Slipperiness; from the
preceding. A further proof, if any
were wanting, that *slipper* was an
original term.

Let this example teach menne, not to truste
on the *slyppernessee* of fortune.

Taverner's Adag. C 1.

SLIPPERS. There was a niceness ob-
served very early in making slippers,
which might not have been suspected,
but for the following passage:

Standing on *slippers*, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet.

K. John, iv. 2.

They were shaped to leach foot, so

that they could not conveniently be
interchanged. It is odd enough that
this exactness had once been so long
disused as to puzzle Dr. Johnson.
Other commentators have abundantly
illustrated the fact; and now shoes are
very commonly so made.

He that receiveth a mischance will consider
whether he put not on his shirt the wrong side
outwards, or his left shoe on his right foot.

Scott's Descr. of Witchcr.

The word is pure Saxon.

SLIVER, v. and s. I cannot think that
these words require explaining, or
exemplifying. Mr. Todd has shown
that they are good old English, and
they are certainly not altogether ob-
solete. The substantive occurs in
Hamlet, iv. 7; the verb in *Lear*, iv. 2,
and in *Macbeth*.

SLOBBERY, a. Sloppy, wet; slobber is
a corruption of slaver.

— But I will sell my dukedom
To buy a *slobberry* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten Isle of Albion.

Hen. V. iii. 5.

SLONE, s. I fancy, as the plural of *sloe*,
for sloes.

Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone*.

Brit. Past. ii. p. 17.

SLOPS. Lower garments, breeches, trow-
sers, etc. It is now familiarly used,
especially by seafaring men, to signify
clothes of all kinds.

As a German, from the waist downwards,
all *slops*. *Much Ado ab. N. iii. 2.*

Now to our rendezvous; three pounds in gold
These *slops* contain.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. 1. 483.

Sometimes called *a pair of slops*:

In a pair of pain'd [paned] *slops*.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev. iv. 3.

Also in the singular:

Bon jour, there's a French salutation to your
French *slop*. *Rom. et Jul. ii. 4.*

A slender *slop* close couched to your docke.

Gascoigne, sign. N 8.

Slop is admirably conjectured for
shop, in *Love's L. L.* iv. 3. by Theo-
bald: "Disfigure not his *slop*."

SLOT, s. A hunting term, for the foot-
ing of a deer, as followed by the scent.

When the hounds touch the scent, and draw
on 'till they rouze or put up the chase, we
say, *they draw on the slot*.

Gentl. Recreat.

Milton used it in this sense. Drayton rather makes it the visible track:

The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth perceives. *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 916.

In a note he says, "the track of the foot."

— A hart of ten,

I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,

His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jon. Sacd. Shep. i. 2.

To SLOW. To make slow, to slacken in pace. To *foreslow* was more common in the same sense.

P. Now do you know the reason of this haste?

F. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Rom. et Jul. iv. 1.

— Will you overflow

The fields, thereby my march to *slow*.

Gorge's Lucan, cited by Steevens.

SLOY, s. Perhaps a contraction of disloyal; a disloyal person.

How tedious were a shroe, a *sloy*, a wanton,
or a foole.

Warner's Alb. Engl. xi. 67. p. 286.

To SLUBBER. To do any thing in a slovenly manner. Johnson says, perhaps from *lubber*; rather, probably, from *slaver*, as in its other senses, like *slabber*, and *slobber*.

Slubber not business for my sake.

Merch. Ven. ii. 8.

To obscure or darken, as by smearing over:

You must be content, therefore, to *slubber*
the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more
stubborn and boisterous expedition.

Othello, i. 3.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl. iii. 89.

With my vain breath, I will not seek to
slubber

Her angel-like perfections.

Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 263.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A burlesque word, whimsically compounded of *slubber* and *gull*. It is used by Butler in *Hudibras*, where Trulla styles that hero,

Base *Slubberdegullion*. I. iii. 886.

Taylor, the water poet, is cited in the notes as having used it. It is also in a mock oration, addressed to Tom Coriat, beginning thus:

Contaminous, pestiferous, preposterous,
stygmaticall, slavonians, *slubberdegullions*.

Laugh and be Fat, p. 78.

It occurs too in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Custom of the Country*.

To SLUR, v. To slip, or slide; also a term among the old gamblers for slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn. It was among the ways which "the rook had to cheat."

Thirdly, by *slurring*, that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning. — It is usual for some to *slur* a dye two yards or more without turning.

Compleat Gamester, p. 11, (1680).

SLUR-BOWE, s. A species of bow, mentioned repeatedly in a MS. account of arms in the Tower of London, inserted in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xiii. p. 397. It comes always between common bows and cross-bows, and seems to have been something of the nature of the latter, having a part belonging to it called a *bender*. *Slurbowe* arrowes are also repeatedly mentioned. The *bender* probably resembled what was called the *tiller* in the cross-bow; and in a subsequent extract we find enumerated, "*benders*, to bend small cross-bowes." These might be the *slurbows*. The *slur-bowe* arrowes are often said to be with fireworks.

SLY, WILLIAM. A player in the company with Shakespeare. His name remains in the induction to the *Taming of the Shrew*, and in that prefixed to Marston's *Malcontent*. He has been traced as early as 1589, as having performed Porrex in the mystery of the *Seven Deadly Sins*, and is supposed to have died before 1612. From the parts assigned to him by Shakespeare and Marston, we may conclude that he shone most in low characters. The diligence of Mr. George Chalmers has collected a few more particulars. See *Boswell's Malone*, iii. p. 476.

SMACK, v. and s. in the sense of taste. Well illustrated by Johnson, and often used by Shakespeare. It can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

SMATCH, s. Probably a mere corruption of the former; a taste, a smattering.

A a a

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour
in't. *Jul. Caes.* v. 5.

He has some *smatch* of a scholar, and yet
uses Latin very hardly.

Earle's Microcos. Char. 36. p. 105. Bliss.

Thus the folios. Most of the modern
editions read *smack*, except Capell,
and the last Malone.

SMICKER, *a.* Amorous; and hence, per-
haps, fawning. Kersey has, "to
smicker, to look amorously or wan-
tonly;" and Mr. Todd has found
smickering in Dryden. It is probably
allied to *smirking*.

Regardful of his honour, he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.

Ford, Fame's Memorial, p. 8. repr.

A *smicker* boy, a lyther swaine,

Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine;

That in his love was wanton faine,

With smiling looks straight came unto her.

Lodge, Coridon's Song, Poems, p. 106. repr.

To SMIRCH. To darken, or make ob-
scure. Johnson says from murky. I
doubt. It may be only a corruption of
SMUTCH.

And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.

As you like it, i. 3.

Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his *smircht* complexion all fell feats.

Hen. V. iii. 3.

Hitherto it has only been found in
Shakespeare, who has also *besmircht*,
and *unsmirch'd*, *Hen. V.* iv. 3. and
Hamlet, iv. 5.

SMOLKIN. The supposed name of a fiend;
probably, as well as *Malkin*, a cor-
ruption of Moll.

Peace, *Smolkin*, peace, thou fiend.

K. Lear, iii. 4.

It is among the names enumerated
by Harsnet, and quoted from him by
Bishop Percy, *loc. cit.*

To SMUTCH. To blacken; from *smut*.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose?

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it.

B. Jons. Underw. vi. p. 344.

SMUTCHIN, *s.* Snuff. So used by Howell,
in a letter on the virtues of tobacco.
Perhaps an Irish term for it.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder,
or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain,
and I believe there is as much taken this way

in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England;
one shall commonly see the serving-maid upon
the washing block, and the swain upon the
plough-share, when they are tired with labour,
take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it
into their nostrils with a quill.

Letters, B. iii. L. 7.

A SNACH, *s.* A snare, or trap.

— For which they did prepare

A new found *snach*, which did my feet insnare.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 193.

Coles has a *snatchet* for the fasten-
ing of a window.

'SNAILS. A colloquial contraction of a
profane ejaculation, *his nails*, mean-
ing the nails which fastened our Savi-
our to the cross. Part of a set of oaths
now happily obsolete.

'*Snails*, I am almost starved with love, and
cold, and one thing or other.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. v. 1.

Snails! is there such cowardice in that?

London Prod. v. 1. *Suppl.* ii. 521.

Snails! what has thou got there? a book?

Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, p. 39. repr.

We find the oath at length in Chaucer:

By Goddes precious herte, and by *his nailes*,
And by the blood of Crist that is in Hailes.

Pardoner's Tale, v. 12587. Tyr.

SNAKE, as a term of reproach, equivalent
to wretch, a poor creature. "A poore
snake, Irus." *Coles' Dict.*

Well, go your way to her, for I see love
hath made thee a tame *snake*, and say this to
her. *As you like it*, iv. 3.

The poore *snakes* dare not so much as wipe
their mouths unless their wives bidde them.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 114.

For those poore *snakes* who feed on re-
versions, a glimpse through the key-hole, or
a light through the grate, must be all their
prospect. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 67.

But I have found him a poor baffled *snake*.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl. ix. 228.

Yet to eat a *snake* was supposed to
be a receipt for growing young again;
probably from the snake's renewal of
his skin:

— That you have eat a *snake*,

And are grown young, gamesome, and rampant.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. iv. 4.

SNAPHANCE, *s.* A spring lock to a gun,
or pistol; a firelock, which term, as
snaphance sometimes was, is since
given to the gun itself. "*Snaphance*
tormentum bellicum cum igniario."
El. Coles' Dict. From *snaphaan*,

Dutch, which means the same. Grose says, very truly,

The exchange of the matchlock musquet, for the firelock, fusil, or *snaphance*, most probably was not made at the same time throughout the army, but brought about by degrees. *Hist. of Engl. Army*, ii. p. 128.

In one passage it seems to be opposed to matchlock, which is there called firelock:

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. *Harl. Misc.* iv. 275.

These old huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snap-hance*.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii. 1.
A parlous girle, her wit's a meere *snaphaunce*,
Goes with a fire-locke.

Day's Law Tricks, sign. H. 4.
He that shall marry thee is matcht y faith
To English rash, or to a Dutch *snap-haunce*,
You will strike fire with words.

Two Maids of Morecl. sign. A 4.

In the following enumeration, muskets and calivers being also mentioned, I should take *snaphances* to mean pistols, or else guns with such locks, opposed to match-locks. It is in enumerating the arms possessed by some men raised in Ireland:

Among 13092 men, — 7226 swords, 3083, pikes, 700 muskets, 384 calivers, 836 *snaphances*, 69 halberts, 11 lances, so as in effect they are, as you see, a company of naked men. *Lord Strafford's Lett.* vol. i. p. 199.

Metaphorically, what strikes smartly:

I than even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snap-haunce* satirist.
Marston, Lib. i. Sat. 2.

Quick repartee:

And old crabb'd Scotus, on the orgarion,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Id. Lib. i. Sat. 4.

In Ozell's *Rabelais*, we read of a *snap-work* gun, which evidently means the same:

Buts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.

B. I. ch. 55. p. 375.

To SNAR, *v.* Used by Spenser for to snarl:

And some of tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
F. Q. IV. xii. 27.

This is the true reading. Hughes arbitrarily substituted *snarl*, and Church proposed *gnar*. See Todd, in loc. *Snarren*, Dutch, is the etymology. Gren is put for grin, merely to make a rhyme to *men*.

To SNARLE, or ENSNARLE. To entangle; as silk, thread, or hair. Supposed to be formed from snare.

And from her head ofte rente her *snarled* heare.
Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 17.

Todd quotes Cranmer for it:

You *snarle* yourself into so many and hey-nouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute.

Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 168.

Also the *Decay of Christian Piety*.

SNATTOCK, *s.* A scrap, or fragment. Todd conjectures that it is from to *snathe*, to lop, a northern word.

For from rags, *snattocks*, snips, irreconcilable and superannuated smocks and shirts, come very sheets.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 148.

But as for the letter to Toboso, it crumbled into such miserable *snattocks*, that the devil could not piece it together. *Id.* p. 160.

SNEAK-CUP, *s.* One who balks his glass, who sneaks from his cups; used only by Falstaff:

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

Here the quarto reads *sneak-cap*; but the folios have distinctly *sneake-cuppe*, which cannot be mistaken for one word. It is therefore quite distinct from SNECK-UP, *q. v.* Todd has erroneously admitted *sneak-up*.

To SNEAP. Probably the same as to *sneb*, *snib*, or *snub*, to check or rebuke; which come from the Swedish *snubba*. Todd derives it from the Icelandic *sneipa*. These languages are much allied.

Biron is like an envious *sneaping* frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.

Love's L. L. i. 1.

Do you *sneap* me too, my lord.

Brome's Antipodes,

Like little frosts that sometimes threat the spring,

To add a more rejoicing to the prime,
And give she *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 492.

Ray also has to *snape*, or *sneap*,

for to check, in his list of north country words. See also the examples in *T. J.*

SNEAP, s. A check, or rebuke.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

This substantive has not been met with elsewhere.

To SNEBBE. The same as to *sneap*, or *snib*.

That one a time he cast him for to scold,
And *snebbe* the good oake.
Spens. Sh. K. Feb. 125.

Spenser himself has *snib*, in *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, l. 371. The rhyme often made all the difference. To *snib* is in Chaucer, etc.

SNECK-UP, or SNICK-UP. An interjection of contempt, thought to be of little meaning, till it was proved by one passage to signify "go and be hanged," or "hang yourself;" which sense, indeed, agrees best with most of the instances. Mr. Malone had conjectured that this was the meaning. The passage alluded to is this:

A Tiburne hempen-caudell will e'en cure you:
It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit
T' apply't ere they the treason do commit.
Wherefore in Sparta it ycleped was
Snick-up, which is in English gallow-grass.
Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

This was quoted by Mr. Weber; and from it we may not unfairly conjecture, that "neck-up," or "his neck-up," was the original notion.

Give him money, George, and let him go
snick-up. *B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle,*
iii. 2.

No, Michael, let thy father go *snick-up.*
Id. ii. 2.

It is on this passage that Mr. Weber quotes the lines from Taylor, to illustrate the meaning. He had no good repute as a critic, but here he was more fortunate than usual.

If my mistress would be ruled by him,
Sophos might go *snick-up.*

Wily Beguiled, Or. of Dr. iii. 342.

If they be not, let them go *snick-up.*

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

I am in great perplexitie, least my country-women should have any understanding of this state; for if they have, we may go *snicup* for any female that will bide among us.

Discov. of a New World, p. 106.

But for a paltry disguise — she shall go

snick-up. *Chapm. May Day, Anc. Dr.*
iv. p. 38.

In most of these passages it is *snickup*; but *snecke up* is the reading of the first folio of Shakespeare, in *Twelfth Night*, where Sir Toby clearly means to tell Malvolio, that he may be hanged:

We did keepe time in our catches, sir.
Snecke-up. *Act iii. Sc. 2.*

SNEED, s. The handle of a scythe. *Dict.* It is still used in Wiltshire, and other counties. Hence the name of *Sneyd*, which family bears scythes in its arms. The word is pure Saxon.

These hedges are tonsile — they are to be cut and kept in order with a sythe of four foot long, and very little falcated; this is fixed on a long *sneed*, or streight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges.

Evelyn's Sylva, xiii. § 2.

SNIB, or SNYB, s. The same as snub; a reproof.

— Whose pert agile spirits
Are too much frost-bit, numb'd with ill-
strain'd *snibs.* *Marston's What you*
will, Act ii.

So Moth, the antiquary, in Cartwright's *Ordinary*, who talks old language, says,

You *snyb* mine old yeares.

O. Pl. x. p. 234.

SNICKUP. See **SNECKUP.**

SNIGLE, or SNIGGLE, v. A term among anglers for a particular mode of catching eels; which is thus mentioned by the worthy Izaak Walton:

In a warm day in summer, I have taken many a good eel by *snigling*, and have been much pleased with the sport: and because you that are but a young angler know not what *snigling* is, I will teach it you.

Compl. Angler, l. xiii.

It is then described as being performed with a bait on a strong hook, and with a short stick pushed into any hole where an eel may be supposed to lie in a hot day.

It is here used metaphorically, for catching a slippery courtier:

— Now, Martell,

Have you remember'd what we thought of?

M. Yes, sir; I have *snigled* him.

B. et Fl. Thierry et Theod. ii. 2.

SNITE, s. The bird called a snipe; *snita* Saxon. Thus *snite* must have been

the original name, and is still preserved by zoologists. See *Montagu*.

The witless woodcock, and his neighbour
snite,

That will be hir'd to pass on every night.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1315.

— Greene-ployer, *snite*,

Patridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. Act i. Sc. 2.

To **SNITE**, *v.* To blow the nose. "Nares emungere." *Coles*. *Snytan*, Saxon, and that from *snuyte*, Teut. meaning a snout, or nose.

So looks he like a marble toward raine,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes
again. *Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his
nose, etc. *Grew*, cited by Todd.

In the Scottish dialect it means also
to snuff a candle. See *Jamieson*.

To **SNOOK**, *v.* To lie concealed, or
hidden; probably from *nook*, a corner.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.

Brome, New Academy, ii. 1.

SNUCH. See **SNUDGE**.

A **SNUDGE**. A miser, or curmudgeon; a
sneaking fellow.

Thus your husbandrye, methinke, is more
like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that ofte
very evill proves, then the labour of a good
husbande, that knoweth well what he doth.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 6.

We find that the filthy *snudge* is yet more
mischievous and ignorant than these ignorant
wretches here. *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. V.

ch. xvi. p. 125.

So *Coles* explains, and Latins it by
triparcus:

Snudges may well be called jailers; for if a
poor wretch steal but into a debt of ten pounds,
they lead him straight to execution.

Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr. iii. 124.

Here it implies also meanness, or
perverseness:

Oh Lord, thought he, what man wold judge
Titus to have been such a *snudge*,
From whom I suffer all this smart.

E. Lewicke's Titus et Gisippus, 1562.

Snuche is evidently used for it, in
the following lines:

But in the ende (a right reward for such)

This bribing wretch was forced for to holde
A tipling boothe, most like a clowne or *snuche*.

North's Plut. (1579) p. 135. A.

Herbert has the verb to *snudge*,
meaning, apparently, to lie *snug*,

which may probably be the origin of
the word. See *T. J.*

SNUFF, anger; TO TAKE IN SNUFF, to be
angry, to take offence.

Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke.

Lear, iii. 1.

Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

For I tell you true, *I take it highly in snuff*,
to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you,
at these years, I' faith.

B. Jons. Poetaster, ii. 1.

— Old Oedipus

Would be amaz'd, and take it in foule *snuffs*,
That such Cimmerian darkness should involve
A quaint conceit, which he could not resolve.

Marston, Sat. 2.

To *snuff at*, in contempt, is used
in the English Bible, *Malachi*, i. 13.
It implies making a contemptuous noise
with the nostrils. So also to *sniff*,
which is the same word corrupted.

To **SNUFF PEPPER**. The same meaning;
or as to take pepper in the nose

I brought them in, because here are some
of other cities in the room, that might *snuff*
pepper else. *City Night-cap*, O. Pl.

xi. 333.

See **PEPPER**.

SNUFFKIN, or **SNUFTKIN**. "Chirotheca
hiberna." *Coles*. A muff. *Manchon*,
in Cotgrave, is translated a *snuffekin*.
So also *Manicone*, in Florio, "a muff,
a *snufkin*."

'Tis summer, yet a *snuftkin* is your lot,

But 'twill be winter one day, doubt you not.

Mottos to Lots at Haref. Progr. Eliz.
vol. iii. by *F. Davison*.

See his *Rhapsodies*.

SOIL. See **SOYLE**.

SOIL, TO TAKE, was, and perhaps is, an
hunting term for taking water, when
the game is driven to that refuge;
souille, French.

O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It's
well a man may reach you after three hours
running yet. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair*, i. 1.

The metaphor is afterwards further
continued; Drayton has ventured to
use *soil*, therefore, for water, in
speaking of a hunted deer:

— The stately deer —

Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet re-
freshing *soil*. *Polyolb.* xiii. p. 917.

Fairfax, before him, had done
nearly the same:

As when a chaced hind her course doth bend,
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good.

Tasso, vi. 109.

Fida went down the dale to seeke the hinde,
And found her *taking soyle* within the flood.

Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 84.

Spenser uses it, very singularly,
for the prey itself. *F. Q.* IV. iii. 16.

SOILURE, *s.* Defilement, incontinence.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her,
(Net making any scruple of her *soilure*)

With such a hell of pain, and world of charge.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 1.

This word has not been found elsewhere; but I am not one of those who suspect Shakespeare of coining words, and therefore think it will be found.

SOKE, *s.* A franchise. See *Law Dictionaries*.

The same Prior was, for him and his successors, admitted as one of the aldermen of London, to govern the same land and *soke*.

Stowe, p. 88. in *Portsoken Ward*.

SOLD AT A PIKE, OR SPEAR, that is, by public auction, or outcry; *venale sub hasta*, Latin.

Or see the wealth that Pompey gain'd in war
Sold at a pike, and borne away by strangers.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 302.

And all their goods *under the spear*, at outcry.

B. Jons. Catil. ii. 3.

SOLDADO, OR SOLDADE. A soldier; a Spanish word.

Which like *soldados* of our warlike age,
March rich bedight in warlike equipage.

Marston on his Pygmal. p. 134.

A. We were told by the cheating captain,
That we should want men to tell our money.

L. This 'tis to deal with *soldades*.

Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, Act v. p. 62.

SOLENT SEA. The narrow strait between the Hampshire coast and the Isle of Wight, so called by Bede, and after him by many other writers.

Now tow'rd the *Solent sea* as Stour her way
doth ply,

On Shaftsbury, by chance, she cast her crystal eye.

Drayt. Polyolb. ii. p. 688.

See *Selden*, in *loc.*

SOLICIT, *s.* Solicitation.

—Frame yourself

To ordinary *solicits*. *Cymb.* ii. 3.

Of this, and many other words, I say the same that I have said of SOILURE.

SOLIDARE, *s.* A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy,
wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not.

Timon, iii. 1.

Mr. Steevens says, "I believe this coin is from the mint of the poet." There is reason; however, to suspect that it is not. Where he picked it up is uncertain; but *solidata* is the word, in low Latin, for the daily pay of a common soldier, and *solidare*, the verb expressing the act of paying it; whence comes the word soldier itself. See *Du Cange*. From one or the other of these, some writer may have formed this English word. Or the true reading might be *solidate*, which is precisely *solidata* made English.

SOMERSAULT, OR SOMERSAUT. *Soprasalto*, Italian, *soubresaut*, French. A complete turn in the air, as practised by tumblers. Now corrupted to *somerset*.

— And with her golde lance

She taught him how the *somersaut* to dance.

Har. Ariost. xxxv. 68.

His marginal note says, "*Somersaut* is a leape that the tumblers use, to cast themselves forward, their heels over their head."

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*
Stands on his head and feet.

Brit. Past. i. p. 62.

And sometimes for too much woe, making
unwelcome *somersaults*.

Pembr. Arc. p. 408.

Donne has it *sombersalt*, which is clearly from the French. *Poems*, cited by Todd.

SOMMER, OR SOMMERS, WILLIAM. A buffoon or jester in Henry VIII.'s time. A curious practice of his is mentioned by Ascham:

They be not much unlike in this point to *Wyll Sommer* the kinges foole, which smiteth him that standeth alwayes before his face, be he never so worshipfull a man, and never greatlye lokes for him which lurkes behinde an other man's backe, that hurte him in deede.

Ascham's Toxoph. p. 43.

There is a scarce print of him, by Delaram, from a picture by Holbein; and he is also introduced, with a monkey on his shoulder, in a picture of Henry VIII. and his family, which hangs in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Decker calls *Motley*, *Will*.

Sommer's wardrobe. Gul's Hornb.
Introduction.

It appears, by the old descriptions of the Tower of London, that the armour of *Will Sommers*, or what was pretended to be so, was long shown in the Armoury, with that of his royal master.

Whoever wishes to know more of this celebrated personage, may consult a tract, printed in 1676, and reprinted in 1794, of which I subjoin the title: "A Pleasant History of the Life and Death of *Will Summers*: how he came to be first known at Court, and by what means he got to be King Henry the Eighth's Jester. With the Entertainment that his Cousin *Patch*, Cardinal Wolsey's Fool, gave him at his Lord's House; and how the Hogsheads of Gold were known by his means." Repr. where the spelling doubtless has been changed.

SONANCE, s. Sound; from *son*, French. Or if he chance to hear our tongues so much As to endure their *sonance*.

Heywood, Rape of Lucr.

So Shakespeare has *tucket-sonaunce*, for the sound of the tucket. *Hen. V.* iv. 2.

SONTIES. A corruption, perhaps, of *santes*, for saints. Thus *God's-sonties*, was God's saints. *Santé* and *sanctity* have been proposed, but apparently with less probability.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. *Mer. Venice*, ii. 2.

God's-santy, yonder come friars.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 361.

God's-santie, this is a goodly book indeed.

The longer thou livest, etc. quoted by Steevens.

SOORD, for sword (properly *sward*), the skin or outside of bacon.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty, Reez'd bacon *soords* shall feast his family.

Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

It has been used also for the horny part of brawn. See *Coles*, in *Sword*.

SOOTE. Sweet. Used by Chaucer as *sote*.

Hir coralline mouth, through which breathing issued out a breath more *soote* and savourous than ambre, muske etc.

Painter's Pal. of Pl. vol. ii. l i 7 b.

They dauncen destely, and singen *soote*,
In their merriment.

Spenser's Hobbinoll's Dittie, Sheph. Kalend. Apr. 111.

SOOTH, s. Truth; soð, Saxon. Written also *soth*.

He looks like *sooth*; he says he loves my daughter,
I think so too. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3.

Thus a soothsayer was in name, though not often in fact, a *truth speaker*. Also sweetness; the Saxon word includes both senses:

— That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On this proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*. *Rich. II.* iii. 3.

Thus, to *soothe*, still means to calm and sweeten the mind.

SOOTH, a. True.

— If thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Macb. v. 5.

Thus Milton has,

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on
plains. *Comus*, l. 823.

That is, the most to be depended upon. It might be interpreted *sweetest*, only that is not the point there in question, but whether his word might be trusted.

SOOTHEFAST, or SOTHEFAST, a. True, of scrupulous veracity.

Abandon all affray, be *soothfast* in your sawes.
Mirr. Mag. p. 281.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe,
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Ibid. p. 464.

SOOTHLICH, adv. The old adverbial form, instead of *soothly*.

And *soothlich* it is easy for to read,
Where now on earth, or how, he may be
found. *Spens. F. Q.* III. ii. 14.

SOPS IN WINE. A fanciful old name for the flowers now called pinks, considered as the second species of gillofers. "The second sort is also of the kind of *vetonicarum* or *gillofers* — called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honesties." *Dodoens by Lyte*, p. 174. Also *Gerard*, p. 589, ed. 1636.

At weddings, cakes, wafers, and the like, were blessed, and put into the sweet wine, which was always presented to the bride on those occa-

sions: (see *Popular Antiq.* 4to ed. vol. ii. p. 64.) and probably these flowers werethought to resemble them. E. K. however, the annotator on Spenser's *Pastorals*, (by some supposed to be Spenser himself,) describes them as "a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and quantity," i. e. size, I presume. On this passage,

Bring coronations and sops in wine,
Worne of paramoures.

Shep. Kal. April, 138.

He mentions them again in *May*, l. 14.

Dodoens, or rather his translator Lyte, gives us also more latitude as to colour, in a subsequent passage:

In English, single gillofers, whereof be divers sorts, great and small, and as divers in colors as the first kinds, and are called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honesties.

Loc. cit.

Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*, the campion, and to these

Some lavender they put, with rosemary and bays.

Drayt. Polyolb. xv. p. 946.

After all, perhaps, the origin of the name was, that such pinks were often put into the wine, to give it a flavour; for we read in Blount's *Tenures*, of "a sextary of *July-flower* wine." p. 133, Beckwith's edition.

The custom of taking the more substantial *sops in wine* at weddings, is well illustrated in the *Popular Antiquities* above cited; and is alluded to in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, where, at his own wedding, Petruchio is said to have

Quaff'd off the muscadell; and threw *the sops*
All in the sexton's face; having no other reason,
But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,
And seem'd to ask him sops, as he was drinking.

Act iii. Sc. 2.

We find it also in Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*, in the description of a wedding.

Kindred and friends are mette together,
soppes and muscadine run sweating up and
downe, till they drop againe, to comfort their
hearts.

Wonderfull Yeare, 1603, p. 44.

SORANCE, s. Apparently for soreness; speaking of the wounds inflicted by the
ry serpents in the wilderness, and

the cure effected by looking up to the
brazen serpent.

Rare in this creature was his wondrous might,
That should effect the nature of the fire;
Yet to recure the *sorance* by the sight,
Sickness might seem the remedy t' admire.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1618.

Sorrance is in Kersey, in the sense of any disease or sore that happens to horses.

To SORE, v. To make sore; peculiar to this single verse of Spenser, where, however, it is the original and true reading:

Her bleeding breast, and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*.

F. Q. III. xii. 58.

SORE-HAWK. A young hawk; a term in falconry for a hawk, between the time "when she is taken from the eyrie, till she has mew'd her feathers." The term is French, and is more exactly defined in the *Manuel Lexique*: "*Saure, adj. ou sore, parcequ'il se prononce ainsi. En termes de faulconnerie, on appelle oiseau saure, celui qui dans sa première année n'a point encore perdu son premier pennage, qui est roux.*" He adds, that the term is derived from the Italian, in which language *sauro* means a horse of the colour which we call *sorrel*, doubtless from the same original. Thus also red herrings are called *harengs saures*.

The passenger *soar-falcon* is a more choice and tender hawk, by reason of her youth, and tendernesse of age.

Latham, I. x. p. 42.

Of the *soare falcon* so I learne to flye,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
'Till she herself for stronger flight can breath.

Spens. Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 26.

SORROWED, part. of to sorrow. Full of sorrow.

And sends forth us to make their *sorrow'd*
render.

Timon of Ath. v. 2.

To *sorrow* is well authorized, as a neuter verb; but this passive participle is contrary to analogy. Yet Milton has used it in prose. See *T. J.*

Sort, s. Set, or company. Johnson has this as the fifth sense of the word, but does not notice that it is out of use, which certainly it is.

Remember whom you are to cope withall,—

A *sort* of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways.

Richard III. v. 3.

Cyaxares — kept a *sort* of Scythians with him, only for this purpose, to teach his son Astyages to shoote.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 14.

A *sort* of poor folks met, God's fools, good master.

B. et Fl. Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Some mile o' this town, we were set upon By a *sort* of country fellows.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.

Sort is used by Shakespeare for a lot; *sors*, Latin.

— No, make a lottery,
And by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

To SORT, *v. a.* To choose.

I'll *sort* some other time to visit you.

1 Hen. VI. ii. 3.

To SORT, *v. n.* To suit, to fit.

I am glad that all things *sort* so well.

Much Ado ab. N. v. 2.

Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch.

Hamlet. i. 1.

SORTANCE, *s.* Agreement, suitableness.

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with this quality.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

I do not know another instance.

SOTHBIND, *a.* A word peculiar, I believe, to this passage.

But late medicines can helpe no *sothbinde* sore.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 295.

The meaning evidently is "inveterate." It is formed apparently from *soth*, truth, and bind; therefore literally, *truly-binding*, or not to be escaped. Or it may be for *sooth-fast*, that is, true, or truly established. See SOOTHFAST.

SOTHERY, *adj.* Sweet; from *soth*.

— And, as I wene,

With *sothery* butter theyr bodies anoynted.

Four Ps. O. Pl. v. 87.

SOUP, *interj.* Meaning unknown. This word is repeated four times by Petruchio, in the scene where he affects great violence with the servants, and at the same time attempts to soothe Katharine. Act iv. Sc. 1. Johnson conjectured that it was put for *soote*, sweet; Capell would have it an old French word, which it is not. Mr. Monck Mason seems for once to be most right: that it seems "to denote the

humming of a tune, or some kind of ejaculation, for which it is not necessary to find out a meaning."

SOVENANCE, *s.* Remembrance; from the French.

To dwell in darkness without *sovenance*.

Spens. Teares of Muses, v. 485.

Observe, however, that this word is here restored by Mr. Todd, instead of the corrupted reading *soverance*; but Spenser has it elsewhere:

That of his way he had no *sovenaunce*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge, and cruell fight.

F. Q. II. vi. 8.

Also in the *Eclogues*.

Sovenance was also the name of a sort of ring contrived to assist recollection:

A ring of many hoops, one of which we let hang as a remembrance of any thing.

G. Tooke's Belides, p. 20.

SOUGH. Perhaps sound. Skinner says, *sough* exponitur *sound*. But the passage is not very clear:

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewell *sough* unto the burden.

B. Jons. Epigr. vi. 287.

To SOUL, or SOOL, *v.* To satisfy with food. This unusual word, which appears from Ray to be provincial also, is most clearly derived from the French *saoule*, or *soul*, which means exactly, "full, or well satisfied with meat or drink." It is exemplified only from Warner:

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as
good as tooth may chawe,

And bread and wildings, *souling* well.

Alb. Engl. IV. xx. p. 95.

The right etymology is just hinted in the glossary to *Percy's Reliques*, vol. ii. but seems to have been overlooked. The Saxon has surely no affinity to it.

SOULS, THREE. The peripatetic philosophy, which governed the schools in the time of our old dramatists, assigns to every man three souls; the *vegetative*, the *animal*, and the *rational*. Hence the following allusions:

Shall we rouse the night owl with a catch,
that will draw *three souls* out of one weaver.

Twelfth. N. ii. 3.

What, will I turn shark upon my friends, or my friends friends? I scorn it with my *three souls*. *B. Jons. Poetast. v. 3.*

In Huarte's *Trial of Wits*, translated by Carew, there is a curious chapter concerning these three souls. This is mentioned by Dr. Farmer.

After the 45th day of conception, says Howell,

The embryo is animated with *three souls*; with that of plants, called the *vegetable soul*; then with a *sensitive*, which all brute animals have; and lastly, the *rational soul* is infused; and these three in man are like *Trigonus* in *Tetragono*. *Letters, l. iii. 36.*

SOUNDER, s. A herd of wild swine; so Phillips, Howell, Blount, and Ger. Markham. Mr. Seward some-where found it explained as *a boar*, and therefore altered the reading of the following passage, which in both the folios stands thus:

Isgrin himself, in all his bloody anger,
I can beat from the bay, and the wild *sounder*
Single; and with my arm'd staff turn the boare,
Spight of his foamy tushes, and thus strike him,
'Till he fall down my prey.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii. 3.

If I proposed any alteration, it would be merely to read "*from the wild sounder*," instead of *and*, or *in*, which is still less change. Seward's alteration is in all respects unwarrantable. He would read:

— And the wild *sounder*

Single, and with my *boar-staff* arm'd,
thus turn.

If so chance that there is a *sounder* of them together, then, if any break *sounder*, the rest will run that way.

Gentl. Recreation, p. 119.

What number constitutes a *sounder* we are thus told:

Twelve or some lesser number be called a *sounder* of wilde swine: sixteene is a middle *sounder*: but twenty may very well be termed a great *sounder*. *Gentlem.'s Academie, p. 31. by G. M. 1595.*

SOUNST, seemingly for soused. A word coined, like that which rhymes to it, by Baldwine, who wrote that part of the book.

To see a silly soule, with woe and sorrow
sounst,

A king depris'd, in prison pent, to death with
daggers *dounst*. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 375.*

SOUTHSAY, and **SOUTHSAYER**, are merely for soothsay, and soothsayer.

To Sowle. To pull by the ears. "To *sowle* by the ears, *aures summà vellere*." *Coles' Dict.*

He will go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Coriol. iv. 5.*

Steevens quotes Heywood for it:

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.

Love's Mistress.

Skinner says "*credo à sow*, i. e. *aures arripere et vellere, ut suibus canes solent*." Yet his word immediately preceding is "*sowl, restis, funis*." Is it not more natural then to suppose that it means to pull *as a rope*, or *with a rope*? If from *sow*, what meaning has the *l*? It is no formative letter in that way.

SOWTER, s. A cobbler, or shoemaker; the word is pure Scotch. See *Jamieson*, in *Soutar*. But must be made from the Latin *sutor*; the Saxon *sutere* itself comes from that.

If thou dost this, mark me, thou serious
sowter,

Thou bench-whistler, of the old tribe of
toe-pieces,

If thou dost this there shall be no more
shoemending. *B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv. 1.*

For *toe-pieces* we should certainly read *toe-piecers*, a clear and obvious correction.

The story of Apelles and the cobbler, which gave rise to the saying, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*," is applied by an old poet, and thus concluded:

Talke thou of that wherein some skill thou can,
Unto the slipper, *sowter*, only go.

Roydon's Verses, prefixed to Proctor's Gallery of Gorgious Inventions.

Our *sowters* had Crispine [for their patron].
Scot's Disc. of Witchcr.

The song of the *sowters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk, makes a conspicuous figure in the first volume of the *Minstrely of the Scottish Border*, p. 235.

SOYLE. See **SOIL**.

SOYLED, a. Pampered, high-fed; applied to a horse. Probably a term of the old farriery; from *saoul*, French; full, satiated.

The fitchew and the *soyled* horse.

Lear, iv. 6.

See SOUL.

SOYNED. Seemingly, full of care; from the French.

Soyn'd and amaz'd at his own shade for dreed.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 261.

SPADE-BONE. Used by Drayton for *blade-bone*, in allusion to a mode of divination by means of that bone of a sheep, which is mentioned by several other authors. Drayton speaks of it as practised by a colony of Flemings, who settled in Pembrokehire." "Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima," says Skinner.

A divination strange the Dutch made English have,

Appropriate to that place, as tho' some pow'r it gave,

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,

Which usually they boile, the *spade-bone* being bar'd,

Which when the wizard takes, and gazing thereupon,

Things long to come foreshowes, as things long done agone.

Drayt. Polyolb.

v. p. 760.

This practice is spoken of also by Camden, and in an old Chronicle published by Caxton. See *Popular Antiquities*, 4to. vol. ii. p. 629. The bone, it seems, was boiled bare, and the divination depended on imaginary forms seen in looking through it. Selden's note on the passage of Drayton, gives a curious instance of such prophesying, which is much heightened by his quaint manner of relating it.

SPAGIRIC, SPAGIRICAL, etc. Chemical. Terms of the chemical, or rather alchymical, philosophy, invented by Paracelsus, and adopted in French, as well as English. Vossius (and after him Menage and others) derives it from two Greek words, *σπάω*, to draw, and *ἀγείρω*, to collect; but the barbarous terms invented by that arch-empiric have seldom so respectable an origin. A chemist has been called a *spagyrist*, the science itself *spagyrick*; and these are well exemplified in Todd's *Johnson*. But if the Greek derivation have any validity, they have no business whatever in the word. The French,

indeed, write it *spagirique*. In Rider's Dictionary, corrected by Holioke, (1627) an Arabic derivation is suggested, which is a more likely origin for Paracelsus to resort to.

— Was done

With a *spagericall* discretion:

For while the ore ran melting from thy minde,
It left thy chiefe, and richer thoughts refined.

Chirosophus to Gayton, prefixed to *Festiv. Notes*.

The words have been found also in grave authors; in Hall, and Hakewill, and Boyle. See *T. J.*

SPALLE, s. A shoulder; rather from *spalla*, Italian, than from the French, *espaule*. Only found, I believe, in this instance:

Their migtie strokes their haberjeons dismayled,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 29.

But *spald*, and *spaul*, are shown by Dr. Jamieson to be used by good authors in the Scottish dialect, as G. Douglas, etc.

SPAN-COUNTER, s. A puerile game, supposed to be thus played: one throws a counter, or piece of money, which the other wins, if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a span of it. *Strutt's Sports*, etc. p. 340.

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at *span-counter*.

B. et Fl. Mons. Tho. iv. 9.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake,
Henry V., in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.

2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 3.

It seems to have been played with farthings in Swift's time, as he calls it *span-farthing*. See *T. J.*

SPAN-NEW, a. Quite new, like cloth just taken from the tenters. The various attempts to derive this term, most of them very unsatisfactory, may be seen in Todd's *Johnson*, under *Spick and Span*. To which may be added one worse than all the rest, in the notes to *Hudibras*, I. iii. 398. But *span-newe* is found in Chaucer:

This tale was aie *span newe* to begin.

Tro. et Cress. iii. 1671.

It is, therefore, of good antiquity in the language; and not having been

taken from the French, may best be referred to the Saxon, in which *spannan* means to stretch. Hence *spannew*, is fresh from the *stretchers*, or frames, alluding to cloth, a very old manufacture of the country; and *spick* and *span* is fresh from the spike, or tenter, and frames. This is Johnson's derivation, and I cannot but think it preferable to any other.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye?

B. et Fl. False One, iii. 2.

SPANG, s. A spangle; this seems to have been the original word, being from the German *spange*.

A vesture — sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.

Spens. F. Q. cited by Todd.

Oes and *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.

Bacon, *ibid.*

Spangle has quite superseded this word, though, probably, formed from it at first only as a verb, meaning "to set with *spangs*."

To SPANG. To spangle, to set with spangles; from the noun.

— Junoe's bird,

Whose train is *spang'd* with Argus' hundred
eies.

Three Lords of London, G 3.

To SPAR, v. To fasten; *sparran*, Saxon.

I've heard you've offer'd, sir, to lock up smoke,
And calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Act ii.

It is introduced by Skelton among a string of proverbs:

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.

Crown of Laurel.

Spenser writes it *sperre*, and so do some others, but the word is the same. See **SPERRE**. The bar of a door was also termed a *spar*. See *Minshew* and *Sherwood*, in *Cotgrave*.

To SPARKLE, v. To scatter, or disperse; like sparks from a burning body.

— 'Tis now scarce honour

For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. i. 1.

— Beaten, an't please your grace,

And all his forces *sparkled*.

Id. Loyal Subj. i. 5.

The walls and castell raced, and the inhabitants *sparckled* into other cities.

Stow's Annals, sign. O 5.

Written also *sperckled*:

Cassandra yet there saw I, how they haled
From Pallis house, with *sperckled* tress undone.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 268.

To SPARSE, or SPERSE. To scatter; from the Latin.

And there the blustering winds add strength
and might,

And gather close the *sparshed* flames about.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 46.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephire's
cheeks doth swell,

And *sparseth* all the gather'd clouds.

Chapm. Hom. Il. xi. p. 148.

He making speedy way through *spershed* ayre.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 39.

See **SPERSE**.

SPARVER, s. The canopy or tester of a bed; evidently so, from the context, though I have not found it in any other author, nor in any Dictionary.

At home, in silken *sparvers*, beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still tосse up and down.

Har. Epigr. iv. 6.

Believe it, Lady, to whomsoever I speake
it, that a happie woman is seene in a white
apron, as often as in an embroider'd kirtle; and
hath as quiet sleeps, and as contented wakings in
a bed of cloth, as under a *sparver* of tissue.

Id. Notes on Orlando, B. v. p. 39.

SPECK, s. Apparently, some kind of coarse food.

— Stuffle thy guts

With *specke* and barley pudding for digestion,
Drink whig, and sowre milke.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. B 3 b.

SPEED, s. Fortune; uncertain, at the time of mentioning it, how it would turn.

The prince, your son, with mere conceit and
fear

Of the queen's *speed*, is gone.

Wint. Tale, iii. 2.

SPEIGHT, s. The large black woodpecker; *specht*, German. "Picus martius." *Coles*.

Eve, walking forth about the forrests, gathers
Speights, parrots, peacocks, estrich scatter'd
feathers.

Sylv. Dubart. Handicrafts.

SPEL, s. A small chip, or splinter. "Schidium." *Coles*.

The spears in *spels*, and sundry peeces flew,
As if they had been little sticks or cane.

Har. Ariost. xix. 61.

See **SPIL**, which is only another form of the same word.

SPENCE, for expense.

Better cost is upon somewhat worth, than
spence upon nothing worth.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 159.

SPERABLE, or SPARABLE, s. A small nail, such as are put into the shoes of rustics, and sometimes called *clouts*. "Clavulus, pinnula ferrea." *Coles*. "Clavi ferrei minores, quibus soleae calceorum rusticorum configuntur, nescio an ab A. S. sparran, *obdere*," says Skinner. Kersey says, "Or *sparrow-bills*," which seems to offer the best derivation. Of course, he had it from Phillips. They are still called *sparrow-bills* in the Cheshire dialect, according to Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary of those words. See his *Suppl.* p. 88.

Cob clouts his shoes, and as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd, afford him *sperrables*.

Herrick, p. 266.

Bacon uses *sperable*, as an adjective, derived from *spero*, in the sense of to be hoped for. See *Johnson*.

SPERAGE, s. The herb asparagus. It is so called by Gerard, and all the old botanists, as its English name. It is an indigenous plant.

— And unites so well

Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.
Sylv. Dubart. Furies.

What he means by the union of sargons and goats, has been explained under **SARGON**; the *sperage* and the rush are united, because the native *habitat* (as botanists call it) of the wild asparagus, is in marshy ground near the sea, productive also of rushes.

Sperage is used also to be eaten, as appeareth by Galen, "omnes *asparagi*," etc.

Haven of Health, c. xxiii. p. 45.

In Lovell's (1665), as in the older *Herbals*, it stands under this name, "*sperage*, asparagus," etc. But I have not met with *sparage*, which is in *Johnson*. Evelyn, in *Acetaria*, inadvertently derives the original name *asparagus*, ab *asperitate*; whereas it is clearly a Greek name, and derived (if not a primitive word) from α and $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, the throat; whence it was also written $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.

To SPERE. To ask; from *spyrian*, Saxon. A very common Scottish word. See *Jamieson*.

Whych openeth, and no man *speareth*.

God's Prom. O. Pl. i. 39.

It was used by Chaucer and others.

To SPERR, for spar. To make fast, by bars or otherwise.

— With massy staples,

And corresponding, and fulfilling bolts,
Sperrs up the sons of Troy.

Tro. et Cress. Prologue.

This *sperrs* is an admirable conjecture of Theobald for *stirrs*, which the old copies had, with no meaning. So Spenser:

And if he chaunce come when I am abroad,
Sperre the gate fast, for fear of fraude.

Sheph. Kal. May, 224.

The other which was entred laboured fast

To *sperre* the gate. *F. Q. V. x.* 37.

When chased home into his holdes, there *spared*
up in gates

The valiant Theban, all in vaine, a following
fight awaites. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*

ll. xii. p. 56.

See **SPARR**.

To SPERSE. To disperse, or scatter; the same as **SPARSE**.

And making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 39.

And broke his sword in twaine, and all his
armour *sperst*. *Ib. V. iii.* 37.

SPERTLING, part. for spirtling. Sprinkling, or being sprinkled with. I have only found it in Drayton's *Defence against the Idle Critic*:

That while she [Custom] still prefers

Those that be wholly hers,

Madness and ignorance;

I creep behind the time,

From *spertling* with their crime,

And glad too with my chance.

Drayton, Odes, p. 1369.

So the same author uses to *spirtle*:

That the poor empty skull like some thin pot-
sherd broke,

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled*
on the wall. *Polyolb. ii.* p. 692.

SPIAL, s. A spy; originally *espial*. So in Chaucer, and others.

The prince's *spials* have informed me.

1 Hen. VI. i. 4.

And privy *spyals* plast in all his way,

To weete what course he takes.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 4.

For he by faithful *spial* was assured,

That Egypt's king was forward on his way.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 67.

When now the *spials*, for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve tribes that twelve in number
went. *Drayton, Moses*, p. 1612.

See **ESPIAL**.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. Quite new; an expression not entirely disused: sufficiently explained above under **SPAN**. Howell, who inserts it among his proverbs, has an explanation quite his own, but not better than others:

Spik and span new, viz. from *spica*, an ear of corn, and the spawn of a fresh fish.

Engl. Prov. p. 5.

How two such objects should be brought together into one phrase, might well be questioned.

Sir, this is a spell against them, *spick and span new*. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, iii. 5.

Tomkis, in *Albumazar*, writes it *speck*, probably from another idea of its origin:

— Of a stark clown,

I shall appear *speck* and span gentleman.

O. Pl. vii. p. 161.

See also *Hudibr.* P. l. c. iii. l. 398.

Grose derives it from the spike and span (or staff) of a spear; but the *span* of a spear is not met with. Withall's Dictionary translates "Recens ab officinâ," by "*spicke and span new*."

SPIL, s. A splinter, or small fragment.

See **SPEL**.

What to reserve their relicks many yeares,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken speares.

Hall, Sat. IV. iii. 15.

This word has lately been revived, to express small slips of paper.

SPILTH, s. Spilling; that which is spilt.

— When our vaults have wept

With drunken *spilth* of wine.

Timon of Ath. ii. 2.

SPINET. A small wood; *spinetum*, Latin.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the prince were to come, — advanced his head above the wood, wondering, etc.

B. Jon. Satyr, a masque.

A *spinny* has still the same meaning, in several counties.

SPINETTED. Supposed to mean slit or opened.

For this there be two remedies, one to have a goose-quill *spinetted* and sewed against the nockinge.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 138.

SPINNY, a. Thin, slender; perhaps from *spina*, Latin. Not having met with the word, I take the examples from Todd:

The Italians proportion it [i. e. beauty] big and plum; the Spaniards *spynie* and lank.

Florio's Montaigne, p. 269.

They plow it early in the ear, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer*.

SPINOLA, MARQUIS. A celebrated general, who commanded in Flanders for Philip III. of Spain, and took Ostend in 1604, after a very long siege. Prince Maurice acknowledged him to be the *second* general of the time. As our countrymen took a warm interest in those wars in Flanders, the name of *Spinola* often occurs in our early writers. He was of an illustrious Genoese family. There seems to have been some rumour, or fable, of a thrush which brought him good fortune, but which forsook him when his prosperity declined. Several of his exploits are mentioned in Howell's *Letters*, B. i. § 1 and 2.

This is the black-bird that was hatch'd that day

Gondamore died; and which was ominous,
About that time *Spinola's* thrush forsook him.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl. viii. p. 266.

Spinola's camp broke loose, a troop of soldiers.

Albumaz. O. Pl. vii. 199.

There seems to have been some apprehension of his invading England:

How they their watches doubled, as if some
Had brought them newes that *Spinola* would
come. *Withers' Brit. Rememb.* Cant.
2. fol. 73. b.

The difficulty of the siege of Ostend is here alluded to:

Indeed that's harder to come by than ever was
Ostend. *Hon. Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 321.

There seems to have been then nearly as much panic and alarm about the projects and designs of *Spinola*, as we have known since respecting a more formidable enemy. Howell alludes to it:

The best newes I can send you at this time is, that we are like to have peace, both with France and Spain, so that *Harwich* men, your neighbours, shall not hereafter need to fear the name of *Spinola*, who struck such an apprehension into them lately, that I understand they begin to fortify.

Howell's Letters, I. § 5. Lett. 13.

Ben Jonson strongly ridicules such apprehensions:

But what if *Spinola* have a new project
To bring an army over in cork shoes,

And land them here at Harwich. All his horse
Are shod with cork, and fourscore pieces of
ordnance

Mounted upon cork-carriages, with bladders
Instead of wheels, to run the passage over
At a spring tide. *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

The raft, which was to bring over
Buonaparte's myrmidons, was nearly
as ridiculous as these cork-shoes.

SPION, s. A spy; made from the French
espion.

And as assistants you have under you
The serjeant-major, quarter-master, provost,
And captain of the *spions*.
Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 540.

SPIRIT OF SENSE. Shakespeare sometimes
uses this phrase to express the utmost
refinement of sensation.

— To whose [Cressida's] soft seizure
The cycnet's down is harsh; and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman.
Tro. et Cress. i. 1.

— Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit of sense*, behold itself.
Ibid. iii. 3.

SPIT, s. This implement for roasting
meat was formerly often made of wood,
with a projecting part, by means of
which it was turned by hand. Hence
we find mention of "burning the spit,"
which could not happen in modern
cookery.

— To se her syt
So bysely turnynge of the spyt,
For many a spyt here hath she turned,
And many a good *spyt* hath she *burned*.
Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 89.

Iron spits, however, soon super-
seded these clumsy instruments, and
accordingly Lear speaks of "red burn-
ing spits, hizzing;" but recourse is
still had to the wooden spit, when an-
cient hospitality is imitated, in roast-
ing animals whole.

To SPIT WHITE. The meaning of the
words is plain; but the application of
them may be doubted, when Falstaff
says, that, when the armies join,

If it be a hot day, an I brandish any thing
but my bottle, I would I might never *spit*
white again. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

His meaning is, may I never again
have wine enough to produce that effect:
or rather, perhaps, may I never have
a debauch over-night, to make me
thirsty in the morning. I fear we must

condemn the intemperance of our an-
cestors, when we find that this effect
was often observed and alluded to.
Spungius says, in Massinger,

Had I been a pagan still, I should not have
spit white for want of drink.

Virg. Mart. iii. 3.
That is, for want of more drink, to
remedy the effect of what he had taken
before. It was noticed also as a con-
sequence of habitual intemperance.
The unlucky pages, in Lyly's *Mother*
Bombie, say that their masters had
sodden their livers in sack for forty
years, and

That makes them *spit white* broath, as they
do. *Act iii. Sc. 1.*

SPITAL, or SPITTLE. An abbreviation or
corruption of hospital, formerly cur-
rent in common and familiar language.
Mr. Gifford has attempted to establish
a distinction between *spital* and *spittle*;
thus giving our ancestors credit for a
nicety they never reached or intended.
See his note on Massinger's *City Ma-*
dam, iii. 1. Their authority is against
him. Minsheu has, in his Spanish
Dictionary, "Enfermeria, an hospitall,
a *spittle* for the diseased." In his
English, "a *spittle*-house, vide hos-
pitall." Coles, "a *spittle*, or *spittle*-
house, nosocomium;" and again, "a
spittle beggar, valetudinaris è noso-
comio." The truth is, that hospitals
for general maladies were long less
common, than those established for
the cure of two or three inveterate
diseases. But orthography was not yet
sufficiently settled, to allow of a dis-
tinction founded upon that criterion.
See *T. J.*

Stowe speaks of St. Mary *spittle*,
which, he says, was an hospital of
great relief, by no means an inferior
place. See his *Survey*, ed. 1599,
p. 129, where it is several times men-
tioned. But as a still fuller proof that
spital, and *spittle*, were not distin-
guished, Elsing's hospital, in Cripple-
gate-ward, London, was generally
called *Elsing Spittle*; and it was par-
ticularly destined by its founder,
Stowe says, "for the sustentation of

100 blind men." *Surv. of Lond.* p. 234 bis. Others say, "Having a prime and special regard to such as were blind and paralytic, and afterwards allowing any honest poor people, of both sexes, disabled by age or impoverished by misfortune, to be chosen into his hospital." *Reading's History of Sion College.* Such was *Elsyng's Spittle*, "Hospitale de Elysing Spittel." *Dugdale, Monast.*

— No, to the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Hen. V. ii. 1.

— Your *spittle* rogue-ships
Shall not make me so. *Massing. loc. cit.*

This old mode of spelling led Mr. Seward into a ridiculous blunder. In the *Little French Lawyer* is the following exclamation against an inferior practitioner:

Avant thou buckram budget of petitions,
Thou *spittle* of lame causes!
Act iii. p. 218.

The commentator, thinking of no *spittle* but *saliva*, writes the following note: "To call a petty-fogger a person *spit out of* lame causes, seems very stiff, and the common cant term, *splitter*, is so near the traces of the letter, that there can be little doubt of its being the original." Consequently he reads *splitter*. The epithet *lame* might have set him right, if he had attended to it; being lame, they were fit for the infirmary, or *spital*.

SPLEEN, s. Violent haste. As *spleen*, or anger, produces hasty movements, so Shakespeare has used it for hasty action of any kind. This is given as the 5th sense in Johnson, but is no longer in use.

Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
Mids. N. Dr. i. 1.

With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.
K. John, ii. 2.

O, I am scalded with my violent motion,
And *spleen* of speed to see your majesty.
Ib. v. 7.

These instances show sufficiently that Shakespeare intended the word to bear this sense: but we do not find it so used by other writers. In the fol-

lowing example it seems to mean any sudden movement of the mind:

And live sequestered to yourself and me,
Not wandring after every toy comes cross you,
Nor struck with every *spleen*.

B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i. 2.

SPLEENY, a. Ill-tempered, irritable.

— I know her for

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Hen. VIII. iii. 2.*

You were too boisterous, *spleeny*.

Malcontent, v. 2. O. Pl. iv. 92.

SPLENDIDIOUS, a. A word unauthorized by etymology or usage, employed by Drayton:

His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1609.

SPLIT, TO MAKE ALL SPLIT. A phrase expressing violence of action.

I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to tear
a cat in, to *make all split*. *Mids. N. Dr. i. 2.*

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.
B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady, ii. 3.

If I sail not with you both 'till *all split*,
hang me up at the main yard, and duck me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 89.

To prepare my next encounter, but in such
a way as shall *make all split*.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 153.

TO SPOOM, v. To sail on steadily, rather than rapidly; very probably from spume, or foam.

Down with the fore-sail too, we'll *spoom*
before her. *B. et Fl. Double Marr. ii. 1.*

They are then slackening their course to wait for the enemy, and strike their main top-sail and fore-sail to let them come up: it cannot, therefore, imply particular swiftness. Dryden, from whom it has been also quoted, seems to describe a successful, rather than a peculiarly rapid motion:

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.

Dryden, Hind et Panther, Part iii.

Sir Walter Scott on that passage says, "An old sea term, signifying to run before the wind." It does so, but, as we see, not with a press of sail.

An attempt has been made to introduce the word into the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 4. but with small critical judgment.

SPOONS. The common present made by sponsors at a christening. The better sort were of silver, with the figure of

an apostle at the top of each. See
APOSTLE SPOONS.

Here will be father, godfather, and all
together.

M. The spoons will be the bigger.

Hen. VIII. v. 3.

Gossips at christnings shall helpe you away
with many *spoones*. *Owle's Alm. Progn.*

to Goldsmiths, p. 36.

Even the same gossip 'twas that gave the
spoons. *Middl. Ch. Maid in Cheapside*.

My christ'ning caudle-cup, and *spoons*,
Are dissolv'd into that lump.

Daven. Wits, O. Pl. viii. 414.

Bishop Corbet says,

When private men get sons, they get a *spoon*,
Without eclipse, or any star at noon;

When kings get sons, they get withal supplies
And subsidies. *On the Birth of Prince*

Charles, *Poems*, p. 105.

Many of these *spoons* are preserved
in the cabinets of the curious.

SPORYAR, s. A spurrier, one who made
spurs; a mere difference of spelling.
When the spurs were fixed into leather,
which was sometimes practised, it re-
quired a strong needle to sew them in
securely.

My goodly tossing *sporyar's* neele, ch'ave lost
ich know not where.

Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 36.

The *spurrier* is introduced, as well
as the shoe and boot maker, in Jon-
son's *Staple of News*:

God's so; my *spurrier*! put them on, boy,
quickly.

I'd like to have lost *my spurs* with too much
speed. *Act i. Sc. 2.*

Where note, that the *losing of the*
spurs in an allusion to the mode of
disgracing a knight. See SPURS.

SPRACK, a. Quick, alert; pronounced
sprag by Sir Hugh Evans, in the *Merry*
W. of Windsor, in confirmity with
the dialect attributed to him, as he
says, *hig, hag, hog*, for *hic, haec,*
hoc. "*Sprack*, vegetus, vividus,
agilis." *Coles' Dict.*

He is a good *sprag* memory.

Merr. W. W. iv. 1.

Grose has it in his Provincial Glos-
sary.

Mr. Malone informs us, that it is used
by Tony Aston, the comedian, in his
Supplement to Colley Cibber's Life:

Mr. Dogget was a little *sprack* man. *Loc. cit.*

Spack, in Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire
Glossary, comes near to it in sense,
but is probably different, as there is
no accounting for the *r*, which is not
in the original languages, Icelandic,
Gothic, etc.

SPRENT, part. Sprinkled. The verb is
supposed to have been *sprene*, from
sprenan, Saxon.

— The blood, in lumps of gore,

Sprent on his corps and on his paled face.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 217.

And otherwhere the snowy substance *sprent*

With vermell. *Spens. F. Q.* II. xii. 45.

Besprent is still preserved in poeti-
cal language.

SPRINCKLE, or SPRINKLE, s. A sort of
loose brush, used for sprinkling holy-
water. See *Cotgrave*, in *Aspersoie*
(properly *aspersoir*) and *Goupillon*,
both which mean the same.

— And in her hand did hold

An holy-water *sprinckle*, dipt in deowe,
With which she *sprinckled* favours manifold
On whom she list.

Spens. F. Q. III. xii. 13.

And an other alley called *Sprinkle alley*,
of an holy-water *sprinkle*, some time hang-
ing there. *Stowe*, p. 102.

An holy-water *sprinkle* made of bristles.

Cotgr. Aspersoie.

SPRING, s. A grove of trees. This is
nearly the 5th sense of *spring* in *T. J.*
If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring*?

Fairf. Tasso, xiii. 35.

This was the enchanted grove, thus
mentioned afterwards:

For you alone to happy end must bring
The strong enchantments of the charmed *spring*.

L. xviii. 2.

— Unless it were

The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *spring*,
That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing
Whole nights away in mourning.

Fletch. Faithf. Sheph. v. 1.

Mr. Mason says, that to this day,
many a piece of woodland is termed a
spring. In this sense it is also quoted
from Milton's *Par. Lost*, and from
Evelyn.

2. A young shoot of a tree:

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *springs*.

Shakes. Rape of Lucrece, p. 528. Suppl.

Even in the spring of love thy love-*springs* rot.

Com. of Err. iii. 2.

3. A tune:

B b b

— We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*.

B. et Fl. Prophetess, v. 3.

In this sense it is instanced from Chaucer and Gavin Douglas. Also Lyndsay. See *Jamieson*.

4. For SPRINGAL, or youth:

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning teade about his head did move.

Spens. Muipotmos. l. 291.

This other *spring* was Sport, the brother of Love.

A SPRING OF PORK. The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. The term, I am told, is still in use among pork-butchers, as much as ever; they have, it is said, no other name for that part.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,
To think these *springs of pork* will shoot up
Caesars? *B. et Fl. Prophetess*, i. 3.

Sir, pray hand the *spring of porke* to me,
pray advance the rump of beefe this way, the
chine of bacon. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*,
p. 96.

A SPRING-GARDEN, as a general term, seems to have meant a garden, where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Like a *spring-garden*, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.

B. et Fl. Four Plays in One, play 1st.

Such a garden is still to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire; and much contrivance of the same sort is, or was, also displayed at Chatsworth. Spring Garden, near St. James's Park, and that at Vauxhall too, were once probably of this kind.

SPRINGALL. A youth, a growing lad; sometimes written *springald*, and even *springold*. From the same origin as *spring*, or from the Dutch *springael*. *Minsh.* Probably from the old French, in which *espringaller*, or *springaller*, means to leap, dance, or sport. See *Roquefort* and *Cotgrave*.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of full tender yeares.

Spens. F. Q. V. v. 6.

That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse
man

Than the duke of Milan's son.

City N. Cap, O. Pl. xi. 325.

Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a faire young *springall*.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 190. b.

He commaunded the women to departe, and insteade of them he put lusty beardles *springalles* into their apparell.

North's Plut. 90. E.

Sure the devil (God bless us!) is in this *springald*.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle,
ii. 2.

Pray ye, maid, bid him welcome, and make much of him, for, by my vay, he's a good proper *springold*.

Wily Beguiled, Or. Dr. iii. 332.

SPRUCE, prop. n. An old name for Prussia, as appears from these quotations; probably, corrupted from *Pruse*, which is often found; as in *Gerard*, p. 1364, ed. Johns. etc.

Sir Edw. Howard, then admirall, and with him Sir Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimson velvet, etc. were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*.

Holinsh. Chr. p. 805. cited by Todd.

Phillips speaks thus of *Spruce* leather:

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather. *World of Words*.

The *Spruce* fir was also thus named, because first known as a native of Prussia:

For masts, etc. those [firs] of Prussia, which we call *Spruce*. *Evelyn, Sylva*, ch. 22.

Hence *Spruce beer*, made from those firs; which some suppose to be a modern invention, derived from America:

Spruce beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises, etc.

Phillips, ut supra.

After this, there cannot be much doubt that the adjective *spruce*, meaning neat, smart, etc. originated either from the *spruce leather*, which was an article of finery, or from the neatness of the *Spruce* fir; especially since Mr. Todd has found *sprusado* employed as a term for a fine dressed man, a beau. See *T. J.* in *Spruce*.

SPRUNTLY, adv. Becomingly, neatly. This is probably an old English word, being still provincial in the north, where a *sprunt* lad is said to mean a stout one; and probably also, a smart well-formed boy. A lady, anxious to appear to advantage, says,

How do I look to day? Am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jon. Dev. an Ass*, iv. 2.

Phillips has the adjective *sprunt*, which he defines, "Wonderful, active, lively, brisk." *Loc. cit.*

SPURS, being part of the regular insignia of knighthood, obtained much notice. When a young warrior distinguished himself by any valiant action, he was said to *win his spurs*; when the knight incurred the sentence of degradation, the *spurs* were hacked off from his legs.

I *wan the spurres*, I had the laud and praise,
I past them all that pleaded in those daies.

Mirr. for Magist. p. 130.

Keep your ground sure, 'tis for your *spurs*.

B. et Fl. Mad Lov. i. 1.

The characteristics of a good knight are thus enumerated:

You are a knight, a good and noble soldier,
And when your *spurs* were giv'n ye, your sword buckled,

Then you were sworn for virtue's cause, for beauty's,

For chastity to strike. Strike now, they suffer:
Now draw your sword, or else you are a recreant.

Id. Loyal Subj. i. 5.

Hence, probably, it arose, that *spurs* were long a very favourite article of finery, in the morning dress of a gay man. They were often gilt.

Battus believed for a simple truth

That yonder *guilt-spur*, spruce, and velvet youth,

Was some great personage.

Wit's Recreat. Ep. 539.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou art not worthy to wear *gilt spurs*, clean linen, nor good cloaths.

Mis. of Inf. Marr. O. Pl. v. 5.

It was a particularly fashionable thing to have them so made as to rattle or jingle when the wearer moved:

He takes great delight in his walk to hear his *spurs* gingle.

Earle, Microc. Char. of an Idle Gallant, 19.

C. How, the sound of the *spur*?

F. O, its your only humour now extant, sir; a good *gingle*, a good *gingle*.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. ii. 1.

As your *knight* courts your city widow, with *jingling* of his *gilt spurs*, advancing his bush-coloured beard, and taking tobacco.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 37.

Do not my *spurs* proclaim a silver sound?

Wit's Recr. Epig. on a Gallant.

Who if they have a *tatling spur*, and bear Heads light as the gay feathers which they wear —

— Think themselves are the only gentleman.

Poole, Engl. Parn. Proeme.

In his epithets to *spur* afterwards, he gives "tatling, twatling, *gingling*." p. 192.

Spurs are used by Shakespeare for the lateral shoots of the roots of trees:

— And by the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Temp.* v. 1.

— I do note
That grief and patience rooted in him, both
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

*Drayton has *spurn*, in the same sense:

— And their root
With long and mighty *spurns* to grapple with
the land,

As nature would have said, they shall for ever
stand. *Polyolb.* xxii. p. 1104.

Both words are from the same Saxon origin, *spurnan*, to kick; but whether Drayton, or the editors of Shakespeare, used the right term, we have at present no authority to decide.

SPUR-BLIND. The same as *purblind*, whether intended, or a press error, seems uncertain.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*,
I could scarce see. *Lyly's Sappho et Phaon*, ii. 2.

SPUR-ROYAL, or SPUR-RYAL. A coin of gold, value fifteen shillings, in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. See *Snelling's Plates*.

Spur-royals, Harry-groats, or such old coin
Of husbandry, as in the king's reign now
Would never pass. *City Match*, O. Pl. ix. 299.

This play was printed in Charles I.'s time, and James I. had issued *spur-royals*.

Beside some hundred pounds in fair *spur-royals*. *A Mad World*, O. Pl. v. 343.

This was first printed in 1608, early in James I.'s reign. This coin was commonly called *rial*, or *ryal*, dropping the first part. See RYALL.

A SPURN, s. Originally a kick; metaphorically a shock.

But that which gives my soul the greatest
spurn,

Is dear Lavinia, dearer than my soul. *Tit. Andr.* iii. 1.

Also an injury:

— Who lives that not
Depraved or depraves? who dies, that
bears

Not one *spurn* to their graves of their friends' gift?
Timon of A. i. 2.

To SQUANDER. To scatter.

In many thousand islands, that lie *squandered* in the vast ocean.

Howell's Lett. ii. 11.

To SQUARE. To quarrel. It has been derived from *se quarrer*, or *contre-carrer*, French.

And now, they never meet, in grove or green,
 By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
 But they do *square*.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Mine honesty and I begin to *square*.

Ant. et Cl. iii. 11.

Once, by mishap, two poets fell a *squaring*,
 The sonnet and our epigram comparing.

Haringt. Ep. I. 37.

Some [hair] hangeth downe, upright some
 standeth staring,

As if each haire with other had bene *squaring*.

Id. Ariosto, xiv. 72.

He often uses the word.

SQUARE, s. A quarrel.

With us this brode speech sildome breedeth
square.

Promos et Cass. ii. 4.

The front of the female dress, near
 the bosom, generally worked or embroidered:

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives
 Her curious *square*, emboss'd with swelling
 gold.

Fairf. Tass. xii. 64.

You would think a smock were a she-angel,
 he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work
 about the *square* on't.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

To be at SQUARE. To be in a state of quarrelling.

Marry, she knew you and I *were at square*,
 At least we fell to blowes.

Promos et Cass. ii. 4.

SQUARER, s. Quarreller.

Is there no young *squarer* now?

Much Ado ab. N. i. 1.

SQUASH, s. An unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young
 enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before 'tis
 a peascod.

Twelf. N. i. 5.

How like, methought, was I then to this
 kernel,

This *squash*.

Wint. Tale, i. 2.

To SQUINY. A colloquial change of the word squint.

I remember thine eyes well enough. What,
 dost

Thou *squiny* at me?

K. Lear, iv. 6.

SQUIRE, s. A square, or a measure; from *esquierre*, French. This has been considered as one of the instances in which the word has been arbitrarily

changed for the sake of the rhyme; but it is not so, as will be seen by the instances.

But temperaunce, said he, with golden *squire*,
 Betwixt them both can measure out a meane.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 58.

And Shakespeare has it twice, in verse and prose:

Do you not know my lady's foot by the *squier*,

And laugh upon the apple of her eye,

And stand between her back, sir, and the fire.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve
 foot and a half by the *squire*.

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

It occurs also in the old Dictionaries, as Rider's: "A *squire*, norma; made by *squire*, normatus." Holyoke retains "a square, or *squier*." Chaucer is said to have used *squier* in his *Conclusions* [i. e. experiments] on the *Astrolabie*, but in the edition I consulted, I found it *squaire*, and *square*.

It seems in general to be used rather for a rule or measure, than a square.

SQUIRE OF DAMES. A personage introduced by Spenser in the *Faery Queen*, B. III. C. vii. St. 51. etc. whose very curious adventures are there recorded. It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

V. What, the old *Squire of Dames* still?

H. Still the admirer of their goodness.

B. et Fl. Mons. Tho. i. 1.

— But you are

The *Squire of Dames*, devoted to the service.

Mass. Emp. of the E. i. 2.

And how, my honest *Squire of Dames*, I see
 'Thou art of her privy council.

Id. Parl. of Love, iv. 3.

SQUIRILITY. A mere disfigurement of the word scurrility.

— I came not yet to be the kinges foole,

Or to fill his eares with servile *squirilitie*.

Damon et Pith. O. Pl. i. 174.

But such as thou art, fountaines of *squirilitie*.

Id. p. 211.

STABBING ARMS. See ARMS.

STABBING THE DICE. One of the various tricks practised by the cheats of old times, and thus described in the *Complete Gamester*:

Lastly, by *stabbing*, that is, having a smooth box and small in the bottom, you drop in both your dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein, by reason of its nar-

rowness, the dice lying one upon another; so that, turning up the box, the dice never tumble, if a smooth box; if true, but little; by which means you have bottoms according to the tops you put in: for example, if you put in your dice so that two fixes or two fours lie a top, you have in the bottom turn'd up two twos, or two treys; so if six and an ace a top, a six and an ace at bottom.

P. 12. ed. 1680.

STADLE, s. A support. Saxon. Used by Spenser for a staff. Old Sylvanus is described as,

— His weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
F. Q. I. vi. 14.

Stadle is used by Tusser and others, for a young growing tree, left in a wood after cutting. *Stadle* is now used, I think, for the stone supports on which a rick is raised. Ash explains it of the wooden frame which rests on those legs, which seems partly confirmed by *Fragm. Antiq.* p. 286, where it is called a Derbyshire word.

STAGE. It was long a fashionable affectation to have seats on the stage, not only to see, but to be seen.

Pray help us to some stools here.

P. What, on the *stage*, ladies?

M. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen.

B. Jons. *Induct. to Staple of News.*

To-day I'll go to the Black-friers play house,
Sit i' th' view, salute all my acquaintance,
Rise up between the acts, let fall my cloke,
Publish a handsome man and a rich suit,
As that's a special end we go thither,
All that pretend to stand for't on the *stage*.

Id. Devil's an Ass, i. 6.

It was, however, chiefly practised by men:

— A fresh habit

Of a fashion never seen before, to draw
The gallants' eyes that *sit upon the stage*
upon me.
Mass. City M. ii. 2.

STAGGERS. A violent disease in horses; hence, metaphorically, any staggering or agitating distress.

Or I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *All's W.* ii. 3.

How come these *staggers* on me!

Cymb. v. 5.

STALE, s. A decoy; any thing used to entice or draw on a person. From the same origin as to *steal*. Johnson does

not mark it as obsolete, which surely it is. Originally the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey:

I like the halke that sores in good estate,
Did spy a *stale*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
Stales to catch kites.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. iii. 2.

Or a real bird:

But rather one bird caught, served as a *stale*
to bring in more. *Sidn. Arc.* II. p. 169.

Any object of allurement, in general:

Would never more delight in painted show
Of such false blisse as there is set for *stales*,
T' entrap unwary fooles.

Spens. F. Q. VI. x. 3.

The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Temp.* iv. 1.

— And with this strumpet,
The *stale* to his forg'd practice.

B. Jons. *Fox*, iv. 5.

Are we made *stales* to one another?

B. et Fl. L. Fr. *Lawy.* iii. p. 231.

Any thing used as a pretence, to hide the truth:

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the pale,
And feeds from home, poor I am but his *stale*.

Com. of Err. ii. 1.

In the following passage, as Mr. Douce has observed, besides the usual meaning, there is also a quibbling allusion intended to the expression *stale-mate* at chess. *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. i. p. 327.

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me among these *mates*?
Tam. of Shr. i. 1.

It sometimes means a prostitute, from the idea that her object is to in-snare or entice:

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.

Much Ado ab. N. iv. 1.

As a *stalking horse* was used to decoy birds, that is sometimes also called a *stale*:

— Dull stupid Lentulus,
My *stale* with whom I stalk.

B. Jon. *Catiline*, iii. 10.

See STALKING-HORSE.

A device, a trick:

Still as he went, his craftie *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unaware.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 4

To lie in *stale* meant to lie in wait, or ambush, for any purpose:

This find I true, for as I *lay in stale*,
To fight with the duke Richard's eldest son,
I was destroy'd, not far from Dintingdale.
Mirr. Mag. p. 366.

To STALK. To employ a stalking-horse,
and to pursue the game by those means;
staelcan, Saxon.

Stalk on, stalk on, the fowl sits.

Much Ado ab. N. ii. 3.

— I am no such fowl

Or fair one, tell him, will be had with *stalking*.

B. Jon. Devil. is an A. ii. 2.

Then underneath my horse I *stalk*, my game
to strike.

Drayton, p. 1462.

— Her smiles

A jugling witchcraft, to betray, and make
My love her horse to *stalk* withall, and catch
Her curled minion.

Shirley's Cardinal,
iii. p. 32.

STALKING-HORSE. Sometimes a real horse,
sometimes the figure of one cut out,
and carried by the sportsman for the
following purpose: It being found that
wild-fowl, which would take early
alarm at the appearance of man, would
remain quiet when they saw only a
horse approaching, advantage was
taken of it, for the shooter to conceal
himself behind a real or artificial horse,
and thus to get within shot of his game.
It is particularly described in the *Gentleman's Recreation*:

But sometime it so happeneth that the fowl
are so shie, there is no getting to shoot at them
without a *stalking-horse*, which must be
some old jade trained up for that purpose,
who will, gently, and as you will have him,
walk up and down in the water, which way
you please, flodding [qu.?] and eating on the
grass that grows therein.

Fowling, p. 16. 8vo.

He then directs how to shoot between
the horse's neck and the water, as
more secure and less perceivable than
shooting under his belly. But

To supply the want of a *stalking-horse*,
which will take up a great deal of time to in-
struct and make fit for this exercise, you may
make one of any pieces of old canvas, which
you must shape into the form of an horse,
with the head bending downwards, as if he
grazed, etc.

Ibid.

He directs also to make it light and
portable, and to colour it like a horse.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*,
And under the presentation of that he shoots
his wit.

As you l. it, v. 4.

A fellow that makes religion his *stalking-horse*,
He breeds a plague, *Malcontent*, O. Pl. iv. 79.

The term cannot properly be called
obsolete; as it is still occasionally em-
ployed, and the practice itself is, I be-
lieve, continued in fenny countries,
where wild fowl resort.

To STALL, for to forestall.

We are not pleas'd at this sad accident
That thus hath *stalled*, and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee, noble Roman.

B. Jons. Sejanus, Act iii.

That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told.

Mass. Bashful Lover, iv. 3.

Also to setfast, as a cart in a slough:

To pray alone, and reject ordinary means,
is to do like him in Aesop, that, when his
cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and
cried aloud, Help Hercules!

Burt. Anat. p. 222.

STALWART, or **STALWORTH**, *a.* Brave,
stout; used also in the Scottish dialect.
See *Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary*, par-
ticularly on the derivation. *Stael-*
vyrðe, Saxon. Literally *worth-steal-*
ing; but extended afterwards to other
causes of estimation.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout be-
strode.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 27.

A *stalworth* man in any werke,
And of his tyme a wel good clerke.

Guy of Warwick, B 1 b.

But Harold aunswere, that they were not
priestes, but *stalwoorth* and hardie soldiers.

Holinsh. Descr. of Scott. D 7 b. col. 1.

STAMEL, or **STAMMEL**. A coarse kind of
red, very inferior to fine scarlet.
Red-hood, the first that doth appear
In *stamel*. *A.* Scarlet is too dear.

B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii. 5b.

But I'll not quarrel with this gentleman,
For wearing *stammel* breeches.

B. et Fl. Little Fr. Lawy. i. 1

He means, instead of scarlet, which
was the high fashion. Yet the difference
was not much, as appears from this
passage:

When I translated my *stammel* petticoat
into the masculine gender, to make your
worship a paire of scarlet breeches.

Randolph's Hey for Honesty, F 2 b.

But that was only an expedient.

They (the Janizaries) have yeerly given them
two gowns apiece, the one of violet cloth
and the other of *stammel*, which they wear
in the city.

Sandys' Travels, p. 49

STANCHLESS, *a.* Not to be stopped, in-
satiab; from to *stanch*.

— There grows

In my most ill-compos'd affection such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Macb. iv. 3.

And thrust her down his throat into his
stanchless maw.

Drayt. Polyolb. vii. p. 791.

STANDARD. An ensign; the officer who
carried the standard.

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or
my *standard*. *Tempest*, iii. 2.

The reply is a play on the word,
because the monster is so intoxicated
that he cannot stand:

Your lieutenant, if you list, he's no *stand-*
ard. *Ibid.*

STANDER-GRASS, or STANDELWORT. A name
given by the old botanists to some
species of orchis.

Therefore, foul *stander-grasse*, from me
and mine

I banish thee. *Fletch. Faithf. Sheph.* ii. 2.

See *Lyte's Dodoens*, pp. 249 and
253; and also *Johnson's Gerard*.

A STANG, or STANCK. "Pertica, ligneus
vectis." *Coles*. A stake, or wooden
bar, or post.

An inundation that orebears the banks
And bounds of all religion; if some *stancks*
Shew their emergent heads, like Seth's fam'd
stone,

Th' are monuments of thy devotion gone.

Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epigr. p. 167.

STANK, *a*. Used by Spenser for weak,
or worn out; *stanco*, Italian.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,

That unneth I may stand any more.

Sheph. Kal. Sept. 47.

STANIELRY. Base falconry. The *staniel*
kestril was a base unserviceable kind
of hawk, as the buzzard was a mere
kite; hence this coined term.

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-
feather'd ayry of *buzardism* and *stanielry*.

Lady Alimony, sign. I 4.

STANNEL, or STANIEL, *s*. An inferior
kind of hawk, called also a kestril;
in Latin *tinnunculus*. Merrett's *Pinax*,
p. 170. *Coles* also. It is still *falco*
tinnunculus, in the Linnean nomen-
clature. The name of *stannel* is also
given to it by Willoughby, Bewick,
and other British ornithologists. "This
beautiful species of hawk," says Mon-

tagu, (*Ornith. Dict.*) "feeds principally
on mice," which accounts for its not
being noticed at all by Latham and
other writers on falconry.

F. What a dish of poison she has dress'd
him.

T. And with what wing the *stanyel* checks
at it. *Twelfth N.* ii. 5.

It is true, that the reading of the
folios here is *stallion*; but the word
wing, and the falconer's term, *checks*,
abundantly prove that a bird must be
meant. Sir Thomas Hanmer, there-
fore, proposed this correction, which
all subsequent editors have received
as indubitable. The old reading, in-
deed, is mere nonsense.

Slid, this Musaeus is a Martiallist; and if I
had not held him a feverish white-liver'd *sta-*
niel, that would never have encountered any
but the seven sisters, that knight of the sun
who imploy'd me should have done his errand
himself. *Lady Alimony*, sign. B 1.

STARCH. There was a period in the reign
of Elizabeth, when the fashion was
introduced of using starch of different
colours to tinge the linen. In 1564,
says Stowe, a Dutchwoman undertook
to teach this art. Her usual price, he
says, was "four or five pounds to teach
them how to starch, and twenty shil-
lings how to *seethe* starch." There is
a masque extant, by Middleton and
Rowley, in which five different co-
loured *starches* are personified, and in-
troduced as contending for superiority.
It is entitled, *The World Tossed at*
Tennis, and was printed in 1620.
Absurd as these monstrous and starched
ruffs were, I should not have suspect-
ed the devil as their author, had not
a contemporary writer discovered the
fact. So we learn from Stubbes:

But wot you what? The devill, as he in
the fulnesse of his malice, first invented those
great ruffes, so hath he now found out also two
great pillers to beare up and maintaine this
his kingdom of pride withall (for the devill
is kyng and prince over all pride). The one
arch or piller wherewith the devil's kingdome
of great ruffes is underpropped, is a certain
kind of liquid matter which they call *startch*,
wherein the devil hath willed them to wash
and dive their ruffes, which being drie will
stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes.
The other piller is a certaine device made of
wiers crested for the purpose, whipped

over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supportasse or underpropper.

Anatomie of Abuses.

We might rather suspect the devil to have invented stripping the neck of all coverings, for females at least. Stubbes thus further describes starch:

And this *startch* they make of divers substances, sometimes of wheate flower, of branne and other graines; sometimes of rootes, and sometimes of other thinges: of all collours and hues, as white, redde, blewe, purple, and the like. *Ibid.*

He has accidentally omitted *yellow*, which in popularity surpassed all the rest.

— Car-men

Are got into the *yellow starch*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

Fit. Yellow, yellow, yellow, etc.

Pou. That's *starch*! The devils idol of that colour. *Ib.* v. 8.

Trincalo, what price bears wheat and saffron, that your band's so *stiff and yellow*?

Albumazar, O. Pl. vii. 156.

One authority dates the introduction of *yellow starch* at 1616; for in the *Owle's Almanacke*, published in 1618, it is said,

Since *yellow* bandes, and saffroned chape-roones came up, is not above two yeeres past; but since citizens' wives fitted their husbands with *yellow hose*, is not within the memory of man.

See **YELLOWS**, for jealousy.

There was some hope of discrediting this fashion, after it had been displayed by Mrs. Turner, at the gallows, when she was executed for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; and by some she was said to have been the inventress of the fashion; but it did not so happen. See *Howell's Letters*, i. 2.

See the long note on the passage above cited, from *Reed's Old Plays*. The circumstance of its temporary disgrace is plainly alluded to in the play of the *Widow*:

Yet I would not have him hanged in that suit though; it will disgrace my master's fashion for ever, and make it as hateful as *yellow bands*. O. Pl. xii. 311.

Yet one author certainly affirms, that after this period *yellow starch* became more fashionable than ever.

STARK, *a.* Stiff. Saxon. This is given

by Johnson as the original sense of the word, and so I believe it is; but I think no modern author would use it as in the following passages, unless it were in imitation of them.

B. How found you him? *A. Stark*, as you see. *Cymb.* iv. 2.

Whom when the good Sir Guyon did behold, His hart gan wexe as *starke* as marble stone.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 42.

Here it seems to mean strong:

There be some fowles of sight so proud and *starke*,

As can behold the sunne, and never shrink.

Sir Thos. Wiatt, in *Puttenh.* p. 202.

Thus here too:

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.

B. et Fl. Begg. Bush, iii. 1.

It now seems to be current only in the third sense given by Johnson, which is nearly the same as his adverbial sense; as in *stark* mad, *stark* fools, etc. i. e. completely mad, absolute fools.

STARKLY, *adv.* Stiffly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.

Alle displayedde on the grounde,

And layn *starkly* on blode.

Poem on Rich. I. Harl. MS. 4690.

STARLING. A corruption of sterling, which itself is abbreviated from Esterling. The first sterling money was the silver penny; of which a full account is to be found in Stowe's *London*, p. 42 and 43; and also in a book entitled, *Nummi Britannici Historia*, published 1726. From the corrupted form *starling*, were deduced several false and fanciful etymologies.

Some have saide esterling money to take that name of a starre, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; other some of a bird called a stare or *starling* stamped in the circumference, etc. *Stowe*, *loc. cit.*

START-UP, *s.* now changed into *upstart*. A person suddenly sprung up and raised.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Much Ado ab. N.* i. 3.

Upon my life, his marriage with that *start-up*,

That snake this good queen cocker'd in her bosom. *R. Brome, Qu. et Conc.* ii. 1.

Warburton, who occasionally employed terms a little antiquated, has

used *start-up* as an adjective, "a new *start-up* sect." See *T. J.*

STARTUPS. A kind of rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. Coles gives *perones* as the corresponding term in Latin. "A sock, or *start-up*. Soccus, pedale." *Townsend's Prepar. to Pleading*, p. 179.

And in high *start-ups* walk'd the pastur'd plains,

To tend her tasked herd that there remains.

Hall, Sat. B. vi.

And of the bacon's fat to make his *startopes* black and soft.

Warner, Alb. IV.

xx. p. 95.

When not a shepherd any thing that could,
But greaz'd his *startups* black as autumns sloe.

Drayt. Ecl. ix. p. 1429.

But Hob and John of the country, they stept in churlishly in their high *startups*.

Green's Quip, Harl. Misc. v. 397. 2d ed.

STATE, s. An elevated chair, or throne of dignity; with a canopy. Sometimes used for the canopy.

Having been three months married to her, sitting in my *state* — calling my officers about me.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

So Falstaff, when he is to represent the king:

This chair shall be my *state*.

I Hen. IV. ii. 4.

Where being set, the king *under a state* at the end of the room.

Herb. Mem. of Charles I.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept. [*Offering him the state.*]

Mass. Bondman, i. 2.

Mr. Gifford here observes, that this sense of the word was growing obsolete in Dryden's time, who used it in the first edition of *Mac Fleckno*, where the monarch is placed on a *state*, but he afterwards changed it to a *throne*.

STATION, s. Used for the act or mode of standing.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Hamlet, iii. 4.

This would not be consistent sense if it were not understood of the natural grace of the man in standing.

2. The state of rest:

Her motion and her *station* are all one.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 3.

Johnson instances this sense also from

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*. Neither usage, however, is now customary.

3. A regular place of abode or rest for pilgrims in their way to Rome, or other holy places, of which stations there are maps still extant. See *Brit. Topogr. Pl. vii. vol. i.*

Yet I have been at Rome also,

And gone the *statyons* all a row.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. p. 50.

Thus of those in the way to the Holy Land:

Forasmuch as ther be many that hath written of the holy lande, of the *stacyons*, and of the jurney or way, I doo passe over to speake forther of this matter.

A. Brode's Introd. of Knowledge.

STATUA, s. A statue. Latin. This word was long used in English as a trisyllable, though *statue* was also employed. Lord Bacon has it more than once in his 45th Essay; and also in other places:

It is not possible to have the true pictures or *statuaes* of Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar, etc.

Adv. of Learning.

He speaks afterwards of the *statua* of Polyphemus. Hence Mr. Reed very justly remarked, that *statua* should be read in those passages of Shakespeare, where the dissyllable statue makes a defective verse. As,

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*.

Jul. Caes. iii. 2.

She dreamt to-night she saw my *statua*.

Id. ii. 2.

But like dumb *statuas*, or breathing stones.

Rich. III. iii. 7.

See other examples of *statua* in *T. J.*

One reason for this might be, that the English word *statue* was often applied to a picture. Thus in the *City Madam*, Sir John Frugal, in the last scene, desires that his daughters may take leave of their lovers' *statues*:

Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave

Of their late suitors' *statues*.

City Mad. v. 3.

Luke replies,

There they *hang*.

Presently the pictures are turned into realities, though Sir John says,

— Here's nothing but

A superficies; colours and no substance.

But the lovers were concealed behind

them. Mr. Gifford properly observes, that "Massinger, like all his contemporaries, confounds *statue* with picture." Hence *statua* was called in, to make a distinction. In the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Julia is addressing a picture, when she says,
 And, were there sense in his idolatry,
 My substance should be *statue* in thy stead.
 Act iv. Sc. 4.

Thus Lord Surrey, speaking of the same object, says in one place,
 And on a bed his *picture* she bestows.

And afterwards,
 And Trojan *statue* throw into the flame.
Transl. of Aen. 4.

Mr. Douce observes also, that a statue was sometimes called a picture.
Illustr. i. 49.

STATUE was also used for statue, not uncommonly; which has not, I believe, been hitherto remarked.

And then before her [Diana's] *statue* straight he told

Devoutly, all his whole petition there.
Mirr. Mag. p. 6.

Those charets glittering bright, and *statues* all of gold,

Of sollid masse, more rich then glorious to behold.
Id. p. 102.

Those ignorant, which made a god of Nature,
 And nature's God divinely never knew,

Were those to Fortune that first built a *statue*.
Drayt. Leg. of D. of Norm. p. 525.

STATUTE-CAPS, were woollen caps.

Well, better wits have worn plain *statute-caps*.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

The statute was, says Strype, a proof of Queen Elizabeth's care for her poor subjects. It was "for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps in behalf of the trade of cappers; providing that all above the age of six years, (excepting the nobility and some others,) should on Sabbath-days and holy-days wear *caps of wool*, knit, thicked, and drest in England, upon penalty of ten groats." *Annals*, ii. p. 74. See CAP OF WOOL.

STATUTE-MERCHANT is thus defined in Blount's *Νομολεξικον*: "A bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of

the said city for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good-towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and of the king, which is of two pieces, the greater is kept by the said merchant, etc. and the less by the said clerk." It was also called *statute staple*.

H. I'll enter into a *statute-merchant* to see it answered — Hack. Alas, poor ant! thou bound in a *statute-merchant*! a brown thread will bind thee fast enough.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv. 2.

It is objected by Greene, as the practice of a mercer, that he will allow young gentlemen plenty of finery,

But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-marchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the merciless mercer. *Quip, etc. Harl. Misc.* v. 416.

Nash talks of the devil as one

Who would let one have a thousand poundes upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule.

Pierce Pen. in Cens. Lit. vii. 16.

STATUMINATE, *v.* To support, as with a pole or prop. A pedantic Latinism, occurring only in the following passage:

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.
 If they scorn us, let us scorn them.

B. Jons. New Inn, ii. 2.

Statumen is a prop, in Pliny.

To STAVE and TAIL. Terms current in bear-baiting: to *stave*, being to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; and to *tail*, to hold back the dog by the tail.

First, Trulla *stav'd* and Cerdon *tail'd*,
 Until their masters loos'd their hold.

Hud. I. iii.

Hence, metaphorically, to cause a cessation:

So lawyers —

Do *stave* and *tail* with writs of error,
 Reverse of judgment, and dem-urrer.

Id. I. ii. 161.

STAVES-ACRE. A corruption of the Greek name, *staphys agria*; which *Linnaeus* has preserved as a trivial name. "Delphinium staphisagria," being a species of larkspur, but a native of the south of Europe, and other warm countries. The seeds were formerly imported for medical uses. They were particularly

in repute for destroying vermin in the head. Lyte calls it *stavis-aker*, but speaks of its growing prosperously in this country. *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 431. "*Herba pedicularis*." *Coles' Dict.* In Woodville's *Medical Botany*, it is called in English *palmated larkspur*, or *stavesacre*, and is said to be still in use for the same purposes as formerly, but is found too dangerous a narcotic to be used internally. Vol. iii. p. 406. pl. 150.

Staves-acre — the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice — with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparell.

Langham, Garden of Health, p. 620.

Stavesaker! — that's good to kill vermin, then belike if I serve you I shall be lousy!

Marlow's Dr. Faustus, Anc. Dr. i. p. 24.

Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantitie of *stavesaker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged countrey. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc.* Park's edit. vi. p. 144.

N. B. *Stavesacre* is continued as the English trivial name for that species of delphinium, in the improved edition of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*. It appears, therefore, upon the testimony of physicians and botanists, that the word is not completely obsolete; but it is so little understood at present, as to require explanation.

STAULE, for a **STALE**, or decoy. R. Greene, *Theeves falling out*, in *Harl. Misc.* viii. p. 401. and often in that tract. See **STALE**.

STEAD, or **STED**. A place. Saxon. Dr. Johnson has this sense of the word, and marks it as obsolete.

His gorgeous rider from his loftie *sted*

Would have cast downe, and trodd in durtie myre. *Spens. F. Q.* I. viii. 17.

There screeching satyrs fill the people's former *stedes*. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.* vii. 3.

So Holinshed says, that Plautius

Went no further, but stayed and placed gar-risons in *steedes* where neede required.

Vol. i. d. col. 1. c.

Two blest Elysiums in one *sted*,

The less the great infold.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

It was also used in composition, to mark the place of any thing: as *girdlestead*, the place of the girdle; noon-

sted, the point of noon, etc. See those words.

Stead, in the sense of assistance, as in the phrase "to stand in *stead*," is still occasionally used. *Road-stead* is also in use, for a station of ships.

To STEAD. To assist, benefit, or support; from the second sense of the noun.

— For lo,

My intercession likewise *steads* my foe.

Rom. et Jul. iii. 3.

I could never better *stead* thee than now.

Othello, i. 3.

— No knees to me; —

What woman I may *sted*, that is distrest,
Does bind me to her.

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. i. 1.

To *stead* up, to fill up a place:

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead*
up your appointment, go in your place.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

STEAN, s. Stone; stane, Saxon. So *stane*, and *stein*, in the Scottish dialect. January is described by Spenser, as standing upon a large urn, whence issues a river; alluding to the sign *Aquarius*. But he expresses it thus:

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth
the Roman flood. *F. Q.* VII. vii. 42.

That the urn was of stone, may easily be supposed; more easily, than why he should call it an earth-pot.

STELE, s. The stem or stalk of any thing; from *stela*, Saxon. The Dutch is the same. Both perhaps from *στηλη*, Greek.

The *stalke* or *steale* therof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.

B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

Thus also, the stem or body of an arrow:

A shaft hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the fethers, and the head.

Ascham's Toxophilus, p. 161.

He then proceeds to give particular directions respecting the best wood to make the *stele*.

STELL, s. Probably the same as stall; a lodge, or fixed place of abode.

The said *stell* of Plessis.

Danet's Comines, sign. V 5.

This was the castle, of which he had spoken before.

To STELL. To fix, or place in a permanent manner; from STELL, above noticed. *Stelled* for stalled.

To this well-painted piece is Lucrece come,
To find a face where all distress is *stel'd*.

Shak. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. p. 555.

There it rhymes to *dwell'd*.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath
steld,

Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.

Id. Sonnet, 24

Here to *held*.

Since Shakespeare has twice so employed this word, why may we not suppose that "*stelled* fires," cited above, meant the *fixed* stars? (meaning to except the planets). It is not *stelled* but *steeled*, in the first folio, and it is so also in the 24th Sonnet. Other examples may perhaps hereafter be found.

STELLED, part. Supposed to be for *stellated*, by contraction, meaning the fires contained in the stars; which may be right. But see to STELL.

The sea, with such a storm, as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd
up,

And quench'd the *stelled* fires.

Lear, iii. 7.

To STELLIFY. To make into a star, to make glorious.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself, are *stellify'd*.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, Stanza 80.

Nay, in our sainted kalendar is plac'd
By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.

Drayt. Legend of Matilda, p. 546.

Good fortune, fame and virtue *stellifies*.

J. Markham, in Engl. Parn. p. 124. repr.

The word is Chaucerian also.

STELLIONATE, s. Fraudulent dealing; a term of the Roman civil law, adopted in English only by Lord Bacon. *Stellionatus crimen*; of which a man was guilty, who sold or pledged as his own, what was the property of another. From *stellio*, a lizard, on account of a quality fabulously attributed to that animal. But it might be given merely from its being *versipellis*, or changing its skin. The term is found in Ulpian, and other writers on civil law. The English example I take from Johnson.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Ld. Bacon.*

The word is not used in the English law, nor generally found in Dictionaries. Blount's *Glossographia* has it, with a reference to Lord Bacon. Apuleius makes Venus call her son *Stellio*, meaning deceiver; and the *Gloss. Vet.* has *stellionator* for impostor. Menage has the word in his *Juris. Civ. Amoenitates*, cap. 39. p. 369. I have inserted it here, merely for the sake of giving these illustrations of it.

To STEME, v. To evaporate, or dissipate in steam. So Upton interprets the following lines:

And shaking off his drowsy dreriment,
Gan him avise, howe ill did him beseeme,
In slouthful sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brood of his conceived yre.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 27.

So in another place:

That from like inward fire that outward smoke
had *steemd*. *III. i. 55.*

The chief difficulty arises from its being made an active verb, in the former passage.

STENT, s. Probably for stint, a mere change for the sake of rhyme; or else an abbreviation of extent.

Eurythius that in the cart first went,
Had even now attain'd his journey's *stent*.

Mirr. for Mag. Sackv. Ind. p. 256.

Also as a verb, which shows the former account of the word to be the right:

And to the ground her threw; yet n'ould she
stent

Her bitter rayling, and foul revilement.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 12.

— And to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Mirr. Mag. p. 261.*

STERN, s. for steerage, helm, or rudder; from *steer*. Minsheu gives no other sense; nor other old Dictionaries. Stearn, Saxon.

The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.

1 Hen. VI. i. 1.

But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.

Ferrex et Porr. O. Pl. i. 158.

I am the *sterne* that guides their thoughts.

Promos et Cass. i. 2.

Spenser and others use *stern* for the tail of an animal, which is quite analogous to rudder:

But gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground
him feld. *Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 28.*

And then his sides he swings with his *sterne*.
Chapm. Caesar et Pompey.

STERNAGE, s. The same.

— Follow, follow,

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy.
Hen. V. Cho. Act iii.

There is no occasion to change this to *steerage*, though that word occurs in *Pericles*, iv. 4. as it is regularly formed from the preceding word.

To STERVE. To die; *stearfan*, Saxon.
Hence to starve.

Not this rude kynd of battaill, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in bale to *sterve*.
Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 34.

To her came message of this murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless
sterve. *Fairf. Tasso, ii. 17.*

Where it rhymes to preserve.

Choose out some noble dame, her honour thou,
and serve,

Who will give eare to thy complaint, and pitty
ere thou *sterve*.

Romeus et Jul. B 2. Mal. Suppl. ii.

He could not thinke (or faintly thought) his
love to *sterve* her hart.

Warn. Alb. Engl. ii. 9. p. 43.

In the edition of 1612 (esteemed the best) has *sterne*; but it is evidently an error. The person spoken of was dead.

STEVEN, s. Time, appointment; doubtless from *stefne*, an institution, or appointment; which is itself from *stefnian*, to cite, or fix a time for appearance. See *Lye's Saxon Dict.*

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave,

Came to demand what penance he should have.

Ellis's Specim. of Anc. Engl. Poetry, iii. 121.

Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood,
Here at some unset *steven*.

Percy's Reliques, i. p. 89.

Opportunity:

Father of light, thou maker of the heaven,
From whom my being well, and being springs,
Bring to effect this my desired *steaven*.

T. Lodge on Solitarie Life, p. 50. repr.

2. *Steven* is also used for voice, or sound; in which sense it comes from *staefn*, a voice. This is the usage of

Chaucer, which Spenser has once imitated:

And had not Rossy ran to the *steven*,
Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.

Sheph. Kal. Sept. 224.

Either sense might here be admitted, but in the old glossarial notes, which are probably Spenser's own, it is explained *noyse*. It is also used in that sense, in another of the ballads on Robin Hood:

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knewe he it was his *steven*.

Percy's Rel. i. 93.

A STEWES, s. A strumpet; from *stewes*, a brothel.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes*. *Whetstone's*

Promos et Cass. 1st Part, iv. 3.

In the other sense, it was also used as singular:

And here, as in a tavern, or a *stewes*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.

B. Jons. Every M. in H. ii. 1.

— His modest house

Turn'd to a common *stewes*.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. i. 2.

STICHEL, s. A term of reproach, apparently implying want of manhood; probably provincial, rather than antiquated. *Sticel*, Saxon, does not help us. Barren, *stichel*! that shall not serve thy turn.

Lady Alimony, I 4 b.

To *stichle*, in Scotch, is to make a rustling sound. See *Jamieson*.

To STICKLE, v. n. To act the part of a stickler.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*. *The Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 271.*

Also active, in the sense of to part an affray:

— To the muse refers

The hearing of the cause to *stickle* all these stirs.

Drayt. Polyolb. xi. p. 871.

Which violently they pursue,

Nor *stickled* would they be.

Id. Muses' Elys. vi. p. 1491.

STICKLER, s. A person who attended upon combatants, in trials of skill, to part them when they had fought enough, and doubtless to see fair play. They were so called, says Mr. Steevens, from carrying sticks; but, rather, from the verb to *stickle*, for to arbitrate.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,

And *stickler-like* the armies separates.

Tro. et Cress. v. 9.

Anthony was himself in person a *stickler*, to part the young men when they had fought enough.

North's Plut.

Advanced in court, to try his fortune with your prizier, so he may have fair play shewn him, and the liberty to chuse his *stickler*.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev. v. 4.

Now were the *sticklers* in a readinesse, and the combattours with their weapons drawne fell to it.

Holinsh. vol. ii. 4 h 1. col. 2.

STIGMATIC, s. A person who has been *stigmatized*, or burnt with an iron, as an ignominious punishment; a base fellow. Metaphorically, a deformed person.

But like a foul, mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.

3 Henry VI. ii. 2.

— Thus, in disgrace,

The *stigmaticke* is first to leave the place.

Heyw. Brit. Troy, i. 19.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore,
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.

Philomythie, 1616.

STIGMATICK, a. Disgraceful, ignominious; as alluding to being stigmatized.

And let the *stigmatick* wrinkles in thy face,
Like to the boist'rous waves in a rough tide,
One still o'ertake another.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 301.

The muse hath made him [Thersites] *stigmatic* and lame.

Heyw. Br. Troy, viii. 9.

STIGMATICAL, a. Marked as with a stigma, ugly.

Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.

Com. Err. iv. 2.

It is a most dangerous and *stigmatical* humour.

Chapman's Blind Begg. of Alexandria, 1598.

STIGMATICALY, adv. Disgracefully, or deformedly.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury's,
Able to fright, to such I'll give large pay.

Decker's Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. 1.

STIKE, s. or STICH. A verse, (*στιχος*) or stanza. See *T. J.* in *Stich*.

I had no sooner spoken of a *stike*,

But that the storm so rumbled in her breast
As Aeolus could never rore the like.

Sackville's Ind. Mirr. for Mag. p. 259.

He had exactly spoken a stanza, before he says this. From the same origin are distich, tetrastich, etc. Our old name for a stanza was a *staff*, (see

Puttenham, B. ii. ch. 2.) whence the parish clerk sings *staves*; and, by corruption, a *stave*, in the singular.

STILETTO BEARD. Among the fantastical fashions which diversified the form of beards, when they were worn, the *stiletto beard* was long distinguished. It was sharp and pointed, as its name implies. There were various other forms. That of a Roman T, of a spade, and even of a tile, as that of Hudibras, which was,

In cut and dye so like a tile,

At sudden view it might beguile.

That is, it was red, and square. Most of the fashions are humorously recorded in an old ballad, which, but for one stanza, might be cited at large. That on the *stiletto beard* has been quoted by Mr. Malone:

The *stiletto beard*,

O, it makes me afeard,

It is so sharp beneath:

For he that doth place

A dagger in his face,

What must he wear in his sheath?

Acad. of Compl.

It was called also a dagger beard; and is spoken of as a foreign refinement:

— Now you that trust in travel,

And make *sharp beards*, and little breeches
deities.

B. et Fl. Qu. of Cor. ii. 4.

A man is spoken of as,

The very quake [qu.?] of fashions; the very
he that

Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.

Ford, The Fancies, etc. iii. 1.

The beard like a T is also celebrated in the *Queen of Corinth*, ii. 4. and in the ballad above-mentioned. It leads the van:

The Roman T,

In its bravery,

Doth first itself disclose:

But so high it turns,

That oft' it burns,

With the flames of a torrid nose.

The mustachios, of course, formed the upper line of the T.

STILL, s. A steep ascent; perhaps from stigele, a ladder, Saxon.

On craggy rocks, or steepe *stils*, we see,
None runs more swift nor easier than he.

Browne, Past. I. iv.

I have seen a reprint, in which it is

made "steepy *hills*," but the original may be right.

It appears that Lord Bacon has used *still* as a substantive for calmness, or quiet. See *T. J.* But the quotation from Shakespeare is erroneous in that place; his line is,

Doth all the winter time at *still* midnight,
Walk, etc. *Merry W. W.* iv. 4.

Not *still* of midnight.

STILL, a. Continual, constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the
meaning. *Tit. Andron.* iii. 2.

STILLATORY, s. A place where distillations are performed.

Next to the *stillatory* wait for me.
B. et Fl. Faithf. Fr. iv. 3.

Sir H. Wotton, in his *Elements of Architecture*, directs how to place the kitchen and the *stillatory*.

There is even now, in great houses, a place called the *still-room*, which is usually the territory of the house-keeper.

STILL-PIERCING. A compound epithet of some obscurity in the place where it occurs, namely, in these otherwise beautiful lines:

— O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim, move the *still-piercing*
air
That sings with piercing, do not touch my
lord. *All's Well*, etc. iii. 2.

Still-piercing is the reading of the second folio. The first has *still-peer-ing*, which is nothing. It seems plain that the author intended an emphatical repetition of the word *pierce*; read, therefore, *still pierced*: i. e. which, though continually *pierced*, sings at it. The commentators have agreed to substitute *still-pieced*; which to me appears the most flat and improbable epithet that could be inserted in such a speech. What was it to her that the air was *pieced* again? But that, though *pierced*, it still sung, was a good reason why it should be pierced rather than her lord. With *piercing*, for in *being pierced*, is quite common in the phrase of that day.

STILO NOVO. When the calendar had been reformed by Gregory XIII., English travellers, who wrote from abroad, usually dated their letters *stilo novo*; whence it grew into a kind of cant expression.

— Into whose custody —
I do commit your reformation,

And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iv. 4.

This is said because he was proposing to travel.

He sent me letters beyond sea, dated *stilo novo*.
Antiqu. O. Pl. x. 65.

Owen has an epigram, entitled, *Stylo Novo*, the form of which superscription would not be quite intelligible, without knowing this custom. The epigram is this:

Stylo Novo.

Urbs veterum cultrix, rerumque inimica novarum,

Imposuit fastos cur sibi Roma novos?

Liber Unus, Ep. 41.

To STINT, v. a. To stop. In modern use it means only to restrain within certain limits, to check; not to stop entirely.

And I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Timon of A. v. 6.

— Here came a letter now
New bleeding from their pens, scarce *stinted*
yet. *Revenger's Trag.* O. Pl. iv. 359.

— *Stint* thy babbling tongue,
Fond Echo. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.* i. 2.
Persuade us dye to *stint* all further strife.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 29.

Also as a verb neuter, to cease:

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee, Nurse, say I.
Rom. et Jul. i. 3.

Unwrap thy woes, whatever wight thou be,
And *stint* in time to spill thyself with plaint.
Sackv. Ind. Mirr. Mag. 258.

Changed to *stent*, by the same writer, when it suited his rhyme:

And first within the porch and jaws of hell
Sate deepe remorse of conscience, all besprent
With teares; and to herselfe oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Ibid.* p. 261.

For the blood *stinted* a little when he was
laid. *North's Plutarch*, cit. by Steevens.

STINTANCE, s. Stop, intermission.

Marry, some two or three days hence I
shall weep without any *stintance*. But I
hope he died in good memory.

London Prod. i. 1. *Mal. Suppl.* ii. 455.

STIRE, *v.* Put for stir, by Spenser, for the sake of rhyme. *F. Q.* II. i. 7. and II. ix. 30.

STITH, *a.* Strong, hard; from the Saxon *stiȝ*. Ray has it as a northern word; and it is still Scotch. See *Jamieson*. It was, however, English; for Coles has it: "*Stith*, robustus, rigidus." Also in an old romance,
On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,
Thei riden togider with schaftes long.

Amis et Amiloun, v. 1303.

A STITHE, or STITH, *s.* An anvil; from *stiȝ*, hard, Saxon.

Whose hammers bet still in that lively brain,
As on a *stithe*. *Surrey's Poems*, E. 1.
And strake with hammer on the *stithe*,
A cunning smith to be.

Turbervile, (1570) C 3.

STITHY, *s.* The shop containing the anvil, now called smithy; from *stith*.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

To STITHY, *v.* To employ an anvil.

But, by the forge that *stithy'd* Mars's helm,
I'll kill thee every where. *Tro. et Cress.* vi. 5.

STIVER, according to the conjecture of Mr. Theobald, an inhabitant of the stews; *stives* certainly meant stews in Chaucer, and elsewhere.

Take thy *stiver*, and pace her till she stews.
B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

The reading of the old edition was *striver*, which is certainly nonsense. As to his derivation of *stiver*, the coin, from this, it is below notice; but hence certainly to *stive up*, to keep close, or stewed.

STOCK, for stocking.

With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other.

Tam. of Shr. iii. 3.

Which our plain fathers erst would have accounted sin,

Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xvi. p. 963.

Or would my silk *stock* should lose his gloss else. *Jack Drum's Entert.*

Also, as an abbreviation of *stockado*, a peculiar kind of attack in fencing:

And if a horned divell should burst forth,
I would passe on him with a mortal *stocke*.

Antonio's Revenge, sign. B 2.

At gleek, and other games, where part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock*:

— Are you out too?

Nay then, I must buy the *stock*. Send me good carding! *Reference lost.*

To STOCK. A fencing term, from the substantive, to hit in an onset.

Oh, the brave age is gone; in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point,
Three times together.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 4.

STOCKADO, more properly STOCCATA, being an Italian term. A thrust in fencing, or an attack. Mercutio uses the original phrase, "*a la stoccata*." *Rom. and Jul.* iii. 1.

In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.

Merr. W. Winds. ii. 1.

Venue, fie! most gross denomination, as ever I heard: O, the *stoccato*, while you live, sir, note that.

B. Jons. Every M. in his H. i. 5.

If your enemie be cunning and skillfull, never stand about giving any foine or imbroccata but this thrust, or *stoccata* alone.

Saviolo, Pract. of Duello, H 1 b.

Hee will hit any man, bee it with a thrust or *stoccada*, with an imbroccada, or a charging blowe, with a right or reverse blowe.

Florio's 2d Frutes, p. 119.

Or Robrus, who adict to nimble fence,
Still greetes me with *stockado's* violence.

Marst. Sat. i.

Fighting after the old English manner, without the *stockados*.

Har. Met. of Aj. Prologue.

STOMACH, *s.* Pride, haughtiness. This sense is hardly used now. Of Wolsey it is said,

He was a man

Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 2.

Such a great audacitie, and such a *stomach* reigned in his bodie. *Holinsh. of Rich.* III.

For this, and several kindred significations, see *T. J.*

STONAGE. A corruption of *Stonehenge*, always popularly used in the neighbourhood of that extraordinary Druidical monument. It was also current, as a word signifying any remarkable heap or collection of stones.

— As who with skill,

And knowingly, his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stonage*, tast a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.

G. Tooke's Belides, p. 11.

Would not every body say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal. *Leslie.*

STOND, s. Station, situation; for stand, stonde, Saxon. A remnant of the older language.

But when he saw the damsel passe away,
He left his *stond*, and her pursewd apace.
Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 48.

Stownd seems to be put for it in another instance, for the rhyme's sake:
And those sixe knights, that ladies champions,
And eke the redcrosse knight ran to the *stownd*.
Id. III. i. 63.

That is, to the place.

STONE. Used for a gun-flint.

Q. Where's the *stone* of this piece?
S. The drummer took it out to light tobacco.
B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, v. 1.

STONE, the fool. Of this personage little is known, but from the castigation he received for his too bold sarcasms. It appears from the following passage that he was in the habit of attending at taverns, doubtless to divert the guests. The foolish knight, in the *Fox*, Sir Politick Would-be, calls him *Mass Stone*; on which occasion Mr. Gifford denies that *mass* is a contraction of master, and refers it to the Italian *messer*. But I think he is mistaken; for as the word *messer* was never used in England, there is little probability of its being so contracted: besides, it should have formed *mess*, not *mass*. See *Mas*. Poor *Stone* was whipped in Bridewell for saying, on the occasion of the Earl of Nottingham (not Northampton) going ambassador to Spain, "That there went sixty fools into Spain, besides my lord admiral, and his two sons." *Winwood*, cited by Gifford. If he really died about the time when Jonson's play of the *Fox* appeared, that was in 1605, the very year after his punishment; but it was not necessary that it should be true, to be reported to Sir Politick.

— Faith, *Stone*, the fool, is dead,
And they do lack a tavern fool extremely.
B. Jon. Fox, ii. 1.

He did not find his calling so privileged, as it is described in a song in that comedy. Act i. Sc. 1.

STONE, GEORGE. A famous bear-ward, or keeper of bears; from whom also one of his bears, famous for the sport

he made, was named. All that is necessary is to distinguish the bear from his master.

— At the banqueting house window,
When Ned Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.
B. Jons. Silent Woman. iii. 1.

How many dogs do you think I had upon me? — almost as many as *George Stone*, the bear, three at once.
Puritan, iii. 6. Suppl. ii. 591.

It seems that *George* died about 1610, for in the *Owle's Almanack*, published 1618, it is said,

Since that old loyall souldier, *George Stone*, of the Beare-garden, died, 8 yeares.
P. 6.

STONE-BOW, s. A bow from which stones might be shot, a cross-bow. Coles Latinizes it by *balista*. Cited by Todd from the *Book of Wisdom*, v. 22.

O, for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!
Twelfth N. ii. 5.

— Children will shortly take him
For a wall, and set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
B. et Fl. King and No K. v. 1.

Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those that shoot with *stone-bows*, wink with one eye.
Marston, Dutch Courtez.

STOOP, or STOUR. A drinking vessel, cup, bowl, or flaggon; from the Dutch. See *Johnson*.

Marian, I say, a *stoop* of wine.
Twelfth N. ii. 3.

Set me the *stoups* of wine upon that table.
Hamlet, v. 2.

Fill 's a new *stoupe*.
B. et Fl. Scornf. L. ii.

Stoop is certainly meant in the following passage:

Was not thy ale the mightiest of the earth
In malt, and thy *stope* fill'd like a tide?
Id. Four Plays in One.

Here it seems to signify a large vessel:

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of Cyprus gallants that would fain have a measure to the health of the black Othello.
Othello, ii. 3.

This *stoop* of wine was to afford each a measure out of it.

Also, a *post* fastened in the earth. *Ray's North Country Words*. He derives it from the Latin *stupa*.

It may be known; hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days decay'd.
Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 201.

STOVER, s. Fodder and provision of all
Ccc

sorts for cattle; from *estovers*, law-term, which is so explained in the Law Dictionaries. Both are derived from *estouvier*, in the old French, defined by Roquefort, "Convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui est nécessaire." *Dictionn. de la Langue Rom.*

— Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep.

Temp. iv. 1.

And others from their cars are busily about
To draw out sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxv. p. 1158.

Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.

Tusser, November's Husb.

STOUND, *s.* Time, moment, occasion, exigence. A Chaucerian word, in which author it bears this sense. Stunde, Saxon.

O who is that, which brings me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*.

Spens. F. Q. I. viii. 38.

His legs could bear him but a little *stound*.

Fairf. Tasso, xix. 28.

In the *Mirror for Magistrates* it is written *stowne*:

— When once it felt the wheele
Of slipper fortune, stay it might no *stowne*.

P. 440.

E. K. (Spenser's original annotator) once explains it *fits*:

And keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*,
That in my carrion carcass abounds.

Sheph. Kal. May, 257.

Johnson explains it *sorrow*, and gives some passages that seem to bear that sense; as does also the following. Spenser certainly uses it with great latitude:

Against whose power nor God nor man can find
Defence, ne ward the danger of the wound,
But, being hurt, seeke to be medicin'd

Of her that first did stir that mortal *stound*.

Colin Clout, v. 875.

So far'd it with me in that heavy *stound*.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 199.

Still it seems that circumstance or situation may fairly explain it, as in the other examples.

STOUND, for stunned.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge
taile.

Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 9.

STOUR, or STOWRE. Distress, tumult, contention. Johnson, who inserts the word, derives it from the Runick *stur*,

or the Saxon *steoran*, to disturb; but that word means to steer: he should have written *styr*, or *stiran*, which do mean to vex or disturb. It does not occur in Shakespeare, belonging properly to an earlier period.

— At which sad *stowre*,

Frompart forth stept, to stay the mortall chance.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 34.

The famous badge Clorinda us'd to bear,
That wons in every warlike *stour* to win.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 38.

And after those brave spirits in all those bale-
full *stours*,

That with duke Robert went, against the pagan
powers.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 954.

It seems to have been a poetical, but not a colloquial word in those days.

STRACHY occurs only in the following passage, which has much exercised conjectural ingenuity, though apparently hitherto in vain.

There is example for 't; the lady of the
Strachy married the yeoman of the wardrobe.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

After various attempts of other commentators, not worth reciting, Mr. Steevens conjectured that it should be read *starchy*, and explained it to mean the laundry. But no such word was ever seen in that sense; not does it appear that it would make an apposite example of an unequal match, which is the thing required. Why the *lady of the laundry* should be so much superior to the yeoman of the wardrobe, is far from clear. Mr. Steevens properly calls it a *desperate* passage, which fully apologizes for his desperate, though ingenious, conjecture. It is printed in the first folio in italics, as a proper name. It has since been conjectured (by Mr. R. P. Knight) to be a further corruption of *stratico*; which Menage certainly gives, as the regular title of the governor of Messina. *Origini*. If so, it will mean the *governor's lady*; and Illyria is not far from Messina. Whatever becomes of the name of *Strachy*, similar occurrences were never wanting, which might be the subject of allusion. R. Brome produces parallel instances, in the song of a servant to his lady:

Madam, Faire truth have told
That queens of old
Have now and then
Married with private men.
A countess was no blusher
To wed her usher.
Without remorse

A lady took her horse-
-Keeper in wedlock. *New Acad.* iv. 1.

One of these might be a lady of the
strachy. Such examples were never
rare. Lord Bacon's daughter married
her gentleman-usher, Underhill; and,
though she was not a countess, her
birth was noble. It is asked also by
another dramatist,

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her turn-
broach? *B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W.* iii. 1.

STRAGE, s. Slaughter; a Latinism, *strages*, Latin.

I have not dreaded famine, fire, nor *strage*,
Their common vengeance.

Webster's App. et Virginia, Act v.

STRAIGHTS. A cant name for some of the
narrow allies in London, formerly
frequented by profligates.

Look into any angle o' the town (the
streights, or the Bermudas) where the quar-
relling lesson is read.

B. Jon. Barth Fair, ii. 6.

— Turn pirates here at land,

Ha' their Bermudas, and their *straights* i' th'
Strand. *Ibid.*

See BERMUDAS.

STRAIN, the same as *strene*. Descent,
lineage.

He is of noble *strain*. *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

See *Johnson*. This sense, though
not now in common use, has been pre-
served in poetry, by Dryden, Prior,
and others.

Also disposition:

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant
strain,

And fortune led you well. *K. Lear*, v.

TO STRAIN, v. n. Applied to the flowing
of a river.

The often wandering Wye, her passages to view,
As wantonly she *strains* in her lascivious course.

Drayt. Polyolb. vi. p. 771.

So again:

But back industrious muse, obsequiously to
bring

Clear Severn from her source; and tell how
she doth *strain*

Down her delicious dales. *Ib.* p. 776.

TO STRAIN COURTESY. To use ceremony,
to stand upon form.

You should not need *strain curt'sy* who should
have it,

Sir John would quickly rid you of that care.

Sir J. Oldc. i. 2. *Suppl.* ii. 276.

Finding their enemy to be so curst,

They all *strain court'sy* who shall cope him
first.

Shakesp. Venus et Adonis,
Suppl. i. 447.

At the last, though long time *straining*
curtesie who should goe over the stile.

Euph. et his Engl. K k iii.

But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand
straining curtesie who shall goe first.

Taylor, Water P. Disc. to Salisbury, p. 25 a.

To decline a thing civilly:

Now since you needs will have me cause alledge,
Why I *straine curt'sie* in that cup to pledge,
One said, thou mad'st that cup so hot of spice,
That it had made thee now a widower twice.

Sir J. Haringt. Epig. ii. 5.

Also to hang back, or be shy, said
in ridicule:

The dike was drie, the bottom ev'n and plaine,
Both sides were steep, but steepest next the
towne,

At this the soldiers *curtesie do straine*,
Which of them first shall venter to go downe.

Id. Ariosto, xiv. 107.

STRAINT, for pressure, or constraint.

Upon his iron collar griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.

Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 14.

TO STRAIT, v. To straiten, to put to
inconvenience, to puzzle.

— You were *straited*

For a reply. *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

STRAMAZOUN. A downright or descend-
ing blow, in opposition to a *stoccata*,
or thrust; a term in the old school of
fencing, from *stramazzone*, Italian,
which is itself from *stramazzare*, to
slay, or murder. The *stramazoun*
might, therefore, be called a murder-
ing blow.

I being loth to take the deadly advantage
that lay before me of his left side, made a kind
of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through
the doublet, etc.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out
of H. iv. 3.

The description does not answer the
definition, but that might be intended,
to imply ignorance in the speaker.

STRAND, THE, in Westminster, was for-
merly the habitation of the first nobi-
lity, containing Somerset-house, Lei-

cester, afterwards Essex-house, Arundel-house, the Savoy; Cecil, Bedford, York, and Durham houses, all palaces of princes, bishops, or noblemen. So Sylvester:

Heer to the Thames-ward, all along the
Strand,
The stately houses of the nobles stand.
Dubart. III. ii. 2.

The only remaining representative of this magnificent line of inhabitants, is the Duke of Northumberland, whose superb palace occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory and convent of Rounceval (Roncevalles) in Spanish Navarre. The inconceivable increase of building has been continually driving the nobility further west, in quest of fresher air, and freer space; but still pursued by growing streets, and multiplying inhabitants.

STRANGE, *a.* Unacquainted with the place, as a foreigner; also coy, or shy.

— Beseech you, sir,
Desire my man's abode where I did leave him,
He's *strange* and peevish. *Cymb. i. 7.*
And I am something curious, being *strange*,
To have them in safe stowage. *Ibid.*

Trust me I was *strange*, in the nice timorous temper of a maid. *Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 401.*

STRAUGHT, for distraught. Distracted, crazed.

He seemed rather to bee a man *straught* and bounde with chaynes, than lyke one that had bys wittes and understandynge.

Painter's Pal. of Pleas. ii. T 3.
So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc.

Scot's Discov. of Witchcr. L 8 b.

Also for stretched, as used by Chaucer:

Striking me down on the place where yet I lie *straught*. *Skelton's Don Quix.*

See *T. J.*

To STRAW, *v.* Now made strew, or strow; but straw has been thought nearest to the etymology, *strawan*, Gothic. But the Saxon will authorize *strew*, and the Danish *strow*; *strew*, however, has prevailed. Straw occurs several times in the authorized version of the Scriptures; but not there only. See *T. J.* Junius prefers it.

Shakespeare has *o'er-straw'd*, for strew'd over:

The bottom poison, and the top *o'er-straw'd*
With sweets. *Venus et Adonis, Mal. Suppl. i. 459.*

STREAVE. Seems to be used for stray, in the following passage:

Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *streave* lordship of concealed land.
Hall, Sat. v. 1.

STRENE. Descent, lineage; supposed from strynd Saxon.

Sate goodly Temperaunce in garments clene,
And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene*.
Spens. F. Q. V. ix. 32.

So also in VI. vi. 9.

But Spenser also uses *strain*, which he altered probably for the sake of the rhyme. See STRAIN.

Sprung of the auncient stocke of princes *straine*.
Ibid. IV. viii. 33.

To STRENGTH, *v.* for to strengthen.

Whose happy ordered raigne most fertile breeds

Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strengthen* his state. *Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 17.*

To STRIKE. To take money, whether forcibly or by fraud; or borrowing.

— I must borrow money,

And that some call a *striking*.

Shirley, Gentl. of Venice.

The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse, is called *striking*.

Greene's Art of Coneycatch.

The expression is not dissimilar to one which occurs in Latin:

— Porro autem Geta

Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit.

Ter. Phorm. i. 1.

To blast or affect by sudden and secret influence, as the planets were supposed to have power to do:

The nights are wholesome; then no planets
strike. *Hamlet. i. 1.*

Hence *planet-struck*.

STRIKE ME LUCK. A familiar phrase, which seems to have arisen from striking a bargain, and giving earnest upon it.

Y. L. Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. *M.* There's a God's-penny for thee. *B. et Fl. Scornf. L. Act ii.*

But if that's all you stand upon,

Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.

Hudibr. II. i. 539.

That is, here, *conclude the bargain*, and it shall be done.

STRINGER, s. A person who made strings for bows. Thus three distinct artists were employed to furnish out that simple instrument: the *bowyer*, who made the bows: the *fletcher*, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings. All three have remained in use as family names. The importance of a good *stringer* is well described by Ascham:

But herein you must be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. And surely *stringers* ought more diligently to be looked upon by the officers, than eyther bowyer or fletcher, because they may deceyve a simple man the more easelyer. An ill stringe breaketh many a good bowe, nor no other thinge halfe so manye. In warre, if a stringe breake, the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone, and although *he have two stringes put on at once*, yet he shall have small leasure, and lesse roome to bende his howe; therefore, God send us good *stringers*, both for warre and peace. Now what a stringe ought to be made on, whether of good hempe, as they do now adayes, or of flaxe, or of silke, I leave that to the judgement of *stringers*, of whom we must buy them.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 139, etc.

In the following example it is used for a libertine, with as much attention to propriety as the slip-slop character of the speaker required:

A whoreson tyrant, hath beene an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant.

B. et Fl. Knight of B. P. i. 1.

Perhaps the dame means *striker*, which occurs in the same sense.

That, if the sign deceive me not, in time,
Will prove a notable *striker*, like his father.

Mass. Unnat. Comb. iv. 2.

STRIPE, s. Seems to be used by Browne for strain, or measure.

I shall goe on; and first, in differing *stripe*,
The floud-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.

Brit. Past. I. ii.

He then goes on in eight-syllable verse.

STRIVILING, or STRIVELING. The old name for the town and county of Stirling, in Scotland.

Striviling, who siege our rescue crav'd, can tell

England's misfortune in that haplesse fight.

Mirr. for Magistr. p. 710.

Others (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin*, or Starling, a towne in Scotland.

Stowe's London, p. 43.

He is speaking of the origin of sterling money.

It [Lennox] is parted from Sterling or *Striveling* with the mountains.

Saltonstall's Mercator, p. 76.

STROKE. To bear, or have a stroke; to bear sway, to have force, or influence. Mr. Dibdin, on the following passage, says, that he does not find this sense explained in any glossary; but Johnson has it, as the eighth sense of the word *stroke*. See *Johnson*. It is not so used at present.

Where money beareth all *the stroke*, it is hard, and almost impossible, that the weal-public may justly be governed, and prosperously flourish.

More's Utopia, Dibdin's ed. vol. i. p. 130.

But, sir, to tell you the plain truth, Count Gondomar at that time *had a great stroke* in our court, because there was more than a mere overture of a match with Spain.

Howell's Letters, ii. Let. 61.

To have a prevalence:

There is, besides these subdialects — another speech that *hath a great stroke* in Greece and Turkey, called Franco.

Id. ibid. Let. 59.

STROKER, s. A flatterer, metaphorically; so used by Jonson. To claw, and stroke the person they courted, was commonly attributed to sycophants.

— Dame Polish,

My lady's *stroker*. *Magn. Lady, iv. 1.*

Mr. Gifford says that Jonson often uses it in that sense, but I have not noted the instances.

STROSSERS. Thought to be a misprint for *trossers* in *Hen. V. iii. 7*. In *Sir John Oldcastle*, it is corrupted into *strouces*:

Prithee, Lord Strudge, let me have mine own cloaths, my *strouces* there.

Part I. v. 11.

Both mean the same, namely, what are now called trowsers. We have it however, undoubtedly, in another place, where its meaning is not clear:

The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing collar.

Deck. Gul's Hornb.

p. 40. repr.

Probably *strosser* was only a corruption of *trosser*, which is clearly the same as *trowser*.

STRROUT, s. A strut. Coles acknowl-

ges the word, both as verb and substantive.

Curl up your hair, walk with the best *strouts* you can. *Mis. of Enf. Marr.* O. Pl. v. 75.

To STROUT. To strut.

They were passing pompous in their gestures, for they *strouted* up and down the vally as proudly as though they had there appointed to act some desperat combat.

Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc. v. 398.

Mustachoes *strouting* long, and chin close shave. *Fairf. Tasso*, ix. 8.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke,

That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xiii.

cited by Johnson.

So the original edition; but in the reprint of 1753, octavo, it is made *strut*. See p. 924.

STROW, a. Loose, scattered; from to *strow*, which was often used for *strew*. See *Johnson*.

— Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.

Lady Alim. D 4 b.

STRUCK, or STRICKEN IN YEARS. Both meant as the participle of strike; advanced in, or, rather, affected by, years. As a tree is said to be struck, which has some of its branches withered through age. Johnson says, I know not how the phrase could originate.

— We say, the king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Rich. III.* i. 1.

It is often used by the translators of the Bible:

Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well stricken in age*. *Genes.* xviii. 11.

See also xxiv. 1. *Josh.* xiii. 1, etc.

Well, in these phrases, must stand for *much*.

STRUMPHUSHER, s. Perhaps, an usher to strumpets; but this is a mere guess, as I have not seen any other instance of the word.

He [a bawd] lives at all distances and postures, one while tapster or tobacco-seller, otherwise *strumphusher*; now brother, then cozen, sometimes master of the house; yet all this while rogue, theefe, and pimpe.

Lenton's Leasures, Char. 11.

STUCK. A corruption of stock, itself abbreviated from *stockado*; an assault in fencing. See **STOCK**, and **STOCKADO**.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.

Twelfth N. iii. 4.

The same is doubtless intended in the following passage, where *stucke* is the reading both of the first quarto and folio.

— I'll have prepar'd him

A chalice for the nonce; whereon but sipping,
If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Hamlet.* iv. 7.

In Johnson's Dictionary this is quoted as an example of the word *tuck*; but this is not warrantable. He first conjectured that it ought to be *tuck*, and then cited it as an example of that word. It was not till the fourth folio edition, that the word *tucke* crept in, which certainly would make a convenient sense, being fully authorized as a name for a rapier. But *stuck* is also sense, and has the support of all the early editions. *Stuck*, for *stock*, however, has been found hitherto only in these two examples; *stock* itself frequently.

STULPES. Qu.? posts, stumps, or something of that kind.

Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south ende by Southwarke, etc.

Stowe's Lond. p. 167.

This word is repeated in the improved edition by Stowe himself, and again by his continuator Strype, but without any intimation of its meaning.

STUM, s. Strong new wine, used to give strength and spirit to what is vapid; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Coles renders it, "*mustum validissimum dolio ferreis circulis munito infartum*," which throws light on the mode of keeping it.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine. *B. Jons. Rules for the Tav.* vii. 29.

I am not sure that the word is obsolete, but certainly it occurs very seldom. It is in *Hudibras*. See *Johnson*.

STUPE, s. A pledget dipped in some healing liquor warm, and applied to

wound; from *stupa*, flax, or tow, of which it was made. I know not whether still in use, as a technical word.

— Leave crying, and I'll tell you;
And get your plaisters, and your warm *stupes*
ready. *B. et Fl. Lover's Progress*, i. 2.

To STUT, v. To stutter; originally *stot*, from *stottern*, German. It is in Withal's *Little Dictionarie*, "to *stut*, to stammer, balbutio." Mr. Wilbraham has it in his Glossary of Cheshire words, as still used in that county.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston's What you will, Act i. *Anc.*

Dr. ii. 215.

Som howl, som halloo, some do *stut* and
strain. *Sylv. Dubart.* p. 255.

Such is the line which Allot falsely
printed, spoiling the verse:

Some howle and cry, and some *stut* and
straine.

In the reprint of Allot, the annotator says, "perhaps for *stutter*;" but the word was equally in use.

To STY. To ascend; from *stigan*, Saxon. Jortin says, that *stee* is a ladder in the north. *Rem. on Spenser*. Ray also has it.

That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.
Spens. F. Q. II. vii. 46.

— Yet love can higher *stie*

Than reason's reach, and oft hath wonders
done. *Id.* III. ii. 36.

To *stey* is used for to ascend, by Chaucer; and *steyre*, now stair, is made from it; and Gower is also quoted by Warton. But it is not found in later poetry.

STY, s. A pimple growing on the eyelid; from the same Saxon word as to *sty*, in the sense of to ascend. There was a fancy that a piece of gold applied to the eye, would cure this complaint.

— I have a *sty* here, Chilax.

Chi. I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.
B. et Fl. Mad Lov. v. 4.

There is a *stie* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.

An. Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will
cure him. *Id. Elder Bro.* ii. 4.

SUBDUEMENT, s. Defeat; a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and used by him only once. Its meaning is obvious.

— I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Despising many forfeits and *subduements*.
Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

To SUBSCRIBE. To yield, or submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Id.* iv. 5.

As I *subscribe* not that, nor any other.
Meas. for Meas. ii. 4.

Marlow has been quoted for a like
use of the word:

Subscribe to his desires. *Lust's Dominion.*

It is very doubtful whether *subscribe*
should be read in the following lines:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler
parted!

And the king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his
power!

Confined to exhibition. *Lear*, i. 2.

The folio has *prescribed*, which better suits the passage. All the rest are acts done against the king. To *subscribe*, submit, or yield up his power, must have been his own act; but his power *prescribed*, limited, circumscribed, suits with all the rest, as done injuriously to him, and therefore should seem to be the right reading.

SUBSCRIPTION, s. Obedience, submission.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Lear*, iii. 2.

SUBTLE, a. seems to have been used occasionally for smooth. It was, perhaps, a term particularly used by bowlers, to express a fine smooth green.

— Nay, sometimes,

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.

Coriol. v. 2.

Johnson explains it deceitful, meaning difficult, (*subtle*, 5), but the next instance disproves it.

Upon Tityus breast, that, for six of the
nine acres, is counted the *subtlest* bowling
ground in all Tartary.

B. Jons. Chloridia.

Jonson has twice applied this epithet to lips, but in what sense is not clear; perhaps in that of practised or skilful.

SUBURBS. The general resort of disorderly persons in fortified towns, and in London also. See the note on the following passage.

All houses in the *suburbs* of Vienna must be pluck'd down. *Meas. for Meas.* i. 2.

We find in the classics, that it was the same in ancient times.

See also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieut.* i. 1; Massinger's *Emperor of the East*, where the Mignon of the *Suburbs* is a prominent character, (Act i. Sc. 2); and various other passages in all our old dramatists. This will sufficiently explain the question of Portia to Brutus, in *Julius Caesar*:

— Dwell I but in the *suburbs*
Of thy good pleasure?

Which she immediately follows up, by adding,

— If it be so,
Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife.

Act ii. Sc. 1.

Jonson has the expression of a "*suburb* humour," for a low, dissolute one. *Ev. M. in his H.* In the *suburbs* also, the citizens had their gardens and banqueting houses, where, unless they are much slandered, many intrigues were carried on.

Come, we'll dine together, after walk abroad
Unto my *suburb* garden; where, if thou'lt hear,

I'll read my heart to thee. *Rowley's New Wonder*, Act i. *Anc. Dr.* v. 257.

See GARDEN-HOUSE.

SUCKE, *s.* for juice, or moisture.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones.

Palace of Pleas. ii. S 5 b.

Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root.

Ward, cited by Johnson.

SUCKER, In allusion to rabbit, which had been just mentioned. See RABBIT-SUCKER.

G. I promise you, not a house-rabbit, sir.

K. No *sucker* of them all.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. iii. 1.

SUCKETS, *s.* Dried sweet-meats, or sugar-plums; that which is sucked.

Chests of refined sugar severally,

Ten tun of Tunis wine, *sucket*, sweet drug.

Old Taming of Shrew, 6 Pl. i. 204.

And, in some six-day's journey, does consume
Ten pounds in *suckets*, and in Indian fume.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 483.

Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicacies,

We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.

Anton. et Mellida, part 2.

Why here's an old wench would trot into a bawd now,

For some dry *sucket*, or a colt in marchpane.

Middlet. Wom. bew. Wom. Act iii.

To SUE, *v.* To follow; *suivre*, French.

But while I, *suing* this so good *successe*,
Laid siege to Orliance on the river's side.

Mirr. Mag. p. 516.

See Johnson, (3, *Sue*.)

SUGAR OF BARBARY. The finest sugar was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established.

Mer. Or if you want fine *sugar*, 'tis but sending.

Gosw. No, I can send to *Barbary*; those people

That never yet knew faith, have nobler freedoms. *B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iv. 3.

A school-boy, trying to coax his master, calls him,

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master. *Marston's What you will*, Act ii.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugar-candy; whether the unusual termination was formed for the sake of rhyming with *soveraigne*; or was thought more proper in itself, I cannot say.

If not a dramme of triacle *soveraigne*,

Or aqua-vitae, or *sugar-candian*,

Nor kitchen cordials can it remedie.

Hall's Sat. II. iv.

To SUGGEST. To tempt.

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master's service.

All's Well that E. W. iv. 5.

O sweet *suggesting* love! if thou hast sinn'd
Teach me thy *tempted* subject to excuse it.

Two Gent. of V. ii. 6.

SUGGESTION, *s.* Temptation, seduction.

— For all the rest,

They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.

Tempest, ii. 1.

Also for crafty device:

— One, that by *suggestion*

Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 2.

Holinshed had said, whom Shakespeare copied,

By craftie *suggestion* got into his hand innumerable treasure. P. 922. edit. 1587.

SUIST, *s.* An egotist; or, rather, what theologians call a self-seeker. Whether peculiar to the author here quoted, or not, I do not yet know.

A man with more liberty might be debtor

to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismaticall *suist*, that baites with lesser favours to angle for greater.

R. Whitlock's Zootomia, p. 369.

The whole section is entitled, "The grand Schismatick, or the *Suist* Anatomized." The section extends from p. 357 to p. 383, and concludes thus:

In short a *suist*, and self-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone. P. 383.

SUICISM, *s.* Used by the same author for the acts or character of a *Suist*, as above described. The opposite to self-denial.

But his *suicisme* was so grosse, than any of Ahab's relations, (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *Id. ibid.*

A SUIT, *s.* A petition or request made to a prince or statesman. Though we still use the word in many kindred senses, I do not think we should now use it absolutely for a petition, as in these passages.

Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
And then he dreams of smelling out a *suit*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 4.

We should say it thus of a law-suit, but not of a court solicitation, which led to the alteration, in some editions, to *lawyer's* nose, instead of *courtier's*; but the old editions have *courtier's*, which Warburton, therefore, very properly restored.

F. If you've a *suit*, shew water, I am blind else.

A. A *suit*, yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for.

Mass. Maid of Hon. i. 1.

Because the court *suits* were invariably accompanied by bribery. Hence the following term.

SUIT-BROKER, *s.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

A *suit-broker* in court. He has the worst Report, among good men, I ever heard of,
For bribery and extortion. *Id. ib. ii. 2.*

SUITOR, *s.* A person who had a petition to urge at court, one who sought places or favours.

Is. I am a woeful *suitor* to your honour,

Please but your honour hear me. *Ang.*

Well, what's your suit.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

They say poor *suitors* have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too.

Coriol. i. 1.

You grandies o' the court cannot take breath,
Nor breath in sweet ayre, besides putrid lungs,
For multitudes of *suitors*, that like gnatts
Doe buzz about your eares, and make yee madd.

Wilson's Inc. Lady, ii. 1.

That *suitor* was frequently pronounced *shooter* (as it is now sometimes) see the notes on *Love's Labour Lost*, where Boyet, having asked "Who is the *suitor*?" is answered by Rosaline, "She that bears the bow." With other puns alluding to archery. *iv. 1.*

To SULLEVATE. To raise into hostility; *soulever*, French. It seems rather a pedantic affectation, than a word ever in use.

How he his subjects sought to *sullevate*,
And breake the league with France concluded late.

Dan. Civ. W. i. St. 43.

SUMM'D. Term in falconry; having all the feathers complete. Milton has used it. See *Johnson*, in to *Sum*, No. 3.

With as unwearied wings, and in as high a gait
As when we first set forth, observing every state,
The muse from Cambria comes, with pinions
summ'd and sound.

Drayt. Polyolb.

xi. p. 859.

Metaphorically of clothes:

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.

B. et Fl. Wit w. Money, iii. p. 318.

See *T. J.*

SUMMERINGS. Rural sports performed at Midsummer. Bonfires were made on those occasions, with other sports and festivities, of which, however, I do not find any very correct account. See, nevertheless, *Brand's Popular Antiq.* vol. i. 240. 4to. They took place, of course, on the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist, which is Midsummer-day. The festival at Burgh-Westra, in the *Pirate*, is a *summering*: "The blessed Baptist's holiday," says the old Udaller, "was made for light hearts, and quick heels."

His [a ruffian's] sovereignty is shewn highest

at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall, before he part, to the lord of the mannour, by reason of a bloody nose or a broken pate.

Clitus's Whimzies, Char. 17.

Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,

When bonfires great, with lusty flame, in every towne doe burne,

And young men round about with maydes doe dance in every street. *Barnaby Googe, from Naogeorgius.*

For the extraordinary festivities formerly practised at Chester on that day, see the introduction to *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. xxvi, and Mr. Markland's admirable essay on the *Chester Mysteries*, now printed in the 3d volume of Malone's Shakespeare, p. 525, ed. Boswell.

SUMMERSAULT, *s.* See SOMERSAULT. "*Sal-tus petauricus.*" *Coles. Soubresault, French.*

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimble do the *summer-sault*,

Drayton, Muse's Elysium, p. 1457.

SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper name: witness the late estimable master of King's College, Cambridge.

Ear-lack thou'rt a goat; — I'll set a *sumner* upon thee. *Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 428.*

In the *Heir*, a *sumner* of the spiritual court is one of the persons of the drama. *O. Pl. vii. p. 136.*

An abbot that had led a wanton life,
And cited now, by death's sharp *sumner* sick-
ness,

Felt in his soul great agony and strife.

Har. Epigr. ii. 62.

What may that be?

Cla. A sumner

That cites her to appear.

B. et Fl. Valentin. ii. 2.

I presume we ought to read *sumner* also in the following passage:

His nose was precious, richly rubified, and shined brighter than any summer's [r. *sumner's*] snout in Lancashire.

Fennor, in Cens. Lit. x. 301.

Why Lancashire *sumners* were particularly red-nosed, may perhaps be discovered. See TAWNEY.

SUMPTER. Generally united with *horse*, to signify a horse that carried provisions, or other necessities; from *sumptus*, Latin, or *sommier*, French. In the following instance horse seems to be understood:

— Return with her?

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Lear, ii. 4.*

See *Johnson*, who gives another example, where the *horse* seems also to be meant, though not expressed. So also here:

I would have had you furnish'd in such pomp
As never duke of Burgundy was furnish'd;
You should have had a *sumpter*, though 't
had cost me
The laying out myself.

B. et Fl. Noble Gent. v. 1.

We read also of *sumpter-cloths*, *sumpter-saddles*, etc. *Sumpter-horse*, *mule*, etc. are still in use; but not *sumpter* alone.

I fancy it originally meant the panier, or basket, which the *sumpter-horse* carried.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.

Id. Cupid's Revenge, v. 2.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd

In which were hangings brave;

Silk covering, curtens, carpets, plate, etc.

Percy's Reliq. i. p. 318.

SUPERLATIVE, double, or accumulated, as it may be called, having not only the superlative form, but also the adverb *most*, was not esteemed bad grammar in Shakespeare's time.

Brutus shall yield, and we will grace his heels
With the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.

Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

A lady to the worthiest sir, that ever
Country call'd his! and you his mistress, only
For the *most worthiest* fit. *Cymbel. i. 7.*

Forasmuch as she saw the cardinal *more* readier to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the *most basest* handicraft are holy, when they are directed to the honour of God.

Sir Thomas More.

The authority of our learned poet Jonson, may seem even to justify this form; which, notwithstanding, has not prevailed.

Furthermore, these adverbs *more* and *most*, are added to the comparative and superlative degrees themselves, which should be before the positive.

This, adds Jonson,

Is a certain kind of English Atticism, or eloquent phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the *most ancientest* and *finest* Grecians, who for more emphasis, and vehemencies sake, used so to speak.

English Gramm. ch. 4.

There is a peculiar emphasis and propriety in the phrase *most Highest*, when applied to the Almighty, which occurs in the Bible and Liturgy; but, in other cases, the proper grammatical form is generally preferred and used. See COMPARATIVE.

SUPERNACULUM. A kind of mock-Latin term, intended to mean *upon the nail*. A common term among toppers.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it *on his naile*, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance.

Pierce Pennilesse, sign. G 2 b.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsyfreeze tiplers, and *super-naculum* takers.

Massing. Virgin Mart. ii. 1.

The whole school (I mean *schola bibendi*) and their *asseclae bibaculorum*, *madidorum*, and *temulentorum*, — follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *super-naculum*.

Gayt. Festiv. Notes, p. 102.

It is a little disfigured in the following:

I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, vii. p. 348.

It has been the subject of a regular discussion, in a little tract printed at Leipsic in 1746, quarto, entitled, "*De supernaculo Anglorum*." The derivation is there thus stated: "*Est vox hybrida, ex Latina praepositione super et Germano nagel (a nail) composita;*" which agrees with the account in *Pierce Pennilesse*, and accounts for the *nagulum*, and *negulum*. See *Popular Antiq.* 4to ed. vol. ii. p. 238. A modern Scottish author intimates the same meaning and origin of it, in some dog-grel verses of Latin and English mixed:

Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb

Cernamus *supernaculum*.

Meston's Poems, p. 194.

It is thus described, without being named, in a book of odd humour:

He tooke uppe his pot of twelve quartes — and then hee set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which hee was by custom to set upon his thumbes naile, and licke it off, as hee did.

Disc. of a New World, p. 53.

Though the cup be never so great, so as scarce a four yeare old heyfer be able to drench it to the bottom, yet they, without any difficulty at all, soake and sucke it *ἐν τῇ νύχῃ*, to a *nayle* [margin, *super-naculum*.]

Law of Drinking, p. 111.

See *T. J.*

SUPERVIZE, s. Sight, or view; on the supervise, on seeing the thing in question, namely, the letters sent.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,

No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,

My head should be struck off. *Hamlet*. v. 2.

Supervisor is also used in *Othello* for a looker-on, iii. 3.; at present it is only an official name for an inspector of the customs, etc.

SUPPER, TIME OF. Dinner being usually at eleven or twelve, supper was very properly fixed at five o'clock. A similar meal is now called by the name of dinner, though it is carried on several hours later.

With us, the nobilitie, gentrie, and students, doo ordinarilie go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at *five*, or between five and sixe at afternoone.

Harrison's Descr. of Engl. pref. to Holinsh.

About foure houres or six, after that we have dyned, is the tyme convenient for supper, which, in the Universities, is about *five o'clock* in the afternoone.

Haven of Health, ch. 212.

SUPPORTASSE, s. or under-propper. Part of the apparatus belonging to the old ruffs, being a sort of frame of covered wire, calculated to support the ruff, and prevent its being disordered by wind or damp. The devil, says the zealous Philip Stubbes, who invented ruffs, found out also two great pillars to support them. One of these pillars, as he oddly calls them, was starch; the other he thus describes:

The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; and this he [the devil] calleth a *supportasse* or underpropper. This is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the

outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallung and haungung doune. *Anatomie of Abuses.*

We are obliged solely to the anger of this puritan, I believe, for preserving the name, if not the memory, of this apparatus.

SUPPUTED, *part.* for imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxix. p. 1219.

SURANCE, by abbreviation, for assurance, certification, satisfaction.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge!
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.

Tit. Andron. v. 2.

To SURBATE, or **SURBEAT**. To batter, or weary with treading; *soubattre*, French, not *soubatir*, as Johnson has it.

Ariobarzanes at length espyed the horse of his soveraigne lord had lost his shooes before, and that the stones had *surbated* his hooves.

Palace of Pleas. vol. ii. B 3.

Now when he was *surbatted*, or weary.

Harsnet's Decl. Q 2 b.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl. x. 376.

Lest they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore,

Their tender feete upon the stony grownd.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 34.

This is one of the many words which, though admitted by Johnson, as if in use, few modern readers would understand without explanation. He quotes for it Clarendon, and Mortimer, the agricultural writer.

SURBET, or **SURBEATE**. Participle from the above.

Espye a traveller with feete *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 22.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.

Hall, Sat. v. 2.

To SURCEASE. To cease.

— I will not do 't,

Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.

Coriolanus, iii. 2.

— No pulse shall keep

His natural progress, but *surcease* to beat.

Rom. et Jul. iv. 1.

Furies must aid, when men *surcease* to know
Their gods. *Tancr. et Gism.* O. Pl. ii. 196.

For if you now *surcease*, and love as well,

Then all the world of this your concord aye
shall tell. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 92.

SURCEASE, *s.* Cessation.

— If th' assassination

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With its *surcease* success. *Macb.* i. 7.

And in the meane time that he would cause
a *surcease* of armes. *Danet's Comines*,

R 4 b.

SURCEASE, *v. a.* To stop, or put a stop to.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,
But mine, nor price nor prayer may *surcease*.

Spens.

Johnson marks this sense only as obsolete, but the rest are equally so.

SURCREASE, *s.* Abundant or excessive increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them
at last

To seek another soil, as bees do when they
cast. *Drayt. Polyolb.* i. p. 669.

— When as our ancient seat

Her *surcrease* could not keep, grown for her
soil too great. *Id.* vi. p. 773.

By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And, surfeiting therewith, her *surcrease* vomited.

Id. viii. p. 799.

SURDINY, *s.* A corrupt form of *Sardine*, the name of a fish, of the *clupea*, or herring tribe; generally thought to be the same as the pilchard, only smaller in the Mediterranean than in the Ocean. They are caught near Sardinia, whence their name, and are imported here, salted and barrelled.

He that eats nothing but a red herring to-day, shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher; a pilcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an olive! that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards. *B. et Fl. Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

SURESBY, *s.* A person to be surely depended upon. A word of similar formation to *rudesby*, which Shakespeare has used.

The most laborious imployments which lye upon them in time of peace, as old *suresbyes*, to serve for all turnes.

Coryat's Crud. vol. i. p. 42. repr.

Lydius sive Hercules lapis; hee is old *sureby*. *Withal's Little Dict.* p. 564.

SURFOOT, *a.* Lamed, tired of foot; from *surbeat*. Or for sore-foot.

Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,
Surfoot, but in spirit cheered.

Barnaby's Itin. Part 3.

The author's own version is,

Veni Ferribrig, victus,
Pede lassus, mente laetus.

Ibid

SURPHALE, SURFEL, SURFLE, *v.* To wash the face or skin with some kind of cosmetic; but which is the right spelling, or whence the word comes, I do not at present know. I find it written in the three ways above given.

Bridewell would have very few tenants, the hospitall would want patients, the surgeons much worke; the apothecaries would have *surphaling* water, and potato roots lye dead upon their hands. *Greene's Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc. viii. 392. ed. 1811.*

This being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, etc. — but she shall as often gaze on my picture.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

The editor of Ford makes nothing of it; but it is found again in an unknown drama, cited in a miscellaneous collection:

I can make your beauty, and preserve it,
Rectifie your body, and maintaine it,
Clarifie your blood, *surfle* your cheeks, perfume
Your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye.

Cotgrave's Treasury of Wit, p. 224.

SURQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption; from the old French, where *surcuiderie*, *surquidance*, and *surquiderie*, may all be found. See *Roquefort's Dict. de la Langue Romane*. *Outrecuidance* was used to a much later period. Both from an old verb *cuidier*, to think, or presume.

— Were depriv'd

Of their proud beautie, and th' one moyity
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.
Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 31.

Chaucer defines it, in his *Persones Tale*:

Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*. *Tyrwh. ed. ii. p. 313. 8vo.*

And by all means his faculties t' apply,
To taint the phoenix by his *surquedry*.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1301.

Used here apparently for height, or excess:

That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry*,
Is grave, and staid, civill sobrietie.

Marston's Sat. i. 5.

SUR-REINED. Over-worked, worn down.

I do not consider it as implying any hurt in the reins or loins of the horse, for of what use would a drench of warm water be in that complaint? It

rather means one who has been guided by the rein too long, over-worked.

— Can sodden water,

A drench for *sur-reyn'd* jades, their barley
broth,

Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Hen. V. iii. 5.

A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit; — but he rubs on.

Jack Drum's Ent. quoted by Steevens.

SUSPECT, *s.* Suspicion.

And draw within the compass of *suspect*
Th' unviolated honour of your wife.

Com. of Err. iii. 1.

Whose light yet breaks not to the outer sense,
That propagates this timorous *suspect*.

B. Jon. Case is Altered, i. 4.

O false *suspect*, why didst thou make me
dote?

Mirr. for Mag. p. 194.

It may be found in every author of that period, though now as completely disused.

SUSPECT, *part.* for suspected.

For first we were in Holland sore *suspect*.

Gasc. Works, k 5.

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* Liable to suspicion.

This word is much wanted, for without it we have only *suspicious*, to express "prone to suspect," and "liable to be suspected," ideas widely different. Mr. Todd refers only to Cotgrave and Sherwood. A more legitimate authority is much wanted. In a newspaper, I once observed it said that,

It is *an old remark*, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*.

But whence the *old* remark is taken, I know not; nor whether it is really old.

SUSPIRE, *v.* To respire. It is clear that it is no error in the passage cited by Johnson, since Shakespeare uses it elsewhere.

— Did he *suspire*,

That light and weightless down perforce must
move. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*

Where it evidently means, to breathe in the very slightest degree. The other passage is this:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male
child,

To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,

There was not such a gracious creature
born. *K. John, iii. 4.*

SUSPIRE, *s.* A sigh; *suspirium*, Latin.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Mass. Old Law, v. 1.

SWAD. A term of reproach; said by Grose and others to be a northern word for a pea-shell, or pod: metaphorically, a slender person, *a mere swad*.

— Now I remember me,
There was one busie fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*.

B. Jons. Tale of T. ii. 2.

I'll warrant, that was devised by some country *swad*.

Lyly's Midas, iv. 3.

O how it tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'er so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.

Hon. Ghost, p. 3.

See *T. J.*

In the following passage it is applied by a soldier to a lawyer, with some degree of contempt:

Wer't not for us, thou *swad*, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?

Counter-Scuffle, *Dryd. Misc.* iii. 340.

SWADDLE, *v.* To lash, or strap, or beat soundly; by a ludicrous metaphor, which represents the sufferer as swathed, or bound round, by the instrument of correction. So Jobson, when he sings of strapping his wife, calls it "hooping her barrel."

— Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands,
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye,
'Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.

B. et Fl. Captain, ii. 2.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come, for fear

Of *swadling*.

Counter-Scuffle, *Dryd. Misc.* iii. 347.

So *Hudibras* is said to be

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er, [as a justice] as
swaddle [as a combatant].

Part I. can. i. v. 23.

SWARD, *s.* Skin; from *sweard*, Saxon. Often corrupted to *sword*, as when applied to the skin of bacon, or the horny coat of brawn; also in the word *green-sword*, for the coat of grass covering the soil.

Water kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to coarse grass.

Note on Tusser.

For the skin of bacon:

If they would use no other bucklers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no swords, but *swards* [sweards] of bacon.

Lingua, ii. 1. O. Pl. v. 144.

Both these examples are from Todd, who gives *sweards* in the latter, as the original reading, which is pure Saxon.

SWART, *a.* for black, or dusky, may be considered as rather a poetical than an obsolete word, having been preserved by Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, and even later writers. See *Johnson*. I add one more instance.

And the *swart* plowman for his breakfast staid,
That he might till those lands were fallow laid.

Browne's Brit. Past. l. iv. p. 99.

Milton's metaphorical use of it is no more harsh than that of dark for malignant.

SWARTH, *s.* A line or row of grass, as left by the scythe; supposed to be properly *swath*, and not to be connected with *sward*.

Cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*.

Twelfth N. ii. 3.

That is, great parcels, or heaps. Pope has used the word in his *Translation of Homer*. See *T. J.* See *SWATH*.

SWASH-BUCKLER, quasi, clash-buckler. One who makes a furious noise with sword and buckler, to appal antagonists.

Their men are very ruffians and *swash-bucklers*, having exceeding long blacke haire curled, and swords or other weapons by their sides.

Coryat, (of *Gipsies at Nevers*)

Crud. vol. i. p. 54. repr.

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace.

Butler's Charact.

Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde foole to leave playing the *swash-buckler*.

Nash, quoted by Steevens.

Also *Heylin's Life of St. Geo.* p. 237.

I find *rush-buckler*, apparently in the same sense. See *RUSH-BUCKLER*.

SWASHER, *s.* A bully, a fellow that is all noise and no courage.

As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers* [Nym, Pistol, and Bardolph]. I am boy to them all three.

Hen. V. iii. 2.

SWASHING. Exactly as we now say *dash*-ing; spirited, and calculated to surprise.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have.

As you, l. it, i. 3.

Also violent, overpowering:

Draw, if you be men. — Gregory, remember
thy *swashing* blow. *Rom. et Jul. i. 1.*

I do confess a *swashing* blow.

B. Jon. Staple of N. v. 1.

The old editions have "a *washing*
blow;" but, as that is nonsense,
swashing is very properly substituted.

SWATH, s. A row of grass mowed down;
from *zwad*, Dutch, meaning the same
thing. *Swarth*, which is often used
for it, only expresses the broad pro-
nunciation of the same word, *swauth*.

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Tro. et Cress. v. 5.

With tossing and raking, and setting in cox,
Grass lately in *swaths*, is meat for an ox.

Tusser (1672,) July's Husbandrie, St. 2.

The note, added in the edition of
1744, says,

The Norfolk way of making hay is, first to
let it lie in the *swarth* three days, or more,
etc.

See **SWARTH**.

Also that with which an infant was
swathed, or swaddled; from *sweðan*,
to bind, Saxon.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first *swath*
proceeded. *Timon of Ath. iv. 3.*

That is, from swathing-clothes, or
from the earliest infancy.

Nor their first *swaths* become their winding
sheets. *Heyw. Golden Age.*

SWATHING-CLOTHES. The bandages of linen,
in which infants were formerly rolled
up; called also swaddling-clothes.

Thrice has this Hotspur, man in *swathing*-
clothes,

This infant warrior. *1 Hen. IV. iii. 2.*

So also in *Cymbeline*, i. 1.

SWATH-BONDS, OR BANDS. The same.

Sypers, *swath-bonds*, rybands, and sleeve-
laces. *Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 64.*

Even in the *swath-bands* out commission
goeth,

To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly
bloweth. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 432.*

TO SWAY. To press on in motion. *Sway*
has so many senses, all bearing some
reference to a weight in movement,
that it is not easy to decide what should
be called a new sense, and what only

a metaphorical use. Dr. Johnson says
he never saw it in the sense here given;
Warburton conjectures *way*, but ut-
terly without necessity. Yet the pas-
sage is not obscure:

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

That is, let us pass on, with our ar-
mament.

SWEAME. A sudden qualm of sickness.
"Aegrotatio subita." *Coles' Dict.* So
also Rider. Probably from the same
origin as *swoon*. Coles also has,
"*sweamish*, modestus;" which seems
to be the word now made into squea-
mish. In the northern dialect we find
actually *sweamish*, for squeamish.
See *Grose's Provincial Glossary*.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottish *sweame* he
feeles,

With joyes bereft, when death is hard at
heelles. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 160.*

— A warning this may be,

Against the slothful *sweames* of sluggardye.

Id. King Jago, ed. 1587.

TO SWEAR, v. a. To swear by.

— Now, by Apollo, king,

Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.

K. Lear, i. 1.

SWEAR, s. An oath.

Gull'd, by my *swear*; by my *swear*,
gull'd. *Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 295.*

I was inclined to consider this as the
cant expression of a single character;
but it is used also by the Mercer, in
the same play, as well as by the Sur-
geon, to whom the first passage be-
longs. Elsewhere I have not remark-
ed it.

SWEAT, s. Violent sweating was long
considered as the chief specific in the
disease incident to brothels, and the
methods used to produce it, were ex-
tremely violent; no wonder, there-
fore, that death was often the conse-
quence. Hence the bawd, in *Measure*
for *Measure*, recounts it as one of the
enemies which destroyed her cus-
tomers:

What with the war, what with the *sweat*,
what with the gallows, and what with po-
verty, I am custom-struck. *Act i. 2.*

SWEET AND TWENTY. Thought to be a
customary term of endearment, from
the following two passages:

In delay there lies no plenty,
Then come kiss me, *sweet and twenty*.
Twelfth N. ii. 3.
Sweet and twenty, all sweet and sweet.
Wit of a Woman, cit. by Steev.

In the other passages adduced, it may be otherwise explained; but here it cannot, without a change of the reading. If we read, as suggested by Johnson,

Come, a kiss then, sweet, and twenty;
Or,

Then a kiss, my sweet, and twenty;
all would be easy: but Johnson himself doubted of the change.

SWEET-BREASTED. Sweet-voiced. See BREAST.

Sweet-breasted, as the nightingale or thrush.
B. et Fl. Love's Cure, iii. 1.

SWEETING, s. A kind of sweet apple, mentioned by Ascham and others. See *T. J.*

To SWELT. To swoon, or die away; from sweltan, Saxon. A Chaucerian word.

— But when she felt
Herself downe soust, she waked out of dread
Streight into grief, that her deare hart nigh
swelt. *Spens. F. Q. IV. vii. 9.*

— That nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy. *Ib. VI. xii. 21.*

In some places it seems to be used as the participle of to *swell*:

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*.
Ib. III. xi. 27.

Which, like a fever fit, through all his
bodie *swelt*. *Ib. I. vii. 6.*

It cannot be from *swell*, to burn, (also Saxon) because he says that cold did it. He must mean the cold fit of an ague; unless we refer it to *penetrabile frigus adurit*. To *swelt*, as an active verb, to *make faint*, is quoted from Bishop Hall in *T. J.*

SWELTH, s. Mud, and filth; or, perhaps, swellings, from *swell*.

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish
growes,

With foule black *swelth*, in thickned lumpes
that lies. *Sackv. Ind. Mirr. for Mag.*
261.

Again:

Rude Acheron, a lothsom lake to tell,
That boyles and bubs, with *swelth* as black
as hell. *Id. ib. p. 268.*

SWETNAM, JOSEPH. This, it appears, was the name of the man who wrote a coarse invective against women, under the title of "The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women, etc." 1615. The answerer of that tract says, in an address "to the Youths of Great Brittain,"

How could you love? nay, how would you loath such a monster to whom *Joseph Swetnam* poynteth?

Near the end of the address he is again mentioned, and a page of the tract referred to as his. See also the *Answer* itself, *passim*. His indictment, by name, is in the 6th chapter. He is alluded to also in an old play:

Hey day! who comes here? The very profest smock-satyr or woman-hater in all Europe. One, who had he lived in that state, or under that zone, might have compared with any *Swetnam* in all the Albyon island.

Lady Alimony, i. 1.

SWEVEN, s. A dream. A Chaucerian word; and, therefore, given to Moth, the antiquary, in the following passage:

— Dan Cupido

Sure sent thylke *sweven* to mine head.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 256.

It occurs, however, later:

I dreamt in my *sweven* on Thursday eve,

In my bed whereas I lay,

I dreamt, a grype and a grimlie beast,

Had carry'd my crown away.

Percy's Reliq. vol. ii. p. 53. in the Ballad of
Sir Adlingar.

SWINGE, s. for sway, or swing.

That whilom here bare *swinge* among the
best. *Sackv. Ind. Mirr. for Mag.*
p. 260.

To *swinge*, for to lash, as with a long tail, is used by Milton. See *T. J.*

SWINGE, for singe. This being a slight difference of spelling, is, perhaps, hardly worth notice; but it is the spelling of Spenser's own editions.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd.
F. Q. I. xi. 26.

SWINGE-BUCKLER is something more than *swash-buckler*; the latter was one who only made a dashing and a noise with the bucklers; the other *swinged* those which were opposed to him; as in the second passage here quoted.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged a sword and buckler*.

Devil's Charter, 1607, quoted by Steevens.

SWINK, *s.* Labour. Saxon.

Ah Piers, be not thy teeth on edge, to think How great sport they gaynen with little *swinck*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. May, v. 36.

Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and *swyncke*. *Gammer Gurt.* O. Pl. ii. 22.

And soon forget the *swinke* due to their hire.

Pembr. Arcad. iii. p. 398.

To SWINK, or SWINCK, *v.* To toil, or labour; *swincan* Saxon.

Honour, estate, and all this worlde's good, For which men *swincke* and sweat incessantly.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 8.

Milton has used *swinkt*, for wearied, in *Comus*, v. 293, though certainly much disused in his time. It is not in Shakespeare.

SWINWARD, *s.* Corrupted from *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine; or rather, perhaps, *swine-ward*, like bear-ward.

He is a *swinward*, but I think,

No *swinward* of the best.

Browne, Sheph. Pipe, Ecl. 2.

I find also *swineyard*, a corruption of the same word, as a term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd:

Then sett down the *swineyard*, [the boar's head]

The foe to the vineyard,

Let Bacchus crowne his fall.

Christmas Prince, p. 24.

To SWINCH, *v.* To cut, as with a switch.

With his revengeful sword *switcht* after them that fled. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xviii. p. 1011.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson, for a similar use of the word.

SWITH, *adv.* Swift, or swiftly.

Hence *swythe* to Dr. Rat hye thee, then thou wert gone. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl. ii. 47.

King Estmere threw the harp asyde.

And *swithe* he drew his brand.

Percy's Reliq. i. p. 75.

SWITHIN, *St.* The old, and often revived superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will rain more or less for forty days following, is amply illustrated in Brand's *Popular Ant.* i. p. 271. 4to ed. but it is not there mentioned, that Jonson in-

troduces it in his comedy of *Every Man out of his Humour*:

Sord. O, here, *St. Swithin's*, the 15th day, variable weather, for the most part rain, good! for the most part rain; why it should rain forty days after now, more or less, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough.

Act i.

St. Swithin is recorded in Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, on the 15th of July, but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy.

SWITZERS. Hired guards, attendant upon kings. How soon the brave Swiss began to hire themselves out to such service is uncertain; but it is plain that it was common in Shakespeare's time, since he gives such a guard to the King of Denmark:

Where are my *Switzers*? let them guard the door.

Hamlet, iv. 5.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great band Of marrow-bones, that people call the *Switzers*.

Fletch. Nob. Gent. iii. 1.

Why called "band of marrow bones," I know not. Is it a false print? and for what?

SWITZER'S KNOT. A transient fashion of tying the garters; which, probably, the French borrowed from the Swiss, and we from them.

But that a rook, by wearing a pyed feather, The cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff, A yard of shoe-tye, or the *Switzer's knot* On his French garters, should affect a humour! O, it is more than most ridiculous.

B. Jon. Induct. to Ev. Man out of H.

SWOOP, *s.* A sudden descent of a bird upon its prey. Johnson says, "I suppose from the sound." Rather from to sweep; and so thought H. Tooke. See *T. J.*

— Oh hell-kite — all, —

What! all my pretty chickens, and their dam, At one fell *swoop*.

Macb. iv. 3.

If she gives out, she deals it in small parcels, That she may take away all at one *swoop*.

White Devil, O. Pl. vi. 241.

The word, though uncommon, is not perhaps obsolete. Dryden has used it. Drayton applies the verb to *swoop*, to the sweeping motion of a river:

As she goes *swooping* by, to Swale-dale whence she springs.

Polyolb. xxviii. p. 1199.

D d d

SWORD, SWEARING UPON. The singular mixture of religious and military fanaticism, which arose from the crusades, gave rise to the extraordinary custom of taking a solemn oath upon a sword. In a plain unenriched sword, the separation between the blade and the hilt was usually a straight transverse bar, which, suggesting the idea of a cross, added to the devotion which every true knight felt for his favourite weapon, and evidently led to this practice; of which the instances are too numerous to be collected. The sword, or the blade, were often mentioned in this ceremony, without reference to the cross.

— Swear by *this sword!*

Thou wilt perform my bidding.

Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

Either embracing other lovingly,

And swearing faith to either *on his blade*.

Spens. F. Q. V. viii. 14.

Swear by *my sword!*

Hamlet, i. 5.

Several times repeated.

And here *upon my sword* I make protest

For to relieve the poor, or die myself.

Pinner of Wakef. O. Pl. iii. 7.

Yet the cross of the sword is also mentioned frequently enough to illustrate the true bearing of the oath. Hence, of Glendower it is ludicrously said by Falstaff, that he

Swore the devil his true liegeman, *upon the cross of a Welsh hook* [a species of sword].

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

It is delineated in the notes on that passage.

So suffering him to rise, he made him sweare *By his owne sword*, and by the *crosse* thereon.

Spens. F. Q. VI. i. 43.

By the *cross of this sword and dagger*, captain, you shall take it.

Dekker's Satiromastix, Or. of Drama, iii. p. 163.

Many more instances may be seen in Steevens's note on the preceding passage of *Hamlet*, but these are abundantly sufficient.

SWORD AND BUCKLER. As an epithet, expressive of military energy.

And that same *sword and buckler* prince of Wales.

1 Hen. IV. i. 3.

This boy speaks *sword and buckler*; prithee yield, boy.

B. et Fl. Bonduca, iv. 3.

SWORN BROTHERS, properly and originally, meant such as were brothers in

arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry; though afterwards used with more laxness, as it still is, to imply common intimacy. As when Beatrice says of Benedict, that he has every month a new *sworn brother*. *Much Ado*, i. 1. Falstaff seems to have a more precise allusion, when he says of Shallow,

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been *sworn brother* to him.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Falstaff also proposes to Nym and Bardolph, that they shall be *all three sworn brothers* in the expedition to France. *Hen. V.* ii. 1.

In the French books of chivalry they are called *frères d'armes*. St. Palaye's account is to this effect: "But we see more marked associations between some knights, who become *brothers or companions* in arms, [*frères ou compagnons d'armes*] as they were then called. — These fraternities of arms were contracted in various ways. Three knights, according to the romance of Lancelot du Lac, caused themselves to be let blood together, and mixed their blood. This kind of fraternity is not a romantic fiction, since M. Du Cange cites many similar examples from foreign histories." "If," continues he, "the mode was barbarous, the sentiment which arose out of it was far otherwise." *Mém. de Chevalerie*, Partie 3. See also Du Cange's 21st Dissertation subjoined to Joinville. Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, are recorded as *sworn brothers* (*fratres jurati*) in the expedition of the Conqueror to England, and they shared the honours bestowed upon either of them.

SYEDGE, s. A mere mis-spelling of *siege*, in the sense of seat, or habitation.

Is it possible that, under such beautye and rare comelynesse, disloyaltie and treason may have theyr *syedge* and lodgyng?

Pal. of Pleas. ii. sign. Z 5 b.

SYKERLY. Certainly. See **SIKER**.

Tis min own deare neele, Hodge, *sykerly* I wot.

Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 76.

A Chaucerian word.

SYLLABE, for syllable. Purely French.
So written by Ben Jonson, in his
English Grammar:

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may of
itself make a perfect sound.

Engl. Grammar, ch. 6.

He uses it also in his poetry:

Jointing *syllabes*, drowning letters,

Fastening vowels as with fetters.

Against Rhyme, Underw. 48.

Again:

Still may *syllabes* jar with time,

Still may reason war with rhyme. *Ibid.*

Horne Tooke has commended Jon-
son for his use of this word. It is still
used by the unlearned in Scotland, and
Dr. Jamieson gives two examples of it
from good authors.

SYLLER, for silver. Still current in the
Scottish dialect.

— As bright as any *syller*,
Small, long, sharp at the poynt, and straight
as any *pyller*. *Gamm. Gurton*, O.

Pl. ii. 24.

SYNNET. See SENNET.

SYBERS. Old spelling for Cyprus, a thin
transparent cloth used for veils. See
CYPRUS.

Sypers, swath bonds, etc.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 64.

SYRENE. Merely an awkward spelling of
SERENE, which see. This is undoubt-
edly intended by *syrens* in the follow-
ing specimen from Sir Fr. Kinaston,
cited by Mr. Ellis:

With thy dear face it is not so,

Which if once overcast,

If thou rain down thy show'rs of woe,

They like the *syrens* [serenes] blast.

Specimens, vol. iii. p. 241.

The word *blast* determines the al-
lusion.

T.

T. Beards cut to that shape. See in
STILETTO BEARD. Taylor, the water-
poet, celebrates all the forms of beards:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some
square,

Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some
stark bare,

Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,

That may, with whispering, a man's eyes out-
spike:

Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T.

Superbiae Flagellum.

The T, in particular, is noticed here
also:

— Strokes his beard

Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,

The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion,

And twifold doth express th' enamour'd
courtier. *B. et Fl. Qu. of Corinth*, iv. 1.

Thus, with the beard, one very
great source of coxcombry was cut off.

TABARD, s. A coat, or vest, without
sleeves, close before and behind, and
open at the sides; formerly worn by
nobles over their arms, to distinguish
them in the field, but now only by
heralds. *Tabard*, French.

Among the which [the inns in Southwark]
the most ancient is the *Tabard*, so called of
the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of

a Jacquit or sleevelesse coat, whole before,
open on both sides, with a square collar,
winged at the shoulders.

Stowe's London, Z 1 b.

He speaks of them as only worn by
heralds in his days, but having been
“a stately garment of old time.” The
word is now rather technical than ob-
solete.

The name of *tabarder* is still pre-
served in Queen's College, Oxford,
for scholars, whose original dress was
a *tabard*. They are part of the foun-
dation, which consists of, a provost,
16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 *tabarders*,
12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks.
Oxf. Univ. Cal. It appears from Du
Cange, that *tubar* is Welsh; and that
tabardum, low Latin, *tavardo*, Spa-
nish, and *tabarro*, Italian, have all
been made from it.

TABLES. The old name for backgammon;
so called also in French; and in Latin,
tabularum lusus.

This is the ape of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice
Love's L. L. v. 2.

If tales are told of Leda be not fables,
Thou with thy husband dost play false at *tables*.

Har. Epigr. i. 79.

Man's life's a game at *tables*, and he may,
Mend his bad fortune by his wiser play.

Wit's Recr. i. 250. repr. 1817.

This last example is from an epitaph,
entirely made up of puns on back-
gammon.

Extended also to other games played
with the same board and men. An
old back-gammon board is delineated
in the frontispiece to Strutt's *Sports
and Pastimes*.

2. Also, the same as table-book;
pocket tablets for containing memo-
randums:

And therefore will he wipe his *tables* clean,
And keep no tell-tale to his memory.

2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.

My *tables*, meet it is I set it down.

Hamlet, i. 5.

In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his
tables in haste, as if he feared to lose that
note.

Hall, Char. of a Hypocr.

TABLE, (in the language of palmistry or
chiromancy) the whole collection of
lines on the skin, within the hand.

Well, [*looking on his palm*] if any man
in Italy have a fairer *table*, which doth offer
to swear upon a book, I shall have good for-
tune.

Merch. of Ven. ii. 2.

Mistress of a fairer *table*,
Hath not history nor fable.

B. Jon. Mask of Gips. vi. p. 88.

It occurs also before in the same
masque, p. 80.

B. In good earnest, I do find written here,
all my good fortune lies in your hand. *W.*
You keep a very bad house then, you may see
by the smalness of the *table*.

Middleton,

Any Thing for a Q. Life.

TABLE-BOOK. The same as *tables*; me-
morandum book.

— What might you,

Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
If I had play'd the desk, or *table-book*.

Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am sure her name was in my *table-book*
once.

Hon. Whore, 2d part, O. Pl. iii.
377.

I have most of their jests here in my *table-
book*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 10.

The most affecting circumstance re-
lating to a *table-book*, that I at present
recollect, is in the life of Lady Jane
Grey:

Sir John Gage, constable of the Tower, when

he led her to execution, desired her to bestow
on him some small present, which he might
keep as a perpetual memorial of her: she gave
him her *table-book*, where she had just writ-
ten three sentences, on seeing her husband's
dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin,
and a third in English. The purport of them
was, that human justice was against his body,
but the divine mercy would be favourable to
his soul; and that if her fault deserved pu-
nishment, her youth, at least, and her impru-
dence, were worthy of excuse, and that God
and posterity, she trusted, would shew her
favour.

Hume's Hist. iv. p. 392. and *Ni-
chols's Progresses*, vol. iii. p. 15.

More modern authors have the word.

TABLE-MEN, s. The men used in play-
ing at tables, or back-gammon; but
Decker uses it in contempt, as a name
for affected coxcombs sitting at a table:

That all the painted *table-men* about you
take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas.

Gul's Hornb. Introd.

He had just before alluded to their
being painted.

TABLER, s. A person who boards others
for hire. "Convictor." *E. Coles*.

— But he now is come

To be the musick-master; *tabler* too
He is, or would be.

B. Jons. Epigr. vol. vi. p. 292.

Kersey has to *table*, to board, or
entertain, or be entertained at one's
table.

TABOURINE, s. Apparently a common
side drum. French.

— Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling *tabourines*.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 8.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets
blow.

Tro. et Cress. iv. 5.

Trumpetes, clerons, *tabourins*, and other
minstrelsy.

Helyas, Kn. of Swanne,
cited by Steev.

The *tambourine*, both of ancient
and modern times, seems to be a dif-
ferent thing; having parchment on one
side only, and played with the fingers.
See *Spens. Shep. Kal. June*, v. 59.

TACHE, or TATCH, s. A blot, spot,
stain, or vice; *tache*, French.

First Jupiter that did usurp his father's
throne,

Of whom even his adorers write evil *taches*
many a one.

Warner's Alb. Engl.

B. xiii. p. 318.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for theyr owne lucre. *Moriae Enc. by Chalonier*, P 3 b.

Used also for a loop, or catch. *Exod. xxvi. 6.* See *T. J.*

TACK, s. for taste. Perhaps from *tactus*, Latin.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,

Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayt. Polyolb.* p. 1031.

TAG. The common people; in the phrase *tag*, *rag*, and *bobtail*, in colloquial speech.

— Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear

What they are us'd to bear. *Coriol. iii. 4.*

This is, perhaps, the only instance of *tag*, without his companions, *rag*, and *bobtail*, or at least one of them. See *T. J.* In Ozell's *Rabelais*, it is *shag*, *rag*, etc. iv. 221.

TAG-LOCK, s. I believe, an entangled lock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his cloathes
the skinnest of his out-worne cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell. *Lenton's Leas. Char.*
14. of a Carle.

TAIL. It was a superstitious belief, according to Mr. Steevens, that a witch, transformed into any animal that ought to have a tail, was always deficient in that part. Hence he accounts for this passage of the witches in *Macbeth*:

But in a sieve I'll thither sail,
And like a rat, *without a tail*,

I'll do, I'll do, I'll do. Act i. Sc. 3.

TAILOR. Many were the jests current at all times upon that unfortunate fraternity, owing, doubtless, to the effeminacy of their business, in using needles, thread, thimbles, etc. How old the sarcasm of nine tailors making a man may be, does not appear; but it is very old. It appears in Shakespeare, and his contemporaries. It was also imputed to them that they were immoderately fond of *rolls*, hot or cold.

I think one *tailor* would go near to beat all this company [puppets] with a hand bound behind him.

Lit. Aye, and eat them all too, an [if] they were in cake-bread. *B. Jons. Barth. F.* Act v.

— As you are merely

A *tailor*, faithful, and apt to believe in gallants,
You are a companion at a ten-crown supper,
For cloth of bodkin, and may with one lark
Eat up *three manchets*.

Mass. Fatal Dower, v. 1.

See **TAYLOR**.

Mr. Gifford points out other strong instances. Thus:

He'll sup them up, as easily as a *taylor*

Would do six hot loaves in a morning fasting.

Glaphorne, Wit in a Const.

R. I would take the wall of three times
three *tailors*, though in a morning, and at a
baker's stall. *Nabbes.*

To TAKE. In the sense of to blast; or to affect violently, as by witchcraft. Shakespeare says of Herne, the hunter, that

— There he blasts the tree, and *takes*
the cattle,

And makes milch kine yield blood, etc.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

This has been well illustrated from Markham:

Of a Horse that is Taken. A horse that is bereft of his feeling, mooving, or styrring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease; yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to be stricken by some planet or evil spirit, which is false. *Treatise on Horses*, chap. viii. ed. 1595.

Shakespeare has again:

Strike her young bones, ye *taking* airs,
with lameness. *Lear*, ii. 4.

Also in *Hamlet*, speaking of Christmas,

And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets
strike,

No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time.

Act i. Sc. 1.

See **STRIKE**.

— Come not near me,

For I am yet too *taking* for your company.

B. et Fl. False One, iv. 3.

He means *infectious*.

To TAKE, for to leap.

That hand which had the strength, even at
your door,

To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.

K. John, v. 2.

Hunters still say, to *take* a hedge,
or a gate, meaning, to leap over them.

To TAKE IN a place. To conquer, or, as we now say, to take it.

— Is it not strange, Canidius,
He could so quickly cut th' Ionian sea,
And *take in* Toryne. *Ant. et Cleop.* iii. 7.
What a strong fort old Pimbllico had been!
How it held out! how, last, 'twas *taken in*.
B. Jons. Underw. vol. vi. p. 413.

— Nay, I care not
For all your railings; they will batter walls,
And *take in* towns, as soon as trouble me.
B. et Fl. Cupid's Rev. iii. 1.

Also to apprehend, as a felon:
Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer, and swore
With his own single hand he'd *take us in*.
Cymb. iv. 2.

To subdue, more generally:

— Do this, or this,
Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise this.
Ant. et Cleop. i. 1.

To TAKE KEEP. To take care. See
KEEP.

To TAKE ON. To grieve violently; rather
vulgar than obsolete.

To TAKE ONE WITH YOU. To go, (as
Dr. Johnson expresses it) no faster
than the hearer can follow; to be clear
and explicit. This phrase is not yet
quite disused; but it is explained by
Johnson in 1 *Henry IV.* ii. 4. on this
passage:

I would your grace would *take me with*
you; whom means your grace?

It is explained also by Mr. Gifford,
in his *Massinger*, vol. ii. p. 488. iii.
66. iv. 310.; by Reed, in *O. Pl.* v. 265.
338. It occurs again in *Romeo and*
Juliet:

Soft, *take me with you, take me with*
you, wife. Act iii. Sc. 5.

If it be unintelligible to any one,
these references will be abundantly
sufficient for illustration.

To TAKE ONE'S EASE IN ONE'S INN. A
phrase for enjoying oneself, as if at
home. See INN. "To take mine ease
in mine inne," says Dr. Percy, "was
an ancient proverb not very different
in its application from that maxim,
every man's house is his castle; for
inne originally signified a house, or
habitation. When the word *inne* be-
gan to change its meaning, and to be
used to signify a house of public enter-
tainment, the proverb, still continu-
ing in force, was applied in the lat-
ter sense; or perhaps Falstaff [in the

passage following] humorously puns
upon the word *inne*, in order to re-
present the wrong done to him the
more strongly." *Note on the follow-
ing passage.*

Shall I not *take mine ease in mine inn*,
but I shall have my pocket picked?

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 3.

The beggar Irus that haunted the palace of
Penelope, would *take his ease in his inne*,
as well as the peers of Ithaca.

Greene's Farew. to Folly, cited by
Steevens.

See also the other examples quoted
in the notes to the first example.

— If I have got
A seat to sit *at ease here i' mine inn*,
To see the comedy. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i. 3.

The disturbance of a man in the
enjoyment of this privilege, called
hamsoken, or *homesoken*, (from ham,
home, and socne, liberty, Saxon)
was an offence punishable by our old
law. The offence was called by the
same name as the privilege. An old
law book thus describes it: "*Ham-
sockne d'antient ordinance est peché
mortelle, car droit est que chesun eit
quiet en son hostel qui a luy est.*"
Mirr. de Justice. See also the *Law*
Dictionaries, *Cowell*, *Blount*, etc.
Hostel is there exactly our *inne*.

To TAKE OUT. To copy.

— Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work *out*. *Othello*, iii. 4.

He says soon after,
I like the work well, ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will) I'd have it *copied*.
Ibid.

— She intends
To *take out* other works, in a new sampler.
Middleton's Women bew. Wom.
Nicophanes gave his mind wholly to antique
pictures, partly to exemplify and *take out*
their patterns. *Holland's Pliny*, both
cited by Steevens.

To TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE. See PEPPER.

To TAKE TENT. To attend, to take notice,
or care; *tent* being for attention. It
is properly a Scottish phrase.

See ye *take tent* to this, and ken your mother.
B. Jons. Sad Shep. ii. 3.

It occurs again in the same imperfect
drama, the dialect of which is in a
great measure northern; the scene ly-

ing in Sherwood forest. Jonson uses it, however, in his own person:

And call to the high parliament
Of heav'n; where seraphim *take tent*
Of ordering all.

Id. Underwoods, I. vol. vii. 22.

TO TAKE UP. To borrow money, or take commodities upon trust.

Yet thou art good for nothing but *taking up*.
All's Well that E. W. ii. 3.

When he adds, "and that thou art scarce worth," the intention is to play upon another sense of the words, that of taking from the ground.

And if a man is thorough with them, in honest *taking up*, then they must stand upon security!
2 Hen. IV. i. 2.

They will *take up*, I warrant you, where they may be trusted.

Decker's Northw. Hoe.

And now I can *take up*, at my pleasure. Can you *take up* ladies, sir? No, sir, excuse me, I meant money.

B. Jon. Epicoene, i. 4.

— If he owe them money, that he may Preserve his credit, let him, in policy, never Appoint a day of payment; so they may hope still.

But if he be to *take up* more, his page May attend them at the gate.

Massinger, Emp. of East, i. 1.

To *take up* a quarrel, to settle or make it up:

I. And how was that *taken up*?

C. Faith, we met and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause. *As you like it*, v. 4.

At last, to *take up* the quarrel, M. A. and M. R. S. set downe their order that he should not be called any more Captaine Ajax — and then to this second article they all agreed, not guiltie.

Apologie for Ajax, D D 1 b.

— When two heirs quarrel,
The swordsmen of the city, shortly after
Appear in plush, for their grave consultations
In *taking up* the difference; some I know
Make a set living on't.

Massing. Guard. i. 1.

TALC, OIL OF. A nostrum, famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, becomes very white, and was thought a fit substitute for ceruse. In Baptista Porta's *Natural Magic*, English translation, 1658, are three receipts for making it, under the title, "How to dissolve *Talc* for to beautifie Women." But they all consist of modes of calcining that mineral, with other fanciful additions. The last, indeed, di-

rects how to make snails eat the powder of it!! A fourth receipt in B. x. ch. 19. fully directs the calcination, and then recommends to lay it in a moist place, "until it dissolve into oyl;" which might be till doomsday. But it might imbie some moisture, to make it look more like oil. From the near similarity, and almost identical sound, of the word, Mr. Whalley supposed it to have been what the French call *tac*; but *tac* meant the disease which was to be cured, i. e. the rot in sheep, and the oil to be applied was *huile de cèdre* (Menage, in his *Origines*). The English receipts for making it prove also that he was mistaken. His note is on this passage:

With ten empirics in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber;
That for the *oil of talc* dare spend,
More than citizens dare lend.

Vol. vi. p. 317.

It is often mentioned by the dramatists, and generally with some satirical reflection on the ladies.

Talc was also called *Muscovy glass*:

She were an excellent lady, but that her face
peeeth like *Muscovy glass*.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 38.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*,

These ceruses are common.

Massing. City Mad. iv. 2.

— She ne'er had, nor hath
Any belief in Madam Baud-bee's bath,
Or Turner's *oil of talc*.

B. Jons. Underw. p. 391.

— Who
Do verily ascribe the German war,
And the late persecutions, to curling,
False teeth, and *oil of talc*.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. p. 292.

The quaint Dr. Whitlock puns upon it. Speaking of certain nostrums of quacking ladies, which, he says,

Shall cost them nothing but their mentioning of her at gossipings, funeralls, at church before sermons, and *the like opportunities of tattle*; so that this famous water or powder — must purchase them *oyle of talke*, for which some women outdo the rarest chymist.

Zootomia, p. 57.

Chambers derives *talc* from an Arabic word, descriptive of a sound state of body, and thus accounts for the allusion; but this is not satisfactory. In fact, it was a term borrowed by che-

mists from the old alchemical writers, and not understood. Their *oil of talc* was one of the fanciful names for their supposed grand elixir, or philosopher's stone, in a certain form. So it is explained by Dom Pernety, who had searched much into such matters: "*Talc des philosophes. Pierre des sages fixée au blanc. C'est en vain que l'on cherche à faire l'huile de talc avec le talc vulgaire. Les philosophes ne parlent que du leur, et c'est à ce dernier qu'il faut attribuer toutes les qualités desquelles les livres font tant d'éloges.*" *Diction. Mytho-hermetique*, at the word *Talc*. Of the chemists, who tried in vain to make it, he says in another part of his Dictionary, "Ils ont calciné, purifié, sublimé, etc. cette matière, et n'en ont jamais pu extraire cette huile précieuse," etc. at the word *Huile de Talc*.

TALENT, and **TALON**, were frequently confounded, and sometimes punned upon.

If a *talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a *talent*. *Love's L. L.* iv. 2.

— Not lady's supple hand
— hath yet seiz'd on thee

With her two nimble *talents*.

B. et Fl. Wom. Hater, i.

The old editions read it so; the modern editors change it to *talons*, which is indeed the meaning, though written *talent*.

TALL, *a.* Valiant, warlike.

He is as *tall* a man as any in Illyria.

Twelfth N. i. 3.

— No, by this hand, sir,
We fought like honest, and *tall* men.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. i. 4.

It is even applied to the mind:

You do not twit me with my calling, neighbour?

No, surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall*.

Id. Cupid's Revenge, iv.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give,

Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Henry V.* ii. 1.

Employed also, in a general sense, for brave:

May both *tall* foreign force in fight withstand,

And of their foes may have the upper hand.

Mirr. Mag. p. 115.

Mercutio seems to ridicule it, as one

of the affected fashionable terms of the age:

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes; these new tuners of accents? By — a very good blade! — a very *tall* man! etc. *Rom. et Jul.* ii. 4.

The usage was so common, that no less than seven references to examples of it, occur in the Index to Reed's edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, besides those introduced in the notes.

TALL-BOYS, *s.* A cant term for cups or glasses, made longer or higher than common.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink.

Ozell's Rabelais, V. xlii.

TALL-MEN, *s.* Dice loaded to come high throws, as low-men were to give low ones. The same as **HIGHMEN**.

Heere's fulloms and gourds, heere's *tall-men*, and low-men.

Nobody et Somebody, sign. I 2.

TALLOW-CATCH. Explained by Johnson *tallow-keech*, that is, a lump of tallow, such as is prepared by the butcher for the chandler. "A *keech* of tallow," says Dr. Percy, "is the fat of an ox or crow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word, in use now." It is certainly a strong confirmation of this explanation, that in *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. Shakespeare speaks of "Goody *Keech*, the butcher's wife."

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-keech*. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

TAMINE, *s.* A sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *tammy*. Supposed to be from the French *estamine*.

The men were apparelled after their fashion: their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. i. ch. 56.

The original is *estamet*, which Cotgrave interprets "cloth-rash;" but *estamine*, which is in fact synonymous, he renders, "the stuff *tamine*; also a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding-cloth; so called because made (commonly) of a kind thereof."

To TANG. To sound loudly, like the pulsation of a bell, of which it is an imitation.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
Twelfth N. ii. 5.

A TANG, s. A shrill sound like a bell.

But she had a tongue with a *tang*,
That would say to a sailor, go hang.
Old Ballad of Kate, Ac. Compl. p. 165.
See *T. J.*

TANKARD-BEARER, s. One who fetched water from the conduits or pumps in the street. While London was imperfectly supplied with water, this very necessary office was performed by menial servants, or water-bearers; and in the families of tradesmen, by their apprentices. To the latter an allusion is clearly made in the following passage:

God send me quickly fatherless sonne, if I had not rather one of my sonnes were a *tanker-bearer*, that weares sometyms *his silke sleeves at the church on Sunday*, than a cosener that weares his satten hose at an ordenary on Fridaie.
Sir J. Har. on Playe, i. 227. ed. Park.

Wilt thou *bear tankards*, and may'st bear arms?
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 207.

As soon as I heard the messenger say my father must speak with me, I left my *tankard* to guard the conduit, and away came I.

Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi. 459.

These tankard-bearers, often assembling at the conduit in considerable numbers, were obliged to wait patiently each for his turn to draw the water:

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard bearer* at a conduit! Fie!
B. Jon. Ev. Man in his H. i. 2.

TANLING, s. One who is subject to the tanning influence of the sun; a diminutive from *tan*.

— Hopeless

To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Cymb. iv. 4.*

So the first folio. Some editions read *tantlings*, and Johnson had so entered the word in his Dictionary, and derived it accordingly; but this seems to be erroneous. See *T. J.* There is no more authority for *tantling*, than *tanling*, the derivation is more

forced, and it suits the passage worse.

TANTOBLIN, s. A jocular name, of very uncertain derivation, for that substance which of old was not named without *save-reverence*.

I'll stick, my dear, to thee, and cling withall,
As fast as e'er *tantoblin* to a wall.

Gayton, Fest. N. p. 73.

See again p. 191. Grose has it *tantadlin*, in his *Classical Dict.*

TAPET, s. Carpet, or tapestry; from *tapes*, Latin.

So to their work they sit, and each doth chuse

What story she will for her *tapet* take.

Spens. Muirpotmos. v. 275.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for foliage, as being the tapestry of the groves:

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beene
The gladsome groves, that now lay overthrowne,

The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.
Sackville's Induct. St. 1st. Mirr. Mag. p. 255.

TAPISHED, part. Hidden; from *tapi*, French. A hunting term. E. Coles has, "to *tappy*, as a deer, *delitescere*, se abscondere;" and Kersey, "*tapasant*, H. T. [i. e. hunting term] lurking or squatting."

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or brier,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 2.

See UNTAPPICE.

TAP-LASH, s. A contemptuous name for bad small beer; the refuse of the *tap*.

What, must we then a muddy *taplash* swill,
Neglecting sack? *Wit's Recreat. C 4 b. Ep. 25.*

Whatever he drains from the four corners of the city, goes in muddy *taplash* down gutter-lane.
Clitus's Cater Char. p. 32.

To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complemental oratory, as off with your lap, wind up your bottom, up with your *taplash*, and many more eloquent phrases.

Taylor, Disc. by Sea, p. 29 a.

Sometimes put metaphorically for poor, washy arguments:

Banded up and down by the school-men,
in their *tap-lash* disputes.

Bp. Parker, cited by Todd.

TAP-SHACKLED, part. Drunk, enchained or disabled by the tap; apparently a cant term.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey's Disc. of New World*, p. 82.

TAPPES, MY LORD. Who this personage was, remains to be discovered.

Of great denomination, he may be *my lord Tappes* for his large titles.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 202.

TARGE, s. A shield. Saxon, Erse, Welsh, Italian, and French. This word, though found in Milton, is hardly now retained in use. See *Johnson*.

His face forhew'd with wounds, and by his side

There hung his *targ* with gashes deepe and wide. *Sackv. Ind. Mirr. Mag.* p. 266.

TARLETON, RICHARD. An actor at the Red Bull in Bishopsgate-street, famous for playing the clown in the plays of Shakespeare and others, in which, says Sir R. Baker, "he never had his match, nor ever will have." He played also the judge in a play of *Henry V.* prior to that of Shakespeare. It appears that he also kept a tavern in Gracious [[Grace-church] street, the sign of which was the Bell-Savage; and it has been discovered by curious inquirers, that the Queen of Sheba was originally meant by that name, who is described in an old romance as,

Sibely savage,

Of all the world the fairest queene.

See the notes on *Twelfth N.* iii. 1.

He was dead before Jonson produced his *Bartholomew Fair*:

What think you of this for a shew now? He will not hear of this! I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the stage in Master *Tarleton's* time, I thank my stars. Ho! an that man had liv'd to have play'd in *Bartholomew Fair*, you should have seen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth quarter, so finely!

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, Induct.

Part of *Tarleton's* humour, perhaps, consisted in coining odd words, as *para-question*:

Without all *paraquestions*, quoth *Tarlton*.
Ulysses upon Ajax, sign. C.

Another jest of *Tarleton's* is told in the same tract, sign. D 4, but it is not very well worth repeating. It, however, represents *Tarleton* as performing the office of a jester at the

house of Sir Christopher Hatton. A book, under the name of *Tarleton's Jest*s, was published in 1611, quarto.

To TARRE ON. To set on, and encourage in an attack; particularly applied to setting on a dog, but metaphorically to other things.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.

K. John, iv. 1.

Faith, there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tarre* the mastiffs on, as 'twere a bone.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Greek and Saxon; but it comes more probably from setting on a *tarrier*.

In the following passage, it seems to be put for to *tarnish*, or obstruct.

This must be quite a different word:

How they that would observe the course of
starres,

To purge the vapours that our cleare sight
tarres.

Har. Epigr. i. 68.

TARRIANCE, s. Abode; formed, by common analogy, from to tarry, but not in use.

I am impatient of my *tarriance*.

Two Gent. Ver. ii. 7.

No longer *tarriance* with the rest would
make,

But hastes to find Godfredo.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 53.

TARTAR, s. for Tartarus, the heathen hell.

Follow me. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou
most excellent devil of wit. *Twelfth N.* ii. 5.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should, with his lion gait, walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty *Tartar* back.

Henry V. ii. 2.

He took Caduceus his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.

Spens. Mother Hub. v. 1294.

Tartary was often used for the same:

Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
And griesly feends of hell him terrifie.

Spens. Virgil's Gn. v. 543.

Let hell to them (as earth they wish to me)
Be darke and direful guerdon for their guilt,
And let the black tormenters of deepe *Tartary*
Uphraide them with this damned enterprise.

Troubles. Reign of K. John, 6 plays,
ii. 265.

Thus Nash, in his *Pierce Pennilesse*,

addresses the devil, among other titles, by that of "Duke of *Tartary*." The objections of modern critics, therefore, to Spenser's use of it, in the same sense, in *F. Queen*, I. vii. 44. are very ill founded. See also in SUBTLE.

TARTARIAN, s. A Tartar, a cant word for a thief.

— There's not a *Tartarian*,

Nor a carrier, shall breathe upon your geldings. *Merry Dev. O. Pl. v. 254.*

And if any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands, nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.

Wandering Jew, p. 3.

TO TASK. To occupy, or engage fully, as in a task.

— Hath appointed

That he shall likewise shuffle her away, While other sports are *tasking* of their minds.

Mer. W. W. iv. 6.

— We would be resolv'd

Before we hear him, of some things of weight That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.

Hen. V. i. 2.

TASSEL, OR TASSEL-GENTLE. The male of the goss-hawk, properly *tiercel*; supposed to be called *gentle* from its docile and tractable disposition. *Tiercelet*, French. The French Dictionaries give the same account of its etymology.

— O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 2.

Having far off espied a *tassel-gent*, Which after her his nimble wings doth straine.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 49.

Massinger has it rightly, *tiercel*:

— Then for an evening flight,

A *tiercel-gentle*, which I call, my masters, As he were sent a messenger to the moon.

Guardian, i. 1.

It is impossible of a kyte or a cormorant to make a good sparhawk, or *tercel-gentle*.

Paint. Palace of Pleasure, II. sign. Y 3.

A goshawke or a *tercell* that shall flee to the view, to the toll, or to the beake, is to be taught in this manner.

Gentleman's Academie, p. 12.

This species of hawk was no less commonly called a *falcon-gentle*. She is so called, says the *Gentleman's Recreation*, "for her familiar, courteous disposition." 8vo. p. 19.

The male is said to be called *tiercel*, because a third less than the female. But a passage is quoted, where it seems to be put for a female:

Your *tassel-gentle*, she's lur'd off and gone.
Decker's Match me in Lond.

TASSES, OR TACES. Armour for the thighs. "Armatura femorum." *Coles*. Called in French *tassettes*, or cuissarts; in English *cuisses*.

The legges were armed with greaves, and their thighes with *tasses*. *North's Plutarch*, 273 C.

TATCHE, s. Blemish, fault; from *tache*, French.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for their own lucre.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. P 3 b.

See **TACHE**.

TAWDRY, a. A vulgar corruption of Saint Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning Saint Ethelreda. It implies, therefore, that the things so called had been bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in the Isle of Ely, (and probably at other places) on the day of the fair saint, which was the 17th of October. See *Brady's Clavis Calendarie*, on that day. An old English historian makes St. Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces. When dying she said, as he tells us, "Memini — cum adhuc juvenula essem, collum meum monilibus et auro, ad vanam ostentationem onerari solitum. Quare plurimum debeo divinae providentiae, quod mea superbia tam levi poena defungatur, nec ad majora tormenta reserver." The same author particularly describes the *tawdry* necklace: "Solent Angliae nostrae mulieres torquem quendam, ex tenui et subtili sericâ confectum, collo gestare; quam Ethelredae torquem appellamus, (*tawdry lace*), forsan in ejus quod diximus memoriam." *Nich. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana*, Saec. Sept. p. 86.

The word *tawdry*, in its derivative sense of gay, or vulgarly showy, is still in use; but *tawdry lace* no longer means a specific kind.

Come, you promised me a *tawdry* lace,
and a pair of sweet gloves.

Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

The primrose chaplet, *tawdry* lace, and ring.

Fl. Faithful Sheph. iv. 1.

Bind your fillets faste,

And gird your waste,

For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.

Spens. Sh. K. Apr. 133.

TAWDRY, s. A necklace of a certain rural fashion.

Of which the Naiads and the blue Neraids make
Them *taudries* for their necks.

Drayt. Polyolb. ii. p. 686.

They curl their ivory fronts; and not the
smallest beck

But with white pebbles makes her *taudries*
for her neck.

Id. iv. p. 727.

On the former passage a marginal
note says, "a kind of necklace worn
by country wenches."

To Tawe. To beat and dress leather
with alum; a process used with white
leather, instead of bark. Metaphori-
cally, to harden, or make tough, like
white leather.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dinted in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard ytanned skin.

Mirr. for Mag. Sackv. Induction.

Allot has inserted these lines in his
England's Parnassus, where the edi-
tor of the reprint has not understood
the meaning of *tawed*.

For Ile make greatness quake, Ile *tawe* the hide
Of thick-skin'd Hugenes.

Marston's What you will, E 2.

Metaphorically, to torment:

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder
with a thousande thousand cares, wherwith
other men are oppressed.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. G. 2.

Here it seems to be put for to *towe*,
i. e. to draw along in the water:

Swans upon the streams to *taw* me,

Stags upon the land to draw me.

Drayt. Muse's Elysium, p. 1463.

Probably, the same as **TEW**, q. v.

TAWNY. This colour was the usual livery
of ecclesiastical apparitors, or sumners.
Hence the Bishop of Winchester, (in
1 *Hen. VI.* i. 3.) is said to be attend-
ed by men in *tawny* coats. So also
the Bishop of London.

It happened one day, Bishop Elmer of Lon-
don, meeting this bishop [Whitgift, then bish-
op of Worcester] with such an orderly troope
of *tawny coats*, demaunded of him, "How

he could keepe so many men?" he answered,
"It was by reason he kept so few women."

Sir J. Har. Catal. of Bishops, vol. ii. p.
22. ed. Park.

It is alluded to also in Stowe's *Chron.*
p. 822, fol. ed.

Though I was never a *tawny* coat, I have
played the summoner's part.

Quotat. by Mr. Steevens.

In Middleton and Decker's *Roaring
Girl*, Greenwit enters habited as a
sumner, and, in the course of the
scene, a woman says, alluding to him,
Husband, lay hold on yonder *tawny* coat.

O. Pl. vi. 99.

TAYLOR, (the old spelling of tailor.)

Used as an exclamation. Dr. Johnson
says he thinks he remembers *taylor!*
to have been a customary exclamation
when any one suddenly fell backward;
and he concludes that it arose from
their squatting at that time like a tailor
on his shop-board. See his note on
the following passage:

Sometime for three-foot stool [she] mistaketh
me,

Then slip I from her bum, down topples she,
And, *taylor*, cries! and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their hips, and
loffe.

Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1.

Odd as it may seem, the exclama-
tion, *taylor!* might perhaps be equi-
valent to thieves!

Theeving is now an occupation made,
Though men the name of *tailor* do it give.

Pasquil's Night-cap, p. 1. repr.

TAYLOR, s. A woman's tailor. Gowns,
and other female articles of dress, were
formerly made by tailors. Thus, in
the *Taming of the Shrew*, Catherine's
dress is brought in by her tailor:

Come, *taylor*, let us see those ornaments,
Lay forth the gown.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 3.

D. Are you not a *taylor*!

B. Yes. *D.* Where is my wedding gown?

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

B. et Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm. iv. 1.

Hee buyes his wive's gownes ready made,
fearing (belike) some false measure from the
taylor.

*Clitus, Char. of Zealous
Neighb.* p. 189.

A chambermaid — is the obsequious pinner
of her lady, and the true lover of her *taylor*,
ever since the curious cutting of her last waste-
coate.

Lenton's Leas. ch. 8.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH. An actor in Shake-
speare and Jonson's time. He is men-

tioned as eminent, in a Satire written in reply to Jonson's *Farewel to the Stage*:

Let Lowin cease, and *Taylor* scorn to touch,
The *loathed* stage, for thou hast made it such.

What is known of him has been well collected by the diligence of Mr. G. Chalmers. *Proleg. to Sh.* iii. 512. ed. Boswell; also *Apol. for Bel.* p. 422—461. He addressed some complimentary verses to Massinger, on his play of the *Roman Actor*, in which the principal part, that of Roscius, was given to him. They are still extant. See *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. i. p. clvi. He lived till 1654, but, from the ruin of the stage by the Puritans, died in great poverty. He is mentioned in the *Parson's Wedding*, by Killigrew, which was not published till 1663:

Who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but *Joseph Taylor*! He tells me there is a new play at the Fryers to-day, and I have bespoke a box. Act v. Sc. 1. O. Pl. xi. 504.

But, as the play was written at Bale, in Switzerland, the author might not know of his death; or it might have been written much earlier. His name is signed, with that of Lowin, to a pathetic dedication of Fletcher's *Wild-goose Chase*, "To the honoured few, lovers of dramatic poetry," in which their silenced state and consequent miseries are pleaded, modestly and simply, as entitling them to such patronage. It is still prefixed to the editions of that play.

TEACHY, rather TECHY. See that word.

TEADE, s. A torch; from *taeda*, Latin.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housling fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy *teade* a groom did light.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 37.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
And burning *teade* about his head did move.

Id. Muipotmos, v. 292.

The word occurs again in Spenser, but not in other authors.

To TEAR A CAT. To rant, and behave with violence; probably from a cruel act of that kind having been performed by some daring ruffian, to excite surprise and alarm.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to *tear*
a cat in. *Mids. N. Dr.* i. 2.

A bullying rogue in Middleton's *Roaring Girl*, takes the name of *Tear-cat*:

D. What's thy name, fellow soldier?

T. I am called by those who have seen my
valour, *Tear-cat.* O. Pl. vi. 108.

I had rather heare two good jests, than a
whole play of such *tear-cat* thunder-claps.

Day's Isle of Gulls, Induction.

It seems to have been most frequently applied to theatrical ranting.

TEATISH, or TETTISH. Peevish; perhaps, from a child, who is peevish for want of the breast.

— Whate'er she says,

You must bear manly, Rowland, for her sickness

Has made her somewhat *teatish*.

B. et Fl. Wom. Prize, v. 1.

Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl,
It may be proud, and to that vice expenceful.

Id. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Burton has it *tetty*:

If they lose, though but a trifle, two or
three games at tables, or a dealing at cards for
two-pence a game, they are so cholerick and
tetty, that no man may speak with them.

Anat. of Mel. p. 119.

TECHY, TEACHY, or TETCHY, *a.* in all which ways it is spelt in some editions of Shakespeare, signifies froward, fretful, easily offended, like a peevish child. It is probably the same as *touchy*, which is now used. Bailey's Dictionary has *tech*, for touch, marked as *old*. In Coles's Dictionary it is again varied into *titchy*: "*Titchy*, morosus, difficilis." "To be *titchy*, asperis moribus esse." It is clear that they are all of one origin.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy.

Rich. III. iv. 4.

I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,

And he's as *techy* to be wood to woo,

As she is stubborn chaste against all sute.

Tro. et Cress. i. 1.

TEENE, s. Grief, misfortune; from *teonan*, Saxon.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,

And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of
teen. *Richard. III.* iv. 1.

Back to return to that great fairy queen,

And her to serve six years in warlike wise,

'Gainst that proud Paynim king that works
her *teen.* *Spens. F. Q.* I. xii. 18.

As fearing Limos, whose impetuous *teen*

Kept gentle rest from all to whom his cave
Yielded inclosure. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 1.

Also for violence:

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene
Against cold winter's storms, and wreakful
teene. *Ibid.*

Yea nought could mollifie his raging *teene*,
But blood and vengeance 'gainst our royall
queene. *Mirr. M. England's Eliza*, p. 795.

Browne seems to use it for caprice,
though *violence* may do:

She both th' extremes hath felt of fortune's
teene. *Brit. Past.*

To TEENE, *v.* To allot, or bestow;
from tion, largiri, Saxon.

But both alike, when death hath both supprest,
Religious reverence doth burial *teen*.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 59.

To TEEND. To light, or burn; only
another form of *tind*. From tinan,
Saxon, accendere.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow.

Herrick, p. 310.

It is several times used by this poet:

Part must be kept, wherewith to *teend*
The Christmas log next yeare.

Hesp. p. 338.

On your psaltries play
That sweet luck may

Come while the log is *teending*. *Id.* p. 310.

See to TINE.

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt. F 1.

This word does not often occur. I
have a note of an instance of it in Al.
Brome, but I cannot now find the place.
I believe it is still used by incorrect
speakers.

TEN BONES. The fingers. A very odd
cant phrase; but less odd than the cus-
tom of swearing by them. Examples,
however, are common.

By these ten bones, my lord [*holding up
his hands*] he did speak to me in the garret
one night. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 4.

— *By these*

Ten bones, I'll turn she ape, and untile a
house,

But I will have it. *B. et Fl. Coxc.* ii. 1.
I'll devil 'em, *by these ten bones*, I will.

Id. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

By these ten bones, sir, if these eyes and
ears

Can hear and see. *Id. Mons. Thomas*, iv. 2.

Skurffe by his *nine-bones* swears, and well he
may,

All know a fellow eate the *tenth* away.

Herrick, p. 209.

Ben Jonson leaves the *bones* to be
supplied elliptically:

I swear *by these ten*,

You shall have it again.

Masque of Gips. vi. 84.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. A similar term for
the nails on the ten fingers; which,
doubtless, led to the swearing by them,
as by the real commandments.

Was 't I? yes, I it was, proud Frenchwoman:
Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.

2. Hen. VI. i. 5.

Now ten tymes I beseeche hym that hye syttes,
Thy wives *ten commandments* may serch thy
five wyttes. *Four Ps.* O. Pl. i. 92.

Now, although I trembled, fearing she
would set her *ten commandments* in my face.

Lochrine, Sh. Suppl. ii. 242.

TEN GROATS, i. e. three and four-pence,
was the customary fee to a priest, for
performing the office of matrimony.

— I'll take Petruchio

In's shirt, with one *ten groats*, to pay the
priest,

Before the best man living.

B. et Fl. Woman's Pr. i. 3.

It was also an attorney's fee, and is
so still; though the double of it, six
and eight pence, is now more common:

As fit as *ten groats* is for the hand of an
attorney. *All's Well*, ii. 2.

Shakespeare, who likes to play upon
the words *royal* and *rial*, makes Rich-
ard II. pun upon it in his misery.
His groom salutes him, "Hail, *royal*
prince!" to which he answers,

Thanks, noble peer!

The cheapest of us is *ten groats* too dear.

Act v. Sc. 5.

Meaning, that the value of royalty is
diminished more than in the proportion
of a *rial*, or fifteen shillings, with
three and four pence deducted. In a
similar way he plays upon *face-royal*,
in *2 Hen. IV.* i. 2.

TEN IN THE HUNDRED, i. e. ten per cent.

A current name for a usurer, from their
commonly exacting such interest for
their money, before the legal limit-
ation to five. The sarcastic epitaph
upon old John-a-Combe, formerly at-

tributed to Shakespeare, has this expression:

Ten in the hundred lies here in-grav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten that his soul is not sav'd.
Life of Shakesp.

It is right, however, to mention, that the best critics have latterly acquitted Shakespeare from the accusation of writing this coarse and vulgar satire, upon a man with whom he lived in intimacy; and who, as Mr. Malone has proved, remembered him with kindness in his will. It is differently given by Brathwaite, Aubrey, and Rowe; of whom the first, who lived in Shakespeare's time, does not mention him; and the others bring no valid evidence. Mr. Boswell has added fresh strength to their arguments, and has shown it to be probable, that R. Brathwaite himself was the author of the epitaph. See *Boswell's Malone*, vol. ii. p. 494 — 502. Aubrey's edition of the epitaph differs materially, in making Combe exact twelve per cent, instead of the ordinary rate of ten. In the 21st year of James the First, the legal rate was reduced to eight per cent, to which Jonson thus alludes:

You do not look upon me with that face
As you were wont, my goddess, bright *Pecunia*,
Although your grace be fallen off *two in the hundred*,
In vulgar estimation; yet am I
Your grace's servant still.

Staple of News, ii. 1.

This is the speech of old Penny-boy, the canting miser.

Herrick also, upon Snare, an usurer:
Snare ten i' th' hundred calls his wife, and why?
She brings in much by carnal usury.

Hesper. p. 257.

This jest of ten in the hundred, and a hundred to ten, was stale even in Shakespeare's days; it occurs in two different epitaphs published in or near his time, and in both without mention of him.

TENCH. The fish so called was supposed to have some healing quality in his touch, though by no means commended as wholesome food. Walton says, "I shall tell you next, for I hope I

may be so bold, that the tench is *the physician of fishes*, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry." He adds, "This fish, that carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others, loves yet to feed in very foul water, and among weeds." *Walton*, Part I. ch. xi. He also quotes Rondeletius for having seen a great cure done at Rome, "by applying a *tench* to the feet of a very sick man." *Ibid.* This explains the following obscure passage:

— Where no spring commands,
And, intermingling its refreshing waves,
Is *tench* unto the mote, and *tenches* saves,
And keeps them *medical*.

E. Gayton's Art of Longevity.

"Is *tench* unto the moat," means, "is salutary to the water." So Breton:
'The princely carp, and *medicinable tench*,
In bottom of a poole themselves do trench.

Ourania.

The physicians, however, held them to be unwholesome food, and Lovell quotes Dr. Caius, as calling them "good plasters, but bad nourishment. For being laied to the soles of the feet, they often draw away the ague." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 227. They are now much more frequently put into the stomach, than applied externally.

TENDER-HEFTED, *a.* Moved, or heaving with tenderness. See **HEFT**. Both the quartos read *tender-hested*, which might be defended, "giving tender *hests*, or commands." A modern poet would have been contented with *tender-hearted*.

TENENT, *s.* A maxim, or opinion; now disused, *tenet* being substituted for it. The third person singular, for the third plural, of *teneo*.

His *tenent* is always singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can.

Earle's Microc. repr. p. 33.

For he holds that *tenent*, that we ought not to care for the morrow.

Pictures, by Wye Saltonstall, E. 5.

Tenents is the word used by Sir T. Brown in the title to his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*. See *T. J.*

To TENT. To search as a wound; from *tent*, a roll of lint employed in examining or purifying a deep wound. The verb, I believe, is not now in use; the substantive probably is, in the art of surgery.

— 'Tis a sore upon us

You cannot *tent* yourself. *Coriol.* iii. 2.

— I'll observe his looks,

I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my course. *Hamlet.* ii. 2.

The substantive is rather obscurely used in the following passage:

— Mine ear

Therein false struck, can take no greater wound,
Nor *tent* to bottom that. *Cymb.* iii. 4.

That is, cannot receive a *tent* sufficient to reach the bottom of the wound.

TENT, TO TAKE. See to TAKE TENT.

TERCEL, s. The male of the goshawk. See **TASSEL**. In the following passage, the *falcon* seems to be put for the female of the same species.

The faulcon, as the *tercel*, for all the ducks in the river. *Tro. et Cress.* iii. 2.

Meaning to say, that the female will be equal to the male.

TERLERIE-WHISKIN. Mere colloquial jargon, not worth inquiry. See *B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle*, v. 3. Also **WHISKIN**.

TERM. The law terms were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. They were the harvest times of various dealers, particularly booksellers and authors, many of whom made it a rule to have some new work ready for every *term*. Decker disclaims this fashion:

It is not my ambition to be a man to print thus every *term*. *Ad praelum tanquam ad praelium*. We should come to the press as we come to the field, seldom.

Gull's Hornb. to the Reader.

So Greene calls one of his pamphlets, among other titles, "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Tearme*." *Theeves falling out*, *Harl. Misc.* viii. 382.

So important was the *term* to the trade of London and Westminster, that an old pamphlet of 1608 bears the title: "Dead *Tearme*, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacation and Short *Termes*. Written in manner of a Dialogue, between the two Cityes, London and Westminster."

In fact, books were seldom published except in *term* time, witness these lines:

It is a frequent fashion in this nation,
To publish books in *term*-time, not vacation:
But I would have my reader thus much learn,
That Westminster's vacation is my *terme*.

Now some will say, the *terme* doth wondrous well,

To vend such fly-blown works as will not sell.
But mine's none such, with confidence I tell it,
'Twill vend itself, it needs no *terme* to sell it.

Honest Ghost; Verses prefixed.

TERMAGANT. Surely not derived from Saxon words, as Junius conjectured, and Percy, as well as Johnson after him, has said; but merely corrupted from the *Trivigante* of the Italians, or *Tervagant* of the French romancers. This *Trivigante* is derived, by a learned Italian, from Diana *Trivia*, whose lunar sacrifices, he says, were always preserved among the Scythians. *Quar. Rev.* vol. xxi. p. 515. The crusaders, and those who celebrated them, confounded Mahometans with Pagans, and supposed Mahomet, or Mahound, to be one of their deities, and *Tervagant*, or *Termagant*, another. See Todd's note on the following passage of Spenser, and Ritson's on his *Metrical Romances*, vol. iii. p. 257, etc.

And often times by *Termagant* and Mahound swore. *F. Q.* VI. vii. 47.

So in other old authors;

Mars or Minerva, Mahound, *Termagant*,
Or whosoe'er you are that fight against me.

Selimus, Emp. of Turks, C 4 b.

So help me Mahoun of might,
And *Termagant*, my god so bright.

Guy of Warwick. P 3 b.

This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities, and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. Hence Hamlet says, of one too extravagant,

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*. *Hamlet*. iii. 2.

By gradual use the word came, as an adjective, to mean fiery and violent; as, "this hot *Termagant* Scot," (1 *Hen. IV.* v. 4.) and at last subsided, as a substantive, into the signification of a scolding woman; in which sense it still remains in use. A mighty change! See TRIVIGANT.

TERMER, s. A person, whether male or female, who resorted to London in term time only, for the sake of tricks to be practised, or intrigues to be carried on at that period.

Some of these boothalers are called *termers*, and they ply Westminster hall; Michaelmas term is their harvest, and they sweat in it harder than reapers or haymakers do at their works in the heat of summer.

Decker's Belman, H 3.

Single plots, etc. — those are fit for the times and the *termers*.

Middlet. Roaring Girl, Preface, O. Pl. vi. 5. Court ladies, eight; of which two great ones. Country ladies, twelve; *termers* all.

Goblins, O. Pl. x. 152.

A punning poet has this epigram:

On Old Trudge, the Termer.

Thy practice hath small reason to expect
Good *termes*, that doth faire honesty neglect.
Bancroft's Epigrams, i. 176.

To TERRE. To strike to the earth; from *terra*. I have only found it in the following instance:

Lo heer my gage (he *terr'd* his glove) thou knowest the victor's need.

Warner, Alb. Eng. p. 72.

TESTED, admits of three senses; and, as the word very rarely occurs, it is not easy to determine which is to be preferred, in reference to the following example. 1. Pure, brought to the test, assayed; 2. Stamped with a head, (as *tester* is supposed to mean); 3. Left in legacies, by testators. The last interpretation seems to me the worst; the first, on the contrary, the best.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.

Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

TESTERNE, **TESTORN**, **TESTON**, s. All equivalent to *tester*, which is still used for the coin, sixpence; and all equally derived from *teste*, the old French for a head, from having a head stamped

on it. *Teston*, from which all the rest are corrupted, was in fact originally a French silver coin, worth at first eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence.

Takes up single *testons* upon oaths till dooms-day, falls under executions of three shillings, and enters into five-groat bonds.

B. Jons. Every M. out of H. Characters prefixed.

Tales, at some tables, are as good as *testerns*.

Cobler's Prophecy, sign. C. 4to. 1594.

Ipocras, there then, here's a *teston* for you, you snake.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 283.

Lo, what it is that makes white rags so deare,

That men must give a *teston* for a queare.

Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

I think truly all the town would come and celebrate the communion to get a *testorne*; but will not come to receive the body and blood of Christ. *Latimer's Serm.* fol. 179 b.

To TESTERNE, from the noun. A verb formed apparently in jest.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself.

Two Gent. Verona, i. 1.

TETHER. The royal name *Tudor*. Intended, probably, to imitate the Welsh pronunciation.

And grafting of the white and red rose firm together,

Was first that to the throne advanc'd the name of *Tether*. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xvii. p. 977.

He is speaking of Henry the Seventh. Selden, in his notes on this book, writes the name *Tyddour*. Mr. Yorke spells it *Tewdwr*. *Royal Geneal. of Wales*, p. 30.

TETTISH, a. See **TEATISH**.

TEW, or **TEWGH**, s. A rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.

D. The fool shall fish now for himself.

A. Be sure then

His *tewgh* be tith and strong, and next no swearing,

He'll catch no fish else.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. i. 3.

Robertson's and Coles's Dictionaries give "*Tew*, catena ferrea." The spelling *tewgh*, is quite arbitrary and unnecessary; and the word seems only another form of *tow*, flax, or hemp, which is exactly the Saxon *tow*.

To TEW. The same; to tow, or draw along a vessel.

Eee

The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught
navies *tew'd*. *Drayt. Polyolb. S. xii.*
p. 893.

To *tew*, or *taw*, also meant to beat
or dress hemp, with an engine for the
purpose. See UNTEW'D, and TAW.

TEWKSBURY MUSTARD was famous very
early. Shakespeare speaks only of its
thickness, but others have celebrated
its pungency.

His wit is as thick as *Tewksbury mustard*.
2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

If he be of the right stamp, and a true
Tewxbury man, he is a choleric gentleman,
and will bear no coals. *Allegorical Ac-*
count of Mustard, in Cens. Lit. vii. 288.

TH'. As an abbreviation of the article
the, was, in earlier times, often joined
to the following word, beginning with
a vowel, without any mark of elision;
as *thend*, for the end. In the reign of
Elizabeth it was gradually disused;
but we find it occasionally. In the
Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, as
printed from the MS., we read,

My restless mind to laste exploit did haste,
Voide of regarde what might be *thevente*.
St. 158.

There, however, it must be a fault
of the copyist, for the verse requires
the separation of the syllables. So
also in the following:

Guise, who did lay *theigs* [the eggs] which
I should hache. St. 159.

The scribe was so used to these
junctions, that he supposed them in
places where they were not admissible.
This legend was first published from a
MS. in 1810, by Mr. Fry.

THAMPION, *s.* A corruption of *tampion*,
means the wooden plug by which the
mouth of a cannon is closed when it
is not in use. *Tampon*, French.
Lambard speaks of a piece charged
with a stone instead of a *tampion*.
Diction. Topog. and Hist. He should
have said stopped, instead of *charged*.

THAN and THEN were often interchanged,
as might happen to suit the poet's con-
venience, for rhyme, or through mere
inadvertence.

P. Can prince's powre dispence with nature
than?

C. To be a prince is more than be a man.
S. Daniel, p. 440.

Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;
"Haile, good Sir Sergis, truest knight alive,
Well tride in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that tyrant did of crown deprive."
Spens. F. Q. V. xi. 38.

Tha, or wan, then, and wonne, for
than, were also interchangeable in
Saxon.

THARBOROUGH, *s.* A corruption of *third-*
borough, a constable; an officer under
the head-borough.

— All the wise o' th' hundred,
Old Rasi Clench of Hampsted, petty constable,
In-and-In Medlay, cooper, of Islington,
And head-borough; with loud To-pan, the
tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i. 1.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I
am his grace's *tharborough*.
Love's L. L. i. 1.

The quarto corrupts it still further
into *farborough*. But the language of
the speaker, Costard, is intended to
be full of ignorant mistakes; as *repre-*
hend, for represent, in the same sen-
tence. Minshew has it *thrid-borough*,
and derives it accordingly.

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair
matted together, as the native Irish in
times past. See GLIBB.

Ere ye go, Sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st
not thou

Be whipp'd, and think it justice.

B. et Fl. Coxcomb, Act ii.

Said to a person who is taken for an
Irishman. Soon after, he is called,
"hobby-headed rascal," with the same
allusion.

THEATRE. The theatres existing in Lon-
don, at the time when *Randolph*
wrote, are enumerated in the follow-
ing whimsical passage of the *Muse's*
Looking Glass. It is supposed to be
the wish of a zealous puritan concern-
ing them,

That the *Globe*,
Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world o'
vice,

Had been consum'd: the *Phoenix* burnt to
ashes:

The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore: *Black-*
fryars,

He wonders how it scap'd demolishing
I' th' time of reformation: lastly, he wished

The *Bull* might cross the Thames, to the
Bear-garden,

And there be soundly baited.

See O. Pl. ix. 175.

The *Globe* was on the Bankside, Southwark, where Shakespeare and his brethren performed; the *Phoenix* was in Drury-lane; the *Fortune* stood near Whitecross-street, and had been the property of Edw. Alleyn, who rebuilt it; *Black-friars* are supposed to have been in the same hands as the *Globe*; the *Red Bull* was at the upper end of St. John-street; the *Bear-Garden*, also called *Paris-Garden*, was in Southwark, near to the *Globe*. The *Hope* is here omitted.

To THEE, or THE. To thrive; *Œean*, proficere, Saxon.

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your
thought.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 33.

Thys lyketh me well, so mot I *the*.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 68.

— Fye on him wretch,

An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I
beseech.

Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 61.

Learn you that will *thee*,

This lesson of me.

Tusser's Huswifely

Admonitions, p. 115. 4to. 1672.

It occurs often in the old English ballads; particularly in the phrase "so mote I *thee*." See *Percy*, ii. p. 88.

THEIR, *pron.* This is sometimes used separately, instead of their's; as before observed in OUR.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.

Wither's Motto, C 3 b. repr.

Again:

And my esteeme I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year.

Ibid. C 4.

Yet elsewhere he uses *theirs*:

And flung defiance against them and *theirs*,
In spite of all their gawdy servitors.

Ib. E 6.

THEORIQUE, or THEORICK. Theory; opposed to *practique*, or practice.

— The art and practic part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*.

Hen. V. i. 1.

He had the whole *theorique* of war in the
knot of his scarf.

All's Well, iv. 3.

Nor the division of a battle knows

More than a spinster; unless the bookish
theorick,

Whereiu the tongued consuls can propose

As masterly as he.

Othello, i. 1.

Theorick was used as late as by the
Tatler. See *T. J.*

THERMES, or THARMES. The intestines of bullocks, or other animals; *Œearm*, Saxon.

In oulde time, they made theyr bowe-
strings of bullox *thermes*.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 140.

THEWED, *part.* Educated, instructed in behaviour.

But he was wise, and weary of his will,

And ever held his hand upon his heart;

Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill,

As to despise so courteous seeming part.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 26.

THEWES, in Shakespeare, seems to mean bulk, strength of limb, and the like.

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow.

2 Hen. IV. iii. 4.

— Romans now

Have *thews*, and limbs, like to their ancestors.

Jul. Caes. i. 3.

So also in *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Only one passage has been pointed out, which employs the word at all in the sense of these passages of Shakespeare, as describing corporeal qualities, and that is in Turbervile's translation of *Ovid's Epistles*:

What doost thou thinke indeede,

That doltish silly man

The *thewes* of Helen's passing forme

May judge or thoroughly scau.

Paris to Helen.

The third and fourth folio of Shakespeare read "*sinews* and limbs," in the passage of *Julius Caesar*; but, as that is only one passage out of three, it does not much assist the matter, nor can it be supposed the right reading.

In Spenser it means manners, qualities, dispositions. Johnson derives it, in this sense, from *Œeaw*, Saxon; in the former from *Œeow*, a thigh.

And straight delivered to a fairy knight,

To be up-brought in gentle *thewes*, and martial might.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 3.

In this sense Ben Jonson evidently uses it:

This is no great man by his timber, (as we say i' the forest) by his *thewes* he may.

Underwoods, vol. vii. p. 51.

Also Browne:

To whom the lady courteous semblance shewes,
And, pittying his estate, in sacred *thewes*
And letters, worthily ycleep'd divine,
Resolv'd t' instruct him.

Brit. Past. i. p. 136.

Also Higin:

For never liv'd the matches of them twaine
In manhood, power, and martiall policie,
In vertuous *thewes*, and friendly constancie.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 384.

So also Thomas Heywood:

No lady living this good dame excels
In vertuous *thewes*, good graces, every thing.

Britain's Troy, B. i. 61.

It seems, therefore, that Shakespeare is somewhat peculiar in his use of it.

THICK, s. A thicket, or close bush.

No other service, satyr, but thy watch
About these *thicks*, lest harmless people catch
Mischiefe or sad mischance.

Fl. Faithful Shep. v. 5.

Which when that warrior heard, dismounting
straight

From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And soon arrived where that sad pourtraiet
Of death and dolours lay, halfe dead, halfe
quick.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 39.

Spenser has it in other places. It is
common with Drayton too:

And through the cumb'rous *thicks*, as fear-
fully he makes,

He with his branched head the tender saplings
shakes.

Polyolb. xii. p. 917.

THICK-SKIN. Implied coarse, vulgar,
unpolished.

What wouldst thou have, boor? what,
thick-skin?

Merry W. W. iv. 5.

The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

That he, so foul a *thick-skin*, should so fair
lady catch.

Warner, Alb. Engl. vi. 30.

So *thick-skin'd*:

What, are these *thick-skin'd*, heavy-purs'd,
gorbellied churles mad?

The Weakest goeth to the W. B 3.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage from
Holland's *Pliny*, which accounts for
the usage:

Men also who are *thick-skinned*, be more
grosse of sense and understanding.

Vol. i. p. 346.

A THING DONE, etc. etc. A game of so-
ciety, exemplified at length in all but

the quarto edition of Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*. It consisted in supposing some-
thing done, without knowing what.
Then, one person was to say who did
it; a 2d, with what; 3. where; 4.
when; 5. why; 6. what was the con-
sequence; 7. who would have done it
better. Then, after all, another per-
son named the thing done. Thus the
sport consisted in the unexpected and
ridiculous combinations which it oc-
casioned. A more modern sport, called
Consequences, bears the greatest re-
semblance to it. See *Cynthia's Revels*,
Act iv.

A THING OF NOTHING, or OF NOUGHT. A
common phrase to express any thing
very worthless.

The King is a *thing of nothing*.

Hamlet. iv. 2.

This has been thought worthy of
notice, as the reading had been
doubted.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though a *thing of nothing*, thy thing
ever.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. iv. 6.

— Even so I thought,

I wist that it was some such *thing of nought*.

New Custome, O. Pl. i. 267.

Other examples are given in the
notes on the passage of *Hamlet*.

TO THINK SCORN. To disdain; to feel an
offence, mixed with contempt. It was
once considered as an expression of
great force, especially when heightened
by the epithet *foul*; as in Queen Eli-
zabeth's celebrated and magnanimous
speech at Tilbury:

And *I think foul scorn*, that Spain, or
Parma, or any prince in Europe, should dare
to invade the borders of my realm.

See *Hume's Hist.* ch. xlii. note
(BB).

— Their blood *thinks scorn*,

Till it fly out, and shew them princes
born.

Cymb. iv. 4.

Esteeming mysele born to rule, and *think-
ing foule scorne*, willingly to submit mysele
to be ruled.

Pemb. Arc. p. 37.

THIRD, or **THRID**, for thread, occurs not
uncommonly in old writers. This is
the origin of the old readings in the
following passage:

— For I

Have given you here a *third* of my own life,
Or that for which I live. *Temp.* iv. 1.

Taking *third* in the common meaning, of a *third* part, it would be no great compliment from Prospero to his daughter; not so much as Horace paid to his friend Mecaenas, "*animae dimidium meae*;" and it has been remarked, that Desdemona is called the *half* of Brabantio's soul, which was a similar case of father and daughter. But take it for *thread*, or constituent fibre, all is right. Thus:

— And when the sisters shall decree
To cut in twaine the twisted *third* of life.

Mucedorus, sig. c 3.

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In center of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Lingua*, iv. 6.

In the reprint, O. Pl. v. p. 206, it is *thread*; in the first edition of 1607, it is *thred*; but in that of 1617, it is *third*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens. In that of 1622, it is *threed*. *Thrid* also occurs still later, and Pope has used to *thrid*, for to thread, in *Rape of Lock*, ii. 139.

THIRD-BOROUGH, s. An under constable. The term is not obsolete, though used only in few places.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*. *Induct. to Tam. of Shrew*.

— With loud To-pan, the thinker,

Or metall man of Belsise, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i. 1.

The office of *third-borough* is the same with that of constable, except in places where are both; in which case the former is little more than the constable's assistant. *Ritson*.

See THAR-BOROUGH.

To THIRL, *v.* The same as *thrill*; to pierce, or penetrate. "To *thirl*, terebro." *Coles*. It is the right form, as the Saxon word is *ŷirlian*.

The fond desire, that we in glorie set,
Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 495.

In the following passage it seems rather to be put for hurl:

— These —

— who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell,
She [Fortune] *thirleth* down to dread the
gulfes of gastly hell. *Ibid.* p. 477.

THIRTEEN PENCE HALFPENNY was consider-

ed as the hangman's wages very early in the 17th century. How much sooner, I have not noticed.

'Sfoot, what a witty rogue was this to leave this fair *thirteen pence halfpenny*, and this old halter, intimating aptly,

Had the hangman met us there, by these presages,

Here had been his work, and here *his wages*.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 557.

If I shold, he could not hang me for't; 'tis not worth *thirteen pence halfpenny*.

J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. F 3.

Hanging is, perhaps, the only thing that has not risen in price in this long period.

THIRTY-ONE. The trifling game so called, was known in old times.

Well, was it fit for a servant to use his master so; being perhaps (for ought I see) *two and thirty* — a pip out.

Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

Brought him thirty apples in a dish, and gave them to his man to carry to his master, it is like he gave one to his man for his labour, to make up the game, and so there was *thirty-one*.

Latim. Serm. fol. 65.

He is discarded for a gamester, at all games but *one and thirty*.

Earle's Microc. p. 62. Bliss's ed.

The game was familiar within my memory, but chiefly among children; it was very like the French game of *vingt-un*, only a longer reckoning.

THIRTY POUND KNIGHTS. James I. became the subject of much ridicule, not quite unmerited, for putting honours to sale. He created the order of baronet, which he disposed of for a sum of money; and it seems that he sold common knighthood as low as *thirty pounds*, or at least it was so reported.

Farewell, farewell; we will not know you for shaming of you. I ken the man well; he is one of my *thirty-pound knights*.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 261.

Hence, a historian says,

At this time, *knights* swarmed in every corner; the sword ranged about, and men bowed in obedience to it, more in peace than in war.

A. Wilson, Hist. of Gr. Br.
p. 5. (1653).

THO, for than. A remnant of the older language.

Tho, wrapping up her wreathed stern around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, and her huge train
All suddenly about his body wound.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 18.

It occurs in this author very frequently.

For rest, and peace, and wealth abounding *thoe*,
Made me forget my justice, late well used.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 73.

But his young soldiers were much daunted *tho*,
To see the fearfull engins of the foe.

Sylv. Dubart. p. 400. ed. 1621.

THOLE, *s.* Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism; the dome, cupola, or keystone, of a vaulted roof.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Caesar returns in triumph.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl. vii. 482.

— Si qua ipse meis venalibus auxi,
Suspendive *tholo*, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi.

Virg. Aen. ix. 406.

THONG, *s.* A leathern strap; an implement used by sharpers, in the cheating game of fast and loose.

A short knife, and a *thong*.

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

See FAST AND LOOSE.

But the reading of *thong* is only a conjectural substitution; the original editions have *throng*, which is doubtless right; meaning "a short knife to cut purses, and a *throng*, or a crowd, to give an opportunity for using it." So in *Lear*, when the fool is satirically reciting things not likely to happen, he says, among others,

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, nor no poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cutpurses come not to *throngs*.

Lear, iii. 2.

Shakespeare often uses *throng*, for crowd.

THONG, or TONG CASTLE, in Kent. The origin of its name, as derived from *þwang*, Saxon, is thus told by Lambard:

Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon captaines, among other devises (practised for their owne establishment and securitie) begged of King Vortigern so much land to fortifie upon, as the hyde of a beast (cut into *thonges*) might incompasse.

Perambulation, p. 243.

(ed. 1596).

It is thus alluded to in the *Mayor of Quinborough*:

A fair and fortunate constellation reign'd
When we set foot here, for from his first gift,
(Which to a king's unbounded eyes seem'd nothing)

The compass of a hide, I have erected
A strong and spacious castle. O. Pl. xi. p. 126.

Vortiger afterwards names the castle, from this circumstance:

— And now, my lord,

You that have so conceitedly gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift,
Which we ne'er minded; I commend your thrift,
And that your building may, to all ages,
Carry the stamp and impress of your wit,
It shall be called *Thong* Castle.

O. Pl. xi. 138.

The remains of this castle are, or were, near Bapchild, on the London road, and near Tenham. There is another *Thong*, near Gravesend. The same story had been told of Doncaster, falsely deriving that name from *Tong-caster*; but this fable Lambarde rejects, and maintains that it belongs to *Tong* Castle, in Kent. Some applied it to *Thong* Castle, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire; but the whole tale seems a fabrication from the old history of *Dido*, *Virg. Aen.* i. 369. See *Hasted's Kent*, vol. ii. p. 601.

THORP, *s.* A village. See *Coles*. From *þorp*, or *þrop*, Saxon.

Such were the shepherds, to all goodnesse bent,
About whose *thorps*, that night, curs'd Limos went.

Brit. Past. ii. p. 86.

Within a little *thorp* I stayd at last.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 32.

See *Dorp*, which is either a corruption of this, or formed from some kindred dialect. *Dorp* is the old Teutonic, and *dorf*, the modern German.

THRAVE, *s.* Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn, now more commonly called a *shock*, except in the northern counties, where the old word remains. *Thraf*, Saxon. Metaphorically, for an indefinite number of any thing.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

See **THREAVE**.

THREAD AND THRUM. An expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp; the *thrum*, the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. Hence, metaphorically, the good and bad together.

— Cut *thread* and *thrum*,

Quail, crush, conclude and quell.

Mids. N. Dream, v. 1.

Thou who wilt not love, doe this,
Learne of me what woman is,

Something made of *thred and thrumme*,
A meere botch of all and some.

Herrick's Poems, p. 84.

THREAVE, *s.* The same as **THRAVE**; a number of sheaves set up together. Saxon. The number, it seems, varies from 12 to 24; but it has been often used, metaphorically, for an indefinite number or collection of any objects. Of people;

— Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag, rag, been seen to flock
here

In *threaves*, these ten weeks, as to a second
Hogsden. *B. Jons. Alch.* v. 2.

Of very various things:

Thou art now free, my sweet Ab. come,
gi' me a *threave of kisses*.

Jones's Adrasta, 1635, sign. G 1.

Of pansy, pink, and primrose leaves,
Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.

Drayt. Muse's Elys. p. 1508.

— As when from heards of neate,
Whole *threaves* of bores and mungrils chace.
Chapman, Hom. Il. xi. p. 152.

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY. A house of resort, in the lower part of Queen-street, Cheapside, used by costermongers, (i. e. dealers in apples) and some lower persons. See **CRANES**.

THREE-MAN SONG. A song for three voices; as a catch, glee, madrigal, etc. Shakespeare calls the persons who could bear a part in such music, "three-man-song men."

The shearers, *three-man-song* men all,
and very good ones, but they are most of them
means and basses. *Winter's T.* iv. 2.

When those triumvirs set that *three-man's*
song,

Which stablished in Rome that hellish
trinity,

That all the towne and all the world did
wrong. *Har. Epig.* iii. 35.

The merriments that passed in Eyre's house
— with two merry *three-men's songs*.

Shoemaker's Holiday, 4to. Pref.

A *six man song* occurs in the *Tournament of Tottenham*; meaning, a song in six parts:

In every corner of the house

Was melody delicious

For to here precious

Of *six men's song*.

Percy's Reliq. ii. p. 24. 3d ed.

It is as a kind of parody on this phrase, that Shakespeare uses the term "*three-man beetle*." See **BETTER**.

THREE PIGEONS AT BRENTFORD. An inn, formerly the resort of low people, sharpers, etc.

Thou'rt admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*; I'll swear, I knew thee not. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl. vi. 51.

He knew her not, because she was so well disguised; a thing much practised by those who frequented that house.

— We will turn our course
To *Brainford*, westward. — —
My bird o' the night, we'll tickle it at the
Three Pigeons,
When we have all, and may unlock the trunks,
And say, this 's mine, and thine, etc.

B. Jons. Alchem. v. 4.

This house, after the dispersion of the players by the civil wars, was kept by Lowin, the original Falstaff, then grown old, and, like many of his brethren, very poor:

Lowin, in his latter days, kept an inn, the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*, where he died very old — and his poverty was as great as his age. *Dialogue of Plays, etc.* O. Pl. xii. 346.

See **LOWIN**.

THREE-PILE. The finest and most costly kind of velvet; worn, therefore, only by persons of wealth and consequence. It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet.

I have serv'd prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile*. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 2.

It seems to have been thought that there was a threefold accumulation of the outer substance, or pile:

— I'll wear

My wits to the *third pile*, but all shall be clear. *Mad World*, O. Pl. v. 323.

Hence Shakespeare gives the name of *Three-pile* to a mercer, (*Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.) as dealing in that commodity.

THREE-PIL'D, *a.* Refined, approaching or pretending to perfection; metaphorically, from the *three-pile* velvet.

Thou art a *three-pil'd* piece, I'll warrant thee. *Meas. for Meas.* i. 2.

Or exaggerated, high-flown:

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

More literally, persons who wear fine velvet:

And for you, sir, who tender gentle blood
Runs in your note, and makes you snuff at all

But *three-pil'd* people.

B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Three hundred *three-pil'ds* more, —

The better haft o' th' town live gloriously.

Id. Wit without Money, Act ii.

THRENE, *s.* Complaint, lamentation; from *Θρήνος* Gr.

Whereupon it made this *threne*,
To the phoenix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love,
As chorus to their tragic scene.

Shakesp. Pass. Pilgr. xx.

Then follows an ode inscribed *Threnos*. Dr. Farmer discovered a publication by J. Heywood, entitled *David's Threanes*. These lines also are quoted:

Of verses, *threnes*, and epitaphs,
Full fraught with tears of teene.

Kendal's Poems, 1577.

Mr. Todd has introduced the word into Johnson, and given several examples from Bishops King and Taylor.

To THREPE, *v.* To chide, or censure; from *Θρεπιαν*, for *Θρεagian*, Saxon. See *Lye*. In the *Glossary to Chaucer*, it is interpreted to call.

My foes they bray so lowde,
And eke *threpe* on so fast,
Buckeled to do me scath,
So is their malice bent.

Ps. 55, by Lord Surrey, *Nug. Ant.* ii. 368. ed. Park.

It seems to have been used by Bishop Fisher in the sense of to complain:

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe*
that he hathe forgotten them.

Sermons, cited by Todd.

In the Cheshire dialect it means to maintain with violence. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.* But in the more northern dialects it still signifies to blame, or rebuke. *Ray*, and *Grose*. In the Scottish it seems to resemble the Cheshire. See *Jamieson*.

THRID. See **THIRD**.

THRILL, *s.* A hole, or cavity. See **NOSE-THRILL**. See also *T. J.*

THRIST, *s.* Put for *thirst* by Spenser; Chaucer has *thrust*, in which he has found imitators; but *thrist* is peculiar to Spenser:

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the
maine,

Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
F. Q. II. vi. 17.

THRISTY, for thirsty. By the same author.

— With greedy eye

He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy.

F. Q. I. v. 15.

So in other places. See **THRUST**.

To THRONG. To press, or crowd; still used in Staffordshire, etc.

Here one being *throng'd* bears back.

Shakesp. Poems, Suppl. i. p. 553.

It occurs several times in the authorized version of the New Testament; as, "much people followed him, and *thronged* him." *Mark*, v. 24. *Luke*, viii. 45, etc.

THROSTLE, *s.* A thrush; properly the missel-thrush, but often used with latitude for any of the genus.

The *throstle* with his note so true,

The wren with little quill.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 1.

He is every man in no man; if a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering.

Merch. Ven. i. 2.

THROSTLE - COCK. The male thrush.

The *throstle-cock*, by breaking of the day,
Chants to his sweet full many a lovely laey.

Drayt. Sheph. Garl.

The ousel and the *throstle-cock*, chief musicke of our Maye.

Ibid.

These names are still current in some counties.

THRUM, *s.* The tufted part beyond the tie, at the end of the warp, in weaving; or any collection or tuft of short thread.

O fates, come, come,

Cut thread and *thrum*.

Mids. N. Dr. v. 1.

To THRUM. To cover with small tufts, like the *thrum* of the loom.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming
layes

Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each
current playes.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 2.

THRUM'D-HAT. A hat, composed of the weaver's tufts or *thrums*, or of very coarse cloth. See *Minshew*.

There's her *thrum-hat*, and her muffler
too.

Merry W. W. iv. 2.

So also *thrum'd-cap*:

Every head, when it stood bare and uncovered,
looked like a butter-box's [Dutchman's] noul,
having his *thrumd cap* on.

Decker's Gull's Hornb. chap. ii.

THRUMMING OF CAPS. Setting on the tufts or thrums upon a coarse cap. In the following instance, it is applied to a man setting his beard in order:

Bel. Let me set my beard up.

How has Pinac perform'd?

Mir. He has won already.

He stands not *thrumping of caps* thus.

Fletch. Wild-Goose Chase, ii. 3.

Or it might mean playing with his hat or cap like a person *thrumping* an instrument; which is a theatrical symptom of irresolution. But the former explanation is confirmed by this line of Quarles:

Are we born to *thrum caps*, or pick strawe?

Judgm. et Mercy.

We meet also with *thrummed* hosen and stockings. See *T. J.*

THRUST, for thirst. So used by Chaucer; though the Saxon is *ȝyrst*. So also Lord Surrey:

My soul in God hath more desirous trust

Than hath the watchman looking for the day,
By the relief to quench of sleep the *thrust*.

Version of Psalm 130.

So Higins:

If needs in twaine you part this empire must,
I see what discord after may betide,

How empire makes men guiltlesse blood to
thrust. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 176.

See **THRIST**.

THUMB-NAIL. The custom of draining the glass upon the *thumb nail*, after drinking off the liquor, is explained in **SUPERNACULUM**. Sometimes also the glass was made to ring against the nail.

THUMB-RING. Grave personages used to wear a plain broad gold ring on the thumb; as aldermen, etc.

I could have crept into an alderman's
thumb-ring. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

He wears a hoop-ring on his *thumb*; he
has

Of *gravidad* a dose, full in his face.

Wit's Recreat. Epig. 623.

An alderman — I may say to you, he has
no more wit than the rest of the bench, and
that lies in his *thumb-ring*.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

THUNDER-CRACK, *s.* for a clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrant's threats.

Daniel, to the Countess of Cumb. p. 62.

Not a very dignified or poetical term,

certainly; but I think it occurs elsewhere.

THUNDER-STONE, *s.* The same as thunder-bolt; both formed upon an erroneous fancy, that the destruction occasioned by lightning, was effected by some solid body. The fossils called *belemnites*, were supposed to be the stones in question, and were named accordingly:

And thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,

Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone*.

Jul. Caes. i. 3.

So in the beautiful dirge in *Cymbeline*, so beautifully set by a loved and revered relation of mine:

Fear no more the lightning-flash,

Nor th' all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.

Cymb. iv. 2.

Chapman has:

— Though I sink beneath

The fate of being shot to hell, by Jove's fell
thunder-stone. *Iliad* xv.

THUSSOCK, **Tussock**, and **TUSSUCK**, *s.* A tuft of loose hair; or a tuft of any sort. Johnson, on the latter word, supposes it a diminutive of *tuz*; but that is hardly an acknowledged word.

Though we have not expresse mention in Scripture, against such laying out of the haire in *thussockes* and tufts, yet we have in Scripture expresse mention *de tortis crinibus*, of writhen haire that is for the nonce forced to curl.

Latimer, Serm. 107 b.

Todd conjectures the word *tuz*, which he exemplifies from Dryden, to be made from the French *tasse*; and he produces the word *tussy*, from Donne. The words clearly existed, but from what source they came, may be doubted.

TIAL, *s.* A tie. This word stands in the following passage, though *tie* might do as well. It has been thought corrupt, being no where else found.

Nor to contract with such can be a *tial*.

Fletch. W. Goose Ch. ii. 1.

TIB. The ace of trumps, in the game of glee; as *Tom* was the knave, etc. "*Monas triumphatrix*." *Cambridge Dict.* 1693.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, except
Tib and *Tom* in the stock.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl. xi. 390.

The ace is called *Tib*, the knave Tom, the four of trumps Tiddy, etc.

Compl. Gamester, p. 76.

See GLEEK. Also *Wit's Interp.* p. 365. ed. 1671.

Tib was also a common name for a low or ordinary woman. So the *Cambridge Dictionary*, above cited: "*Tib*, a poor sorry woman; muliercula impura." See *Tib'srush*, in RUSH-RINGS.

Tib and *Tom* were usually joined in familiar poetry:

Kitt and Kate

There will waite,

Tibb and *Tom* will take their pleasure.

Old Song, *Tixall Poetry*, p. 180.

So in *Poor Robin* for 1689:

A great destruction at Islington, Newington, and the parts adjacent, made of custards, cheese-cakes, flawsns, fools, plumb-cakes, stew'd prunes, and bottle-ale.

When *Tib* and *Tom* upon a holy-day,
Make fair assault on such good things as they.

Descr. of Summer.

Hence, doubtless, these familiar names were transferred to those two cards at gleeck.

TIBERT, or TYBERT. A name for a cat. Shakespeare considers *Tybalt* as the same; whence some of the insulting jests of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* "ratcatcher," and "king of cats." *Romeo and Jul.* iii. 1.

Cats there lay divers — —

* * * *

But 'mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was? *B. Jon. Epigr.*

vol. vi. 288.

Then the king called for *Sir Tibert*, the cat, and said to him, *Sir Tibert*, you shall go to Reynard, and summon him the second time. *Reyn. the Fox*, ch. vi.

TICK. A game, classed among the rural sports.

At hood-wink, barley-break, at tick, or prison-base. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxx.

p. 1225.

TICKET, among other things, a tradesman's bill; hence taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*.

No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boates over the river upon *ticket*.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. ch. vi. p. 145.

Yon courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets On *ticket* for his mistresse, and your citizen Is mad to trust him.

Cotgr. English Treasury, p. 184.

TICKLE, *a.* Tottering, slight, easily overthrown, inconstant. Hence our modern *ticklish*.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Meas. for Meas.* i. 3.

— The state of Normandy

Stands on a *tickle* point. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

The wide world's accidents are apt to change, And *tickle* Fortune stays not in a place.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 249.

My only comfort left, my only joy,

I will not hazard on so *tickle* ground.

Sylvester's Maiden's Blush, p. 840. ed. 1621.

Otherwise how *tickle* their state is that now triumph, upon what a twist they hang, that are now in honour.

Euph. et his Engl. I i 2.

TIDDY. The four of trumps at the game of gleeck. *Compl. Gamester*. See in TIB.

TIDE, for time.

He keeps his *tides* well.

Timon Ath. i. 2.

And far much better feare had bin than malice at that *tyde*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*

ii. 11. p. 54.

Tide was also scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said *Christ-tide*, *Hallow-tide*, *Lamb-tide*. Luckily Whitsuntide was rightly named to their hands. Thus the sanctified Ananias corrects Subtle for saying Christmas:

Christ-tide, I pray you. *Alchemist*, iii. 1.

They had other modes of avoiding the abomination of popish words. Thus, a *Christmas pie*, they termed "a nativity pie." *B. Jon. Fox*, i. 1.

TICK-TACK, *s.* A game in the tables; by the description the same, or nearly so, as *tric-trac*.

By certain bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at *tick-take*).

Sir J. Har. on Bp. Barlow, Nugae Ant. ii. 144. ed. Park.

Sir John intends a pun upon the word; which is in some degree authorized by the following example:

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from *touch and take*, for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss. *Compl. Gamest.* p. 113.

Where is a detailed account of the game. But it is clearly derived from *tric-trac*, which Menage says was anciently pronounced *tic-tac*; and still is, according to him, by the Germans. *Origines in voc.*

✱ I have introduced this word a little out of its place, because it had been overlooked, and hardly deserved a cancel to bring it right.

TIDY, or TYDY, s. A sort of singing bird.

And of these chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,

That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.

The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they.

Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 915.

The delicacy of its notes being mentioned, it is probable that the bird intended is the golden-crested wren, or *motacilla regulus*, which Montague says is called in Devonshire the *Tidley* goldfinch. Now, as there is no place named *Tidley*, it is probable that he should have said *tidy*. Its song is said to be peculiarly melodious.

TIHY, TIHEE, or TEHEE. An imitative expression for the act of laughing, or tittering; such as the rhetoricians call *onomatopoeia*.

Sigh no more, aye me I die,

But dance and sing and *tihy* cry.

Old Madrig. v. in *Cens Lit.* x. 367.

But when the hobby-horse did wihi,

Then all the wenches gave a *tihi*.

Cobbe, in Br. Pop. Antiq. vol. i. 207.

When Mr. Mason wrote in the epistle to Sir W. Chambers,

And all the maids of honour cry'd *tehee*.

it was generally thought a new coinage of the then unknown author; but, to *te-hee* is used in *Hudibras* for to laugh, and occurs even in Chaucer as an interjection. See *T. J.*

TIKE, or TYKE. A northern word for a common sort of dog. *Great tike!* is still a frequent term of reproach in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "Properly one of a larger or common breed, as a

mastiff, shepherd's dog, etc." *Jamieson, Scott. Dict.*

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,

Or bob-tail *tike*, or trundle-tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Lear, iii. 6.

Base *tike*, calls thou me host?

Hen. V. ii. 1.

Kersey, Bailey, and others, explain *tike* to mean a small bullock, or heifer; but I never found it so used. They also put it for what we now call a *tick*; a small insect that infests sheep, dogs, etc. It has been derived from *tijk*, Runic.

TILLER, s. A steel bow, or cross bow. It appears commonly to have had this name among sportsmen. "Arcus cornu; praesertim arcus brachio chalybeo instructus." *Skinner, Etymol.* He adds a conjecture that it may be *quasi, steeler*; but qu.?

— Let no game,

Or any thing that tendeth to the same,
Be ever more remember'd, thou fair killer,
For whom I sat me down, and brake my *tiller*.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i. 1.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk;
you can shoot in a *tiller*.

Fletch. Philaster, ii. 1.

Bring out the cat-hounds; I'll make you take
a tree, then with my *tiller* bring down your
gib-ship.

B. et. Fl. Scornf. L. v. 1.

Theobald mentioned another sense, which belonged indeed to the word, but not in these passages; that of "a stand; a small tree left in a wood for growth, till it is felleable." This sense of it is found in *Evelyn on Forest Trees*. See *T. J.*

TILLY-VALLY. A sort of exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear. Mr. Steevens derives it from *titivilitium*, Latin, which is possible. Mr. Douce gives a French derivation, which even his authority does not reconcile to my mind.

Tilly vally, by Crise, tapster, Ile fese you anone.

6. Pl. vol. i. p. 161.

Am I not consanguinous? am I not of her blood? *Tilly valley*, lady. *Twelf. N.* ii. 3.

The Hostess corrupts it to *tilly-fally*, in 2 *Hen. IV.*:

Tilly-fally, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.

Act ii. Sc. 5.

We read, in the Life of Sir Thomas More, that his wife, who was a loquacious troublesome woman, was much addicted to the use of this expression: of which two remarkable instances are given. One when Sir T. had resigned the seals, when she said,

Tillie vallye, tillie vallye, what will you do, Mr. More, will you sit and make goslings in the ashes? *Life of M.* 4to. p. 127.

The other, when he was in prison in the Tower, where, when he asked, "Is not this house as near heaven as mine own?" she answered, after her custom, "*Tillie vallye, tillie vallye.*" Both these are inserted in the introductory papers to Dibdin's edition of the *Utopia*, p. xv, xvi.

In an old song by Skelton, inserted by Sir John Hawkins, and beginning, "Ah, beshrew you, by my fay," we find,

Avent, avent, [avaunt] my popinjay,
What will you do? nothing but play?
Tully vally straw. *Hist. Mus.* iii. p. 3.

TIMBER-WAITS. A corruption of *timbrel-waits*, players on timbrels. *Popul. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 340. n. See **WAITS**.

TIME OF DAY, to give the, to salute at meeting. To give good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening.

While our's was blurted at, and held a malkin
Not worth *the time of day*.
Pericl. Suppl. ii. 115.

That is, not worth a good-morrow, or common salutation; or good den, if it was evening.

TIMELESS, *a.* Untimely.

Who wrought it with the king, and who performed
The bloody office of his *timeless* end.
Rich. II. iv. 1.

Poison I see has been his *timeless* end.
Rom. et Jul. v. 5.

After earle Robert's *timeless* buriall.
Death of Rob. Earl of Huntingdon, sign. D 2.

— Whose *timeless* death,
At sea, left her a virgin and a widow.
Shirley, Card. i. p. 1.

TINCT, abbreviation of tincture. Stain, or dye; *tint* seems now entirely to have superseded it, though *tinct* is found in Milton and Dryden. Johnson

quotes several instances of the verb also. From *teinct*, old French.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their *tinct*. *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

That is, "as will not lose their stain or colour." In the following passage, it seems to be used for *tincture*, or elixir, a chemical preparation capable of transmuting metals. Shakespeare supposes Plutus, the god of wealth, to be possessed of it, and certainly he was the likeliest person to have it:

—Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct*, and multiplying medicine,
Hath not in nature's mystery more science,
Than I have in this ring. *All's Well*, v. 3.

TO TINE, or **TIND**. To kindle, or burn. This word, though employed by Milton and Dryden, is now out of use. *Tinan*, Saxon. See *Johnson*. *Tinder* manifestly comes from this.

Strifefull Atin, in their stubborn mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.
Spens. F. Q.

I do not see why any other sense should be given to the word in the following passage, though commentators have explained it by *smart*, etc. The inward pain and inflammation of a wound is naturally and commonly called burning.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they
did *tine*. *Spens. F. Q.* II. xi. 21.

In the following it is used metaphorically, for raged, or burned with wrath:

Yet often stain'd with blood, of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his
strand. *Ibid.* IV. xi. 36.

Unless it means that the blood *tined*, i. e. burned or smoked upon the strand.

TIP-CAT. A game something like trap-ball, only played with an instrument called a *cat*, instead of a ball. See **CAT**. The game is fully described, and the different modes of playing it, by Strutt, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101. The *cat-stick* was also called *trap-stick*.

TIP-TOE. One of the affected customs, ridiculed by our old dramatists, is that

of walking *tip-toe* in the streets, etc. as if afraid of picking up dirt, even when the ways were quite clean. Palamon, passing a general ridicule upon such affectations, says,

— What canon is there,
That does command my rapier from my hip,
To dangle 't in my hand; or to go *tip-toe*
Before the street be full?

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kins. i. 2.
With the ball of his foot the ground he may
not feel,

But he must tread upon his *toe and heel*.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 484.

TIPPET; TO TURN TIPPET. To make a complete change; but what is the origin of the phrase is not clear. Often used to a maid becoming a wife.

— A saint,
Another Bridget, one that for a face
Would put down Vesta; — —
You *to turn tippet!*

B. Jons. Case is Altered, Act iii.

But here it is said to a man:

— Ye stand now
As if y' had worried sheep. You must *turn tippet*,

And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night
turn tippet; if I can but devise to quit her
cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.

Merry D. of Edm. O. Pl. v. 283.

This is, doubtless, the right reading; of which I was not aware at the word **LIPPIT**. It is, however, *lippit*, in two old editions of this play, that of 1631 and 1655. But see Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Jonson.

TIPVAES. Probably only a misprint for *tiptoes*.

— If my man be trusty,
My spiteful dames, I'll pipe ye such a hunts-
up,
Shall make ye dance a *tipvaes*.

B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

TO TIRE. A term in falconry; from *tirer*, French, to drag or pull. The hawk was said to *tire* on her prey, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it. It was applied also to other birds of prey; to seize eagerly with the beak.

— And like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

3 Hen. VI. i. 1.

And th' eagle *tyering* on Prometheus.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 299.

Even as an emptie eagle, sharpe by fast,
Tires with her beake on feather, flesh, and bone.

Shakesp. Venus et Adonis, Suppl. i. 406.

Most erroneously explained, by conjecture, in *Heliconia*, vol. iii. p. 624. on the above passage as cited by Allot.

— And let

His own [Jove's] gaunt eagle fly at him to
tire.

B. Jons. Catiline, iii. 3.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's Fort. Act ii.

Hence, metaphorically, for being eagerly engaged upon any object:

— I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
Whom now thou *tir'st* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.

Cymb. iii. 4.

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*, when
we encountered.

Timon of Ath. iii. 6.

The usage here seems rather affected; but it evidently means that his thoughts were tossing the subject about with eagerness.

TIRE, s. was formerly used, as *tier* at present, for row, or rank, of things or persons.

The shaking palsey and St. Fraunce's fire,
Such one was wrath, the last of this ungodly
tire.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 35.

See *Johnson*, who exemplifies the same from Raleigh, Milton, and Arbuthnot.

TIRE was also employed in the sense of head-dress; probably contracted from attire: whence a milliner, or cap-maker, was called a *tire-woman*. Hence too Sir John Falstaff, speaking of the various headdresses that would become Mrs. Ford, says,

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow,
that would become the *ship-tire*, the *tire-valiant*, or any other *tire* of Venetian admittance.

Merry W. W. iii. 3.

That is, any fanciful head-dress worn by the celebrated beauties of Venice, or approved by them.

In the sense of head-dress, it occurs in Beaumont's translation of *Ovid's Remedy of Love*:

Such a confusion of disordered things,
In boddice, jewels, *tires*, wires, lawns, and rings.

A few lines before he uses *tiring*,
for dress:

And men are even as mad in their desiring,
That often times love women for their *tiring*.

Tire when written instead of *tier*,
in the sense of rank, line, or arrange-
ment, was also pronounced *teer*. See
T. J.

TIR'D, for attir'd.

She speakes as she goes *tir'd*, in cobweb
lawne, light, thin.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. ii. 3.
Not I, with one so mad, so basely *tir'd*.

Tam. of Shr. 6 pl. i. 183.

TIRRA-LIRRA. A fanciful combination of
sounds, intended to imitate the note of
the lark; borrowed from the French
tire-lire, meaning the same.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chants.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

Browne makes it *teery-lerry*:

The larke that many mornes herself makes
merry,

With the shrill chanting of her *teery lerry*.

Brit. Past. B. I. Song iv. p. 140.

It occurs in Dubartas:

La gentille aloüette, avec son *tire lire*,
Tire lire, a lire, et tire-lirant tire.

1 Week, B. 5.

This is childish enough; but *Sylves-
ter* has preferred a jargon of his own,
which is too foolish to quote.

This also has been referred to:

Let Philomela sing, let Progne chide,
Let *tyry-tyry-leerers* upward flie.

Cited by Malone, in loc.

TIRRI. A fanciful word, perhaps cor-
rupted from *terror*, put into the mouth
of the hostess in *Henry IV*.

Here's a goodly tumult; I'll forswear keep-
ing house, before I'll be in these *tirrits* and
frights.

2 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

It was clearly meant as a ridiculous
word, by being given to Mrs. Quickly.

TITH, *a.* Seemingly put for tight, or
strong.

This is n't so strongly built; but she's good
mettle,

Of a good stirring strain too: she goes *tith*,
sir.

B. et Fl. Loyal Subj. iii. 4.

—Then take a widow,

A good stanch wench, that's *tith*.

Id. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

It appears, from the allusions, to
be a nautical term. We find it here
applied directly to a ship:

—H'as a ship to venture

His fame and credit in, which if he man not
With more continual labour than a gally
To make her *tith*; either she grows a tumbrel,
Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more
leaks

Than all the fame of his posterity
Can ever stop again. *Id. Woman's Pr.* iii. 5.

Here, to an iron chain used for
drawing a boat:

—Be sure then

His tewgh be *tith* and strong.

Id. Mons. Thomas, i. 5.

See TEW.

To, the particle, was sometimes used
for 'compared with.'

There is no woe *to* his correction,
Nor *to* his service, no such joy on earth.

Two Gent. Verona, ii. 4.

There is no comfort in the world

To women that are kind. *Malone's Note.*

Often it was omitted, where we
should now insert it as a sign of the
infinitive:

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day, without the sign
Of your profession. *Jul. Caesar*, i. 1.

Also after some verbs:

—And now, Octavius,

Listen great things. *Id.* iv. 2.

That this infernal brand that *turns me cinders*.

Mass. Unnat. Comb. iv. 1. beg.

To had sometimes an augmentative sense
when prefixed; something as *be* has
since had. Thus, instead of all *be-
torne*, or all *be-pinched*, they said all
to-torne, and all *to-pinched*. *All* was
generally prefixed. See ALL. But
sometimes *all* is omitted.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to-pinch* the unclean knight.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

See Mr. Tyrwhitton *to*, in his *Glos-
sary to Chaucer*.

Sometimes it was *all-to-be*:

—She has been with my lady,

Who kist her, *all-to-be-kist* her, twice or
thrice. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, v. 2.

—And at last come home lame,

And *all-to-be-laden* with miracles.

Id. ib. Act i. Chorus.

Done her villainie, and after *all-to-be-
scratched* her face.

Ferrex et Porr. to Reader, O. Pl. i. 105.

TOAD-STONE. It was currently supposed,
in the time of Shakespeare, that every
toad had a stone contained within its
head, which was a sovereign remedy

for many disorders. This was called the toad-stone, of which we have the following account: "A toad-stone, called *crapandina*, [probably *crapaudina*] touching any part envenomed, hurt, or stung, with rat, spider, waspe, or any other venomous beast, ceases the paine or swelling thereof." *Lupton's 1000 Notable Things*. He quotes *Laev. Lemnius*. Johnstone relates a long and marvellous tale of the finding a toad-stone, and its virtues, from an author called Grateriano. *Wonderful Things*, iv. 25.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the *toad*, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious *jewel* in his head.

As you like it, ii. 1.

Were you enamour'd on his copper rings,
His saffron jewel, with the *toad-stone* in't?

B. Jons. Fox, ii. 5.

The foule *toad* hath a faire *stone* in his head.

Lyly's Euphues, D 4 b.

So venomous was the *toad* imagined, that Thomas Lupton tells a tale, for which he quotes Mizaldus, (whoever he was) of two lovers who both died suddenly from rubbing their teeth with the leaves of sage, at the root of which "was a great *toade* found, which infected the same with his venomous breath." *1000 Notable Things*, No. 1. Yet the poor toad is just as harmless as the frog. Newts and slow-worms were equally slandered.

TOBACCO. It has been thought worthy of remark, that Shakespeare never once mentions this plant, the use of which was become so prevalent in his time, (see *Steevens's Note on 2 Henry IV.* iii. 2.) and which is so often introduced by Ben Jonson, and his other contemporaries. The great adversary of *tobacco*, Sylvester, (next to the king, whom he probably wished to conciliate by it,) enumerates the four principal forms of tobacco then used, and suggests that they should be heavily taxed, to check the consumption.

Or at the least impose so deep a tax
On all these *ball*, *leaf*, *cane*, and *pudding*
packs,

On seller, or on buyer, or on both,
That from henceforth the commons shall be
loath

(Unwilling wise) with that grave Greeke, to
buy

Smoak and repentance, at a price so hie.

Tobacco Batter'd, near the end.

Tobacco, however, had those who sung its praises with great zeal. One ballad-maker celebrated its supposed triumph over both ale and sack:

Though many men crack,
Some of ale, some of sack,

And think they have reason to do it;

Tobacco hath more,

That will never give o'er,

The honour they do unto it.

Tobacco engages,

Both sexes, all ages,

The poor as well as the wealthy;

From the court to the cottage,

From childhood to dotage,

Both those that are sick, and the healthy.

With much more to the same tune.

See *Wil's Recreations, Fancies and Fantasticks*, p. 422, repr.

TOD, s. means a fox in the following passage.

Or strew *Tod's* hairs, or with their tails do
sweep

The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep.

B. Jon. Sad Shepherd, i. 4.

So in his masque of *Pan's Anniversary*:

Driv'st hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
And other vermin from the flock. *Sub fin.*

It is Scotch, and the only name there generally current for the animal:

Birds hae their nests, and *tods* hae their den.

Sir D. Lyndsay.

Mr. G. Chalmers thinks it is from their bushy tail. See *Jamieson*.

TOD OF WOOL. A certain quantity, viz. twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; the price of wool is, therefore, ascertained by the Clown in the *Winter's Tale*:

Every *tod* yields a pound and one odd shilling.

Act iv. Sc. 2.

Minshew (1617) derives it from *tod-deren*, Flemish, to knit together. It has been said also to come from *tod*, Saxon, which would be more probable; but that no such word occurs in the best dictionaries and vocabularies.

It seems that hay was also reckoned by *tods*, unless the following passage is only a license of the author:

A hundred crowns for a good *tod* of hay,
Or a fine hollow tree that would contain me.
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Possibly the authors wrote "*tod* of ivy," which would make the speaker compare himself to an owl. The clouds are here compared to wool:

By those soft *tods* of wool,
With which the air is full:
By all those tinctures there,
That paint the hemisphere.

Herrick, p. 303.

Tod of ivy, which is often mentioned, means a thick tuft or bush of it. *Tod*, seems to have signified generally a bush. Gouldman's Latin Dictionary says, "*Tod*, see *bush*." So also Holioke.

At length within the *ivie todde*
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.

Spens. Shep Kal. March, v. 67.

There valiant and approved men of Britain
Like boading owls, creep into *tods* of ivy,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly.

B. et Fl. Bonduca, i. 1.

The owle, till then, 'tis thought full well
could sing,

And tune her voyce to every bubling spring,
But when she heard these plaint, then forth
she yode,

Out of the covert of an *ivy tod*.

Browne, Brit. P. i. 87.

Ivie tod is also in Spenser. See *Johnson*.

Michael van Owle, how dost thou?
In what dark barn, or *tod* of aged ivy,
Hast thou lyen hid?

B. et Fl. Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

It was the usual term for the haunt of an owl:

The bat then serv'd the owle—
—that in her *todd* did stand.

Warn. Alb. Engl. vii. 37.

So, soon after,

—Your ladship, Dame Owle,
Did call me to your *todd*. P. 183.

In the following lines, *rod* is erroneously put for *tod*, in the edition of Browne's *Pastorals*, published in 1627:

The owle till then, 'tis thought full well could
sing,

And tune her voice to every bubling spring;
But when she heard those plaints, then forth
she yode

Out of the covert of an ivy *rod*,
And hollowing for aide, so strain'd her throat,
That since she cleane forgot her former noat.

Brit. Past. i. 4. p. 87.

The error is repeated in the *English Poets*, 8vo. vol. vi. p. 256.

Mr. Weber quotes the following lines as still popular; but I never met with them elsewhere:

How Cain in the land of Nod,
When the rascal was all alone,
Like an owl in an ivy tod,
Built a city as big as Roan.

Vol. ii. p. 495.

To *Tod*, *v.* To make up the quantity of a tod of wool. Evidently a rustic word, and said, by Dr. Farmer, to be still in use.

Let me see, every eleventh weather *tods*—
fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool
to?

Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

TODDER, *s.* Probably, for the haunt of a toad, *quasi* toader; but I know not any instance of the word, except this:
The soil, that late the owner did enrich,
* * * * *

Lies now a leystall or a common ditch,
Where in their *todder* loathly paddocks breed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1585.

TODERER, *s.* Possibly, a dealer in wool, or mutton; from the *tod* of wool: but this is only a conjecture.

I'll come among you, you goatish blooded
toderers, as gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret.
Marston's Malc. O. Pl. iv. 17.

TOFORE, for before. Exactly from the Saxon. Heretofore is, therefore, before what is here.

Farewell Lavinia, my noble sister,
O that thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.
Titus Andr. iii. 1.

Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore*
been sain. *Love's L. L.* iii. 1.

Tofore great men were glad of poets, now
I, not the worst, am covetous of thee.

B. Jons. Epigr. 43.

And better teach tyrant's deserved hate,
Than any tyrant's death *tofore* or late.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 442.

Some editors have printed it, in Jonson, etc. as if it was an abbreviation of heretofore (*'tofore*), but this is not proper.

It meant also, in the presence of:

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,
And all *tofore* their chieftain muster'd been.

Fairf. Tasso, i.

And stood *tofore* my face.

Turberv. Ovid, Ep. L 5 b.

See above, GOD TO FORE.

Toge, s. A gown; from the Latin *toga*. This, as well as **Toged**, is given to Shakespeare on modern conjecture only. The first folio makes *Coriolanus* say,

Why in this woolvish *tongue* should I stand here,

To beg of Hob and Dick, etc.

Act ii. Sc. 2.

This is nonsense; but standing *in* it, seems to imply that it was something worn. The second folio, to make sense, reads,

Why in this wolvish gowne.

Hence it has been conjectured, that the original expression of Shakespeare was *woolvish toge*; which the first edition corrupted into *tongue*, the second translated into *gown*. That this is probable, cannot be denied; but still, the words *toge*, and *toged*, do not ever decidedly appear in Shakespeare. See **WOLVISH**.

Toged, part. Gowned; from the Latin word *toga*. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i. 1.

All the old folios, however, read *tongued*; which, after all, *may* be right. So the word rests on conjecture only.

Token, s. A small coin, struck by private individuals, to pass for a farthing, before the government struck such pieces. We, who have lately seen local and private tokens, as substitutes for silver coins, and before that in copper for pence, and two-pences, cannot wonder at the practice. "A token [farthing] quadrans. Nobody now will trust you for a token; *quadrantem nemo jam tibi credet*." *Coles' Dict.*

See a fine hobby-horse for your young master; cost you but a *token* a week, his provender.

B. Jon. Bart. Fair, iii. 1.

Afterwards, in the same play, we read of a *token's-worth*, the value of a token:

Buy a *token's-worth* of great pins, to fasten yourself to my shoulder. *Ibid.* iii. 4.

2. A *token* signified also a spot on

the body, denoting the infection of the plague. "A plague *token*, macula pestilens." *Coles' Dict.*

For the lord's *tokens* on you both I see.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

— Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends.

B. et Fl. Valentin, iv. 4.

Hence Shakespeare speaks of "the *token'd* pestilence:"

Oen. How appears the fight?

Sc. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence
Where death is sure.

Ant. et Cleop. iii. 8.

When the *tokens* had appeared on any of the inhabitants, the house was shut up, and *Lord have mercy upon us*, written or printed upon the door:

Write *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;

They have the plague, and caught it at your eyes.

Love's L. L. loc. cit.

Tokin, for the French word *tocsin*. An alarm bell; possibly a misprint for *toksin*.

The alarum is strucke up, the *tokin* rings out for life, and no voyce is heard but *tue, tue*; kill, kill.

Wonderful Yeare,

1603, *Morgan's Phoen.* p. 39.

To Tole, or Toll. To draw, or pull; *tol*, Saxon. Hence to *toll* a bell, meant no more originally than to *pull* it. Dr. Johnson, who gave but one example of *tole*, and that from Locke, considered it as a provincial word; but it occurs, not unfrequently, in earlier authors. It is, however, chiefly in the metaphorical sense of *drawing on* by enticement; and so it was used by Locke. See *Todd* on this word, and in *toll*. *T. J.* The example from Locke is this:

Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, you be sure to *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause. *Of Education*, §. 115.

That same old humble-bee *toles* the young one forth

To sweetmeats after kind.

B. et Fl. Wit at sev. W. Act iv.

A dog is *toll'd* with a bone.

Jos. Mede, Disc. 36. p. 191. fol.

Seeks out the bull, and planted face to face,
Curvets, runs, whistles, waves, and *toles* him on.

Fanshaw's Lusiad, i. 88.

Here dwelt Orandra, so the witch was hight,
And hither had she *toal'd* him by a slight.

Chalkhill's Thealma et Clearchus, p. 99.

F f f

So Coles : " *Tolled on*, illectus, pellectus." *Lat. Dict.* See also the examples in *T. J.*

To TOLL. To take toll, to collect.

When like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets;
Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouth
with honey. *2 Hen. IV. iv. 4.*

TOM. The knave of trumps, at the game of glee. See **TIB**, and **TIDDY**, *supra*.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and *tidie*, the four of trumps, is four; that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365.

Here let me add, that much the completest account of *gleek* is found in that whimsical book; to which I had long ago made references, but had not at my command when I printed the articles on **TIB**, and **TIDDY**. I now use Mr. Freeling's copy, through his kindness.

TOM PIPER. One of the personages making up a morris dance.

— So have I seene

Tom Piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him.

Browne, Brit. Past. Part ii. p. 42.
Myself above *Tom Piper* to advance,
Which so bestirs him at the morrice dance
For penny wage. *Drayt. Ecl. iii. p. 1393.*

TONCOMBER, Saint. Mentioned with a Saint Tronion, in the old mystery of the *Four Ps*, but neither saint has been further traced.

At saynt *Toncomber*, and saynt Tronion,
At saynt Bothulph, and saynt Anne of Buckston.
O. Pl. i. 50.

TONE, for the one. A contraction; but often used with the article *the*, as if it meant *one* only.

And that with force, with cunning, nor with
paine,
The *tone* of them could make the other yield.
Har. Ariost. i. 18.

— And where the *tone* gives place,
There still the other presseth in his place.

Id. ii. 9.
So was Licaon made a wolfe; and Jove be-
came a bull;

The *tone* for using crueltie, the tother for his
trull. *Golding's Ovid*, Pref. sign. A 7.

As far from want, as far from vaine expence;
Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice.

Sir Ph. Sidney, in the Notes to *Har.*
Ariosto, B. xi.

Its frequent correlative is *tother*, a word of similar origin, which is still in use.

TONSWORD, s. Perhaps, a single-handed sword; from *ton*, for the one. I have found it only in the fantastic letter of Laneham, where he describes Captain Cox, as being,

Very cunning in fens, and az hardy az Ga-
win, for his *tonsword* hangs at his tablz eend.
Kenilw. Illustr. p. 22.

It is repeated in the next page, where the captain is described as "floorishing with hiz *tonswoord*."

TOO BLAME. Merely an incorrectness in orthography for *to blame*. I doubted, for some time, whether it had not some peculiar force; but finding *too* written for *to*, in various modes of application, I was satisfied that this composition had no more meaning.

But these weak wither'd saplins are *too blame*.

Dut. of Suff. G 3 b.

In faith, my lord, you are *too wilful blame*.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

"Too wilful blame," is, however, anomalous, and is not easily resolved into "wilfully to blame;" which it appears to signify.

Blush and confess that you be *too too blame*.

Har. Ep. i. 84.

This may mean, "too much to blame."

Not spared *too* report. *Gasc. Epist. ii.*

Too is sometimes doubled for the sake of emphasis alone:

Adding further, that he was *too too* evill,
that coulde not speake well.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel. F 6 b. col. 2 b.

A lesson *too too* hard for living clay.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 26.

This is common.

To Toot. To pry, or search; of uncertain origin. For the conjectures on it, see *T. J.*

Nor *toot* in cheap-side baskets earne and late.
Hall, Sat. iv. 2.

For birds in bushes *tooting*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 66.

Marking, spying, looking, *tooting*, watch-
ing, like subtile, crafty, and sleight fellows.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 88.

In the older authors, contemporary with Chaucer, it was *tote*, and Fairfax copies them:

Nor durst Orcano view the soldan's face,
But still upon the ground did pore and *tote*.

Fairf. Tasso, x. 56.

Scorns to let Hippocrates himself stand *tooting*
on his urinal.

Decker's Gul's Hornb.

p. 59. Dr. Nott's ed.

The learned editor says, he is not clear that this is not the sense. It seems to me quite clear that it is. The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival, and hence they were called *tooters*. They are now, I believe, above such practices. It was a cant term with other persons, as with *sumners*. See *Harl. Misc.* v. 409.

To *toot* was also used, and still is, as an imitative word, to express the sound made upon a musical instrument:

That foule musicke which a horne maketh,
being *touted* in. *Chalon, Moriae Enc.* H b.

Hence the "*tooting* horne," quoted by Johnson from Howell, but not explained.

TOOTH-PICKS appear to have been first brought into use in Italy; whence the travellers who had visited that country, particularly wished to exhibit that symbol of gentility.

— Now your traveller,
He, and his *tooth-pick*, at my worship's mess.

K. John, i. 1.

To have all *tooth-picks* brought unto an office,
There sealed; and such as counterfeit them
mulcted. *B. Jons. Dev. an Ass*, iv. 2.

The equipment of a fine gentleman is thus described by Massinger:

— I have all that's requisite

To the making up of a signior. My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pained
hose,

My case of *tooth-picks*, and my silver fork,
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.

Gr. Duke of Flor. Act iii.

They were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat:

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the
brooch and *tooth-pick*, which wear not now.

All's Well that Ends, etc. i. 1.

See PICK-TOOTH, which was sometimes used.

TOPLESS, *a.* Supreme, having no superior; originally, having no top.

— Sometimes, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

— Who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height.

Chapman's Iliad, cited by Johnson.

— Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apenine.

B. et Fl. Bonduca, iii. 2.

The first folio reads, very absurdly,
Perinine, for *Apenine*, or *Apennine*,
as it should be.

Other examples are given by the commentators.

To TOPPICE, or TAPPICE. To hide, or take shelter. An old term in hunting; said to be from the French, but, on inquiry, I cannot find such a word. See TAPISHED.

— Like a ranger,

May *toppice* where he likes.

Lady Alimony, F 1 b.

The word receives some further change in the Scottish dialect, where it becomes *tapis*:

Are the actions of the most part of men much differing from the exercise of the spider, that pitcheth toys and is *tapist*, to prey on the smaller creatures?

Drummond's Cypress Grove, p. 119.

See also *Jamieson*.

TOPPING THE DICE. An art practised by sharpers at ordinaries, and thus described:

'That is, when they take up both dice, and seem to put them in the box, and shaking the box, you would think them both there, by reason of the ratling occasioned with the screwing of the box, whereas one of them is at the top of the box, between his two forefingers, or secured by thrusting a forefinger into the box. *Complete Gamester*, (1681) p. 11.

To TOPPLE, *v. n.* To fall by being top-heavy; or, actively, to throw down head-foremost. Shakespeare uses it both ways.

1. Neutrally:

Though castles *topple* on their warder's heads.
Macb. iv. 1.

2. Actively:

— And *topples* down
Steeple, and moss-grown tow'rs.

1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.

I have not found it in other authors; but Mr. Todd has given an example of it, as an active verb, from Bishop Hall. See *T. J.*

Fff 2

TOPSIDE-TURVEY. I find this in an old play, and it seems to afford a better origin of the still common expression *topsy-turvy*, than Skinner's conjecture of *top in turf*. *Turvey*, indeed, still wants explanation. See *Johnson*.

When thwarting destiny, at Africk walls,
Did *topside-turvey* turn their common-wealth.
Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. p. 301.

Examples of *topsy-turvy* are common enough.

TOR, s. A tower, or a steep hill; the Saxon word *tor*, had both those senses.

This Camalet, some time a famous towre or castle, standeth at the south end of the church of South Gadbury, the same is situate on a very high *tor*, or hil.

Stowe's Annals, (1592), sign. D 6.

The name still remains in very remote parts of the country; as *Glastonbury Tor*, in Somersetshire, and *Mam Tor*, in Derbyshire; both spoken of by Fuller, under *Maim*, or *Mam Tor*:

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as *Glassenbury Tor*. *Worthies, Derbyshire*.

Mam Tor is generally supposed to mean the mother-hill, as being superior to the rest; but Fuller derives it in a more fanciful way. It has been celebrated as the fifth wonder of the Peak, and in that capacity is sung by the Peakish poet, C. Cotton:

This haughty mountain by indulgent fame
Preferr'd t' a wonder, *Mam-Tor* has to name.
Tor in that country jargon's uncouth sense
Expressing any craggy eminence,
From *tower*; but then why *Mam*, I can't
surmise,

Unless because, mother to that [which] does
rise

Out of her ruins. *Wonders of Peake*.

This conjecture agrees with that suggested by Fuller. This mountain is one mile and a half north-east of Elden Hole, and one mile west of Castleton.

TORCH-BEARER. As masking was practised chiefly by night, *torch-bearers* appear to have been constant attendants upon it.

We have not made good preparation.

S. We have not spoke as yet of *torchbearers*.
Merch. Ven. ii. 4.

This was for a mask.

He is just like a *torch-bearer* to maskers;

he wears good cloaths, and is ranked in good company, but he doth nothing.

Decker et Webst. Westw. Hoe.

Yes, he may slip in for a *torch-bearer*, so he melt not too fast, that he will last till the masque be done. *B. Jons. Masque of Christm.* vi. p. 4.

They are mentioned also in the stage-directions to another masque, p. 132.

TORPENT, a. instead of torpid. Exemplified in *T. J.* from H. More's *Song of the Soul*; and from Evelyn. I have not met with other examples.

TORT, s. Wrong. A French word.

'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with
tort,

And fast imprisoned in sieged fort.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 4.

Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 30.

Exemplified also from Bishop Hall.
See *T. J.*

TORTIOUS, a. Injurious; from *tort*.

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged

By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 18.

TORTIVE, a. Twisted, turned aside.

— And divert his grain

Tortive, and errant from his course of growth.

Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

Peculiar to this passage, as far as we at present know.

TORUPPE. Probably a blunder, for *interrupt*. The speaker is in liquor, and says, "This wine so intoxicate my braine, that to be hanged by and bye I cannot speake plaine."

When there were not so many captious fellows
as now,

That would *toruppe* men for every trifell, I
wot not how. *Damon et Pith.* O. Pl.

i. p. 221.

TOSSING. Very obscurely used in the two following passages.

My goodly *tossing* sporiar's neele, chave
lost ich wot not where.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 56.

— Dart ladles, *tossing* irons,

And tongs like thunder-bolts.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

From these two passages united Mr. Reed was inclined to think (O. Pl. xii. 377.) that *tossing* sometimes mean *sharp*; but I know not of any authority for it. Being here joined with ladles and tongs, perhaps *tossing* iron

may mean pokers; but the *tossing* needle is still obscure.

TOTTER'D, for tattered. The word appears to have been so pronounced for a long time.

And wound our *totter'd* colours clearly up.
K. John, v. 5.

So the old editions read, where the moderns have *tattered*.

O, would my blood drop out from every vein,
As doth this water from my *totter'd* robes.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 409.

Whose garment was so *tottered*, that it was easie to number every thred.

Lyly's Endimion, v. 1.

Many other examples are cited by the commentators.

TOTTY, *a.* Tottering, unsteady. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

For yet his noule was *totty* of the must
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's tea.

Spnes. F. Q. VII. on *Mutabilities*,
Stanz. 39.

So also in his *Shepherd's Kal.* for February.

TOUCH, *s.* was often used for any costly marble; but was properly the *basanites* of the Greeks, a very hard black granite, such as that on which the Adulitic inscription, and that from Rosetta, now in the British Museum, are inscribed. See a note on the *basanite*, or *touch*, in Dean Vincent's *Commerce of the Ancients*, vol. ii. p. 534. note 17. It obtained its name from being used as a test for gold, thence called *touch-stone*.

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of *touch* or marble.

B. Jons. Forest.
B. ii. 2.

With alabaster, *tuch*, and prophry adorn'd.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 954.

He built this house of *tutch* and alabaster.

Har. Ariost. xliii. 14.

Harington describes a lady with a straw hat, in these magnificent metaphors:

Ambitious straw that so high placed is.

What architect this work so strangely matcht?

An ivory house, doores, wals, and windows *tuch*,

A gilded roof, with straw all over-thatcht.

Where shall pearl bide when place of straw is such?

Epigr. iv. 91.

Allot, in *England's Parnassus*, cites these lines from Harington's *Ariosto*:

The porch was all of porphyrie and *tutch*,
In which the sumptuous building raised was.
Ariost. xlii. 68.

On this the editor of the reprint, my friend Park, says in a note, "a misprint perhaps for *such*." He will now see that the reading was very correct. It was often written *tuch*, or *tutch*, as above.

Touch, was therefore used also for test, meaning touch-stone.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
To try if you be current gold again.

Not now used. See *Johnson, Touch*, No. 5. and 6. Hence, probably, the phrase *true as touch*, completely true: Though *true as touch*, though daughter of a king.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 2.

To *keep touch*, to be steady to appointment. *Johnson*, No. 16. Both are now disused.

It being impossible to make satisfaction
To my so many creditors, all deserving,
I can *keep touch* with none.

Mass. Bashf. Lover, v. 3.

But will the dainty Domine, the schoolmaster,
Keep touch, d' ye think?

B. et Fl. Two Noble K. ii. 3.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS. In a state of preparation, going towards a conclusion.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste,
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?

Hamlet i. 1.

We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all.

Middleton's Phoenix,

TOWN-TOP. See PARISH-TOP.

To TOZE, or TOSE. To pull, or pluck.

"To loosen by pulling." *Wilkins*,

Univ. Lang. Coles renders it by *carpo*, *vellico*. A term used in the dressing

of wool, equivalent to *tease*, and made like it from *taesan*, Saxon. Capell says, "A word proper to carders, signifying to pull or draw out their wool."

He adds a conjecture, that it might come from *tozzare*, Italian, to pull or break in pieces; which would be probable, were it not much more so that the word is originally English, or rather Saxon, and *tease*, *tose*, and *towse*, only different forms of it.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze*

from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?
Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

To *touse* is doubtless the same word, a little more changed:

For still impetuous vicissitude
Towseth the world.

Marst. Malc. Act iv. O. Pl. iv. 86.

To TRACT, for to trace, or track.

Well did he *tract* his steps, as he did ryde,
Yet would not neare approach in danger's eye.

Spens. F. Q. VI. vii. 3.

— He saw the way all dyde

With streames of bloud, which *tracting* by
the traile,

Ere long they came. *Ibid.* VI. vii. 17.

TRADE, s. Current use, frequency of resort; as traffic sometimes, at present. A road of much traffic, i.e. frequent resort.

Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common *trade*.

Rich. II. iii. 3.

Labour, employment:

— Long did I serve this lady,
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win
her.

Massinger, Very Wom.

In Spenser, for tread, or footstep;
perhaps, only for the rhyme:

As shepherde's curre that in darke evening's
shade,

Hath tracted forth some salvage beaste's *trade*.

F. Q. II. vi. 39.

TRAIN, s. Artifice, stratagem.

— Devilish Macbeth

By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power.

Macb. iii. 4.

But subtil Archimag, that Una sought,

By *traynes* into new troubles to have toste.

Spens. F. Q. I iii. 24.

And more perchance, by treason and by *train*,
To murder us they secretly consent.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 86.

Because thou entrappst ladies by *traines*.

Lyly's Galathea, iv. 2.

TRAMMEL. A contrivance by which horses were taught to pace or amble, that is, to move the legs on the same side together, which is not natural to them. The word is still common in metaphorical use; as, to move in *trammels*, to be confined and embarrassed.

To TRAMMEL. To confine, and tie up.

— If th' assassination

Could *trammel* up the consequence.

Macb. i. 7.

The mode of *tramelling* a horse to teach him to amble, is exactly described in G. Markham's *Way to Wealth*,

p. 48, the amount of which is this, that having strong pieces of girth web, and proper straps and buckles, you are to fasten them,

One to his neer fore-leg, and his neer hinder-leg, the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre hinder leg, which is call'd among horsemen *trameling*: with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take him backe and ride him with the same *trammels*, at least three or foure times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compel him to alter his stroke, [or] to go unnimply.

This, he says, is the only certain and true way to make a horse amble, though many others are pretended.

Trammel is the name also for a peculiar kind of net. Spenser uses it in this sense, *F. Q.* II. ii. 15. See *Todd's* edition.

TRAMELLER, s. A person who used a trammel-net.

The net is love's right worthily supported,

Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,
Like *tramellers* this god and goddess sported,

To take each foule that in their walkes
abideth.

An Old-fashioned Love,
1594, E b.

TRANECT, s. A word occurring only once, and that in a speech relating to the passage between Padua and Venice. It seems to imply some place from which the public boat was used to set out. There are four sluices leading from the Brenta into the Laguno of Venice, at the last of which there might be *traino*, or *tranetto*, a machine to draw the boat through the pass, and this might be rendered by some English writer *tranect*.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.

Merch. Ven. iii. 4.

There is no pretence to change the word, which is found in all the old copies; but Rowe substituted *traject*, which was long followed by other editors. Some old book of travels may perhaps elucidate the subject, but I have not succeeded in the search.

To TRANSMIEW, from *transmuer*, French.
To change, or metamorphose; to transmute.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmiew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 35.

Spenser often uses it.

To TRASH. A word formerly obscure, from the extreme rareness of its known examples. We had, in fact, only two passages, in which we could be certain of the reading; one in the *Tempest*, and another in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduca*: for in *Othello* the reading is merely conjectural, as the oldest editions have *trace*. In the *Tempest*, from being joined with *overtopping*, it has been supposed to allude to lopping of trees; but if we examine the context, no such violent measure seems there suggested. Prospero says that his brother, having the care of government deputed to him, became

— Perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom

To *trash* for overtopping. *Temp. i. 2.*

It stands, therefore, opposed only to *advance*, and seems to mean no more than that those who were too forward, he *kept back*, — did not advance. To cut them off, would have been a measure to create alarm. Now this is exactly what it means in *Bonduca*. I did not fly so fast, says Caratach, because the boy Hengo *trashed*, or stopped me:

— I fled too,
But not so fast; your jewel had been lost then,
[i. e. if I had done so.]

Young Hengo there, he *trasht* me, Nennius.

Bonduca, i. 1.

That is, he checked or stopped my flight. I conceive, therefore, that it is a hunting term, for checking or stopping the dogs, when too forward; but the only confirmation of it which I have yet found, is in Markham's *Country Contentments*; where, speaking of the huntsman's implements, he mentions *trashes*, with couples, liams, and collars; whence we may suppose *trash* to have been some kind of strap, or implement to restrain them:

Above this lower room shall be your huntsman's lodgings, wherein he shall also keep his couples, liams, collars, *trashes*, boxes, and pots, with salves, and oyntments.

B. I. ch. i. p. 16.

Warton says, that to *trash* is a hunting term in the north, and perhaps elsewhere, and signifies to correct, or rate. He claims also *overtopping* for the hunters; which, if proved, would have great force. See his note on the passage of *Othello*. His proof is, perhaps, rather slight; but if it should happen to be right, we shall then understand clearly the two passages where the word certainly occurs. In the one case the overforward were checked; in the other, the flight of the brave soldier was restrained: and the probability of the conjecture in *Othello* is strengthened; for there it is actually joined with "quick-hunting," or *overtopping*, getting before the pack:

If this poor trash of Venice [Roderigo] whom
I *trash*

For his quick-hunting, bear the putting on.

Othello, ii. 1.

Trace, the old reading, has no apparent sense; and the unusual repetition of *trash*, in different senses, may have been the very thing which led to the alteration; the scribe, or printer, thinking that it could not be right. The difficulty arising from the want of examples is now removed; for in Todd's edition of Johnson, four examples are given from prose writers, in which to *trash* undeniably means to check the pace or progress of any one. "To *trash*, or overslow." *Hammond*. "Foreslowed and *trashed*." *Id.* These passages afford a full confirmation of the sense here asserted. See *T. J.*

TRASHING, in the following passage, seems to mean dashing, or making a flourish:

A guarded lacky to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing after it*.

Puritan, iv. 1. Suppl. ii. 603.

To TRAUNT, or TRANT. To traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar. Bailey, and some others, confine it to the carrying of fish; but it is alleged to have been general.

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.

Hall's Satires, IV. ii.

TRAUNTERS, *s.* Persons who so traffic;
from the verb. Blount describes them
thus:

Riparii, — those that bring fish from the
sea-side in Wales to the midland. Elsewhere
called *ripiers*. *Glossographia*.

But this is too limited an account of
them.

TRAY-TRIP, or TREA-TRIP. An old game,
undoubtedly played with dice; and
probably in the tables. Some commen-
tators, however, have fancied that it
resembled the game called *hop-scotch*,
or *Scotch-hop*; but this seems to rest
merely upon unauthorized conjecture.

Shall I play my freedom at *tra-trip*, and
become thy bond-slave?

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

It is not likely that a great stake
should be played for at a childish game
of activity. In the *Scornful Lady* of
Beaumont and Fletcher, the Chaplain
complains that the Butler had broken
his head, and being asked the reason,
says, for

Reproving him at *tra-trip*, sir, for swearing.

Act ii. Sc. 1.

This clearly intimates the effect of
adverse luck. It is joined with *mum-*
chance, which was also a game at
dice; though, perhaps, sometimes
played with cards:

Nor play with costar-mongers at mum-
chance, *tray-trip*. *B. Jons. Alch.* v. 4.

The following is decisive, as to both
games:

But leaving cards, let's go to dice awhile,
To passage, *treitrippe*, hazarde, or mumchance.

Machivell's Dogg. sign. B.

Success in it depended upon throw-
ing a *trois*:

And *trip* without a *treye* makes had-I-wist,
To sit and mourne among the sleeper's ranke.

Ibid.

TREACHER, *s.* Traitor; hence the word
treachery.

Fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves,
thieves, and *treachers*, by spherical predo-
minance. *Lear*, i. 2.

No knight, but *treachour*, foul of false despight.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 41.

— Your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice sod to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.

B. Jon. Ev. Man in h. H. v. 10.

— Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.

B. et Fl. Rolls, iii. 1.

TREACHETOUR, *s.* A traitor. In Chaucer,
tregetour means a juggler, which Mr.
Tyrwhitt derives from *treget*, deceit,
or imposture, a word several times
used by Chaucer, as well as its deri-
vative, *tregetry*. See his note on *C. T.*
v. 11453. Whence *treget* is derived,
he doubts; but probably its real origin
was *tresgier*, magic, or juggling:
which we find in Roquefort, a work
not published in Mr. Tyrwhitt's time.
Abide, ye caytive *treachetours* untrew.

Spens. F. Q. VI. viii. 7.

He has it also elsewhere. See *T. J.*

TREAGUE, *s.* A truce, or cessation of
arms; *treuga*, German, or *tregua*,
Italian.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.

Spens. F. Q. II. ii. 33.

TREE-GESE. A name given to barnacles,
from their supposed metamorphosis,
which is no where more minutely de-
scribed in verse than by Drayton:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally
partake

The fatness of soil, (in many a slimy lake,
Their roots so deeply soak'd,) send from their
stocky bough

A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-*
geese grow

Call'd barnacles by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then, by the fluxure nurst,
Still great and greater thrive, until you well
may see

Them turn'd to perfect fowls, when dropping
from the tree

Into the merey pond, which under them doth
lie,

Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks
do fly;

Which well our ancients did among our won-
ders place. *Polyolb.* xxvii. p. 1190.

See BARNACLE.

TREEN. Trees; the old plural of *tree*.

The wrathfull winter, hastning on apace,
With blustering blasts had all ybar'd the *treene*.

Sackv. Induct. Mirr. Mag. 255.

The king's pavillion was the grassy green,
Under shafe shelter of the shadie *treen*.

Hall, Satires, III. i.

Erminia's steed the while his mistress bore,
Through forests thick among the shady *treen*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii. 1.

TREEN, a. Wooden; made of the matter of a tree. "*Piscina*, — a great vat, or *treene* vessel, conteining hot or colde water to bath in." *Ab. Fleming, Nomencl.* p. 194. b.

So left her where she now is turned to *treen* mould. *Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 39.*

So likewise in *I. vii. 26.*

Well, after this bride cam thear by too and too, a dozen damzels for bride-maids: that for favor, attyre, for facion and cleanlines, were az meete for such a bride, az a *treen* ladl for a porige pot.

Laneham's Letter, Kenilw. Ill. p. 18.

After treating of birch wine, Evelyn says,

To shew our reader yet that these are no novel experiments, we are to know, that a large tract of the world almost altogether subsists on these *treen* liquors; especially that of the date, which, being grown to about seven or eight foot in height, they wound, as we have taught, for the sap, which they call Toddy, a very famous drink in the East Indies.

On Forest Trees, Chap. 16.

By *treen* liquors, he evidently means, such as are drawn from trees.

To TRENCH. To cut, or carve; *trancher*, French.

This weak impress of love is like a figure *Trenched* in ice.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 2.

— Safe in a ditch he bides,

With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.

Macb. iii. 4.

The word is still used in its literal sense of "to cut a trench."

Also to entrench, or incroach:

— I must once more make bold, sir,
To *trench* upon your patience.

Mass. Great D. of Flo. v. 1.

— Madam, I am bold

To *trench* so far upon your privacy.

Id. Bashf. Lover, i. 1.

Perhaps this word is hardly yet dis-used, in any of its senses.

TRENCHANT, a. Cutting, sharp.

— Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

And either champion drew his *trenchant* blade.

Fairf. Tasso, xii. 53.

Spenser uses the more antiquated form, *trenchand*:

And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept
From turning back.

F. Q. I. i. 17.

TRENCHER, s. A wooden platter, long used instead of metallic, china, or

earthen plates. It was even considered as a stride of luxury; when trenchers were often changed in one meal. In the Saturnian age, it is said,

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitchfork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of *trenchers* at one meal. *Decker's Gul's H. B. ch. i.*

And with an humble chaplain it was expressly stipulated, says Bishop Hall, "that he never change his *trencher* twice." The term, a good *trencher*-man, was then equivalent to a hearty feeder.

TRENCHMORE, s. A kind of lively tune, in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the cushion-dance, with which it was classed: or the more modern country bumpkin. In the *Rehearsal*, the Sun, Moon, and the Earth, are said to dance the hey to the tune of *trenchmore*. In the Appendix to Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*, (No. 14), a tune of this name is given, from Playford's *Dancing Master*, (1698).

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore*. *B. et Fl. Island Pr. v. p. 355.*

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword. *Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 454.*

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the corantoës, and the galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to *trenchmore* and the cushion-dance.

Selden's Table-talk.

Metaphorically, for the freaks of madmen:

— Here lie such youths

Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*. *B. et Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 3.*

To TRENCHMORE. To dance to the tune so called.

Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,

Trenchmore with apes, play musick to an owle. *Marston, Satires, B. I. ii.*

To TREND, v. n. To turn in an oblique direction; a nautical term, chiefly applied to the direction of a coast which occurs still in the journals, of seamen. Dr. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *tend*; but this may be doubted. He quotes Dryden for it. But in the fol-

lowing passage it seems to mean merely flowing on:

— As a stream descending
From his fair heads to sea, becomes in *trending*
More puissant. *G. Tooke's Belides*, p. 2.

To TREND, *v. a.* To bend, or cause to turn.

Not farre beneath, i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *Browne, Brit. Past.*
II. iii. p. 110.

TRENTALL, *s.* A collection of thirty masses, said on thirty different days, for the repose of a person deceased. A term common in popish times. From *trentél*, or *trantel*, old French. "*Trentel pro officio triginta missarum dixerunt Galli.*" *Du Cange*.

Their diriges, their *trentalls*, and their shrifts.
Sp. Moth. Hubb. 453.

By dirges, *trentalls*, masses, pray'rs, and vows.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvii. 52.

And satisfy, with *trentals*, dirges, prayers,
Th' offended spirit of the wronged king.
Marlow, Lust's Dom. Act v. *Anc. Dr.*
i. 172.

The *trentals* were, in fact, the same as the MONTH'S-MINDS, as we learn on the authority of Bishop Fleetwood:

Tricennalia were called *trentals*, from *trigintalia*, and in English a month's-mind; because the service lasted a month, or 30 days, in which they said so many masses.

Chron. Preciosum, p. 133. ed. 1707.

See also *Du Cange*, in *Tricenarium*.

Herrick seems to use it for a mere dirge, or elegy:

I'll sing no more of death, or shall the grave
No more my dirges, and my *trentals* have.
Herrick, p. 268.

TRIBULATION. A name probably assumed by a puritanical society, meeting on Tower Hill.

Youths that no audience but the *tribulation* of Tower-Hill, or the limbs of Lime-house, their dear brothers, are able to endure.

Hen. VIII. v. 3.

Tribulation was sometimes taken as a Christian name, by those *wise* teachers:

— Nor call yourselves
By names of *Tribulation*, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
By the whole family or wood of you.

B. Jons. Alch. iii. 2.

Tribulation is, indeed, the name given to the puritan in that play.

TRICE, *s.* A very small portion; pro-

bably from *tricae*, trifles. Johnson conjectures from *trait*, French; but that is too remote. It is now only used in the familiar phrase "in a *trice*;" but not as in the following passage:

— Should, in this *trice* of time,
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour. *Lear*, i. 1.

Mr. Todd says, "I should rather suppose from *thrice*, or while one can count three;" a very good guess, which he corroborates from Gower. See *T. J.*

TRICK, *s.* Character, peculiarity.

In our heart's table; heart, too capable
Of every line and *trick* of his sweet favour.
All's W. that E. W. i. 1.
He hath a *trick* of Coeur-de-lion's face.
John, i. 1.

Shakespeare applies it to peculiarity of sound:

The *trick* of that voice, I do well remember;
Is 't not the king? *Lear*, iv. 6.

To TRICK. To dress out, or adorn.

Which they *trick* up with new-tuned oaths.
Henry V. iii. 6.

Common in Shakespeare, and many other authors, and perhaps hardly worth notice here.

TRICKE, *a.* The same as *tricksy*, neat, elegant.

The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, *tricke*, and trimme both for pleasure and profite: the other is a lugge, slow of caste, etc.
Ascham, Toxoph. p. 6.

TRICKING, *s.* Dress, or ornament.

— Go get us properties,
And *trickings* for our fairies.
Merry W. W. iv. 4.

Tricking is still used by heralds, to signify those delineations of arms, in which the colours are distinguished by their technical marks, without any colour laid on. So Jonson:

— You can blazon the rest, signior?
O, ay, I have it in writing here o' purpose, it
Cost me two shillings the *tricking*.

TRICKSEY. Neat, adroit, elegant.

My *tricksy* spirit. *Temp.* v. 1.

— And I do know
A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Merch. Ven.* iii. 5.
Marry, indeed there is a *tricksey* girl.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl. xi. 239.

TRIG, *s.* A coxcomb, apparently. *Trig*,

adj. means, in Scotland, and the north of England, neat, fine.

It is my humour: you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a Don Quixote.

B. Jons. Alch. iv. 1.

TRIGON, or triangle. A term in the old judicial astrology. They called it a *fiery trigon*, when the three upper planets met in a fiery sign; which was thought to denote rage and contention.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction! What says the almanack to that?

Po. And look whether the *fiery trigon*, his man, [Bardolph] be not lisp'ing to his master's old tables! *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Now the warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererog.

Affirm'd the *trigons*, chopp'd and changed.

Hudib. II. iii. 1. 905.

Dr. Nash, on this line, gives us more learning upon the subject: "The twelve signs in astrology," says he, "are divided into four *trigons*, or triplicities, each denominated from the connatural element: so they are three fiery, three airy, three watery, and three earthly. [He should rather have said, "So there are three fiery *signs*, three airy," etc.]:

Fiery. — Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.

Airy. — Gemini, Libra, Aquarius.

Watery. — Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces.

Earthly. — Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus."

Thus, when the three superior planets met in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius, they formed a *fiery trigon*; when in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, a *watery* one:

The astronomers tell of a *watery trigon*; that great inundations of waters forshow insurrection of people, and dounfal of princes: but as long as *Virgo* [Q. Eliz.] is in the ascendent with us, we need fear of nothing.

Sir J. Har. on the Church, Nug. Ant.
ii. p. 38. ed. Park.

TRILLIBUB, *s.* A sort of cant expression for any thing very trifling.

I hope my guts will hold, and that's e'en all
A gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.

Mass. Old Law, iii. 2.

Mr. Gifford also quotes Shirley for it:
But I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillibubs*.

Hyde Park.

As words of this low stamp are peculiarly liable to corruption, we meet with the variations of *trollibubs* and *trullibubs*; acknowledged by the clas-

sical Capt. Grose, under the elegant phrase "tripes and *trullibubs*." To this form of the word, Fielding's Parson *Trulliber* doubtless owed his name.

To TRIM. To dress, metaphorically to beat; as we say a dressing for a beating. Sometimes indelicately applied to a female:

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers
trim her.

B. et Fl. False One, ii. 3.

This is more fully illustrated in the reprint of Chapman's *May-day*, p. 95. *Ancient Drama*, vol. iv. See **UNTRIMMED**.

Used also adverbially; neatly:

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*.

Rom. et Jul. ii. 1.

TRIM, *adj.* Neat, elegant.

What a loss our ladies will have of these *trim* vanities.

Hen. VIII. i. 3.

TRINAL TRIPLICITIES. Another astrological term, sufficiently explained in a former article.

— He sees

The pow'rful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their *trine* consents
With those inferior forming elements, etc.

Drayton, Man in Moon, p. 1338.

So *trine*, etc. It was, however, employed by Spenser to express the Trinity, which Milton more accurately styled *trinal Unity*. See *T. J.*

TRINDLE-TAIL. A corruption of *trundle-tail*, or *curly-tail*.

— She

Is not mad yet, she knows that *trindle-tail*
too well.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's Fort.

v. 3.

Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in 's ear
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle tail*
Between his legs.

Id. Love's Cure, iii. 3.

TRINE, *a.* Triangular.

Why I saw this, and could have told you too
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect
Here out of Sagittary.

Id. Rollo, iv. 2.

Where the curious in the old astrology may see many other terms, which I have not thought worth explaining.

TRIPLE. Oddly used by Shakespeare for a third, or one of three.

Chiefly one,

* * * *

He bad me store up, as a *triple* eye,

Safer than mine own two.

All's W. ii. 1.
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's fool. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 1.

TRIPOLY, TO COME FROM. To vault and tumble with activity. It was, I believe, first applied to the tricks of an ape, or monkey, which might be supposed to come from that part of the world. *To come aloft*, meant the same.

I protest, Sir John, you *come as high from Tripoli* as I do every whit.

Ben Jons. Epicoene, v. 1.
Can *come from Tripoly*, leap stools, and wink,
Do all that 'longs to th' anarchy of drink.

Id. Epigr. 115.
Get up to that window there, and presently —
— Like a most compleat gentleman, *come from Tripoly*. *B. et Fl. Mons. Thomas*,
iv. 2.

TRIVANT, *s.* for truant. An idler, a loiterer.

Thou art a trifter, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* Pref. p. 10.

No other instance of this word has been found.

TRIVIGANT. The same as Termagant; *Trivigante*, Italian. A supposed deity of the Mahometans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans. See **TERMAGAUNT**.

Then curst he as he had bin raging mad,
Blaspheming *Tryvigant* and Mahomet,
And all the gods ador'd in Turks profession.
Har. Ariost. xii. 44.

This is exactly from the Italian:
Bestemmiando Macone et Trivigante.

Ariost. xii. 59.

In the *Jeu de S. Nicolas*, by Jean Bodel, one of the personages is "*Tervagant*, l'un des dieux prétendus des Mahamétans." *Fabliaux*, T. ii. p. 131. After much dispute about the origin of the word, (see Ritson's *Metr. Rom.* iii. 257, etc.) it seems to be most probable, that the Italian *Trivigante* is the earliest word, and that the French *Tervagant*, and the English *Termagant*, are both corrupted from it. Percy thinks the French *Tervagaunt*, a corruption of our *Termagaunt*, (*Reliques*, i. p. 78,) which might be thought possible; but as the Italian *Trivigante* cannot be so accounted for, we must look for the origin in that.

TRIVIAL, *a.* Initiatory; pedantically used, in allusion to the *trivium*, or first three sciences taught in the schools, viz. grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The higher set, consisting of astrology, geometry, arithmetic, and music, constituted the *quadrivium*. Our common word *trivial* is not so derived; but comes from the classical sense of *trivialis*.

— Whose deep-seene skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial floor*.
Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

TRIUMPH, *s.* A trump at cards; *triomphe*, French, from which the present word, trump, is corrupted.

— She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory

Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Ant. et Cl.* iv. 12.
Except the four knaves, entertain'd for the guards,

The kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
B. Jons. Masque of Fort Isles, vol. vi.
p. 194.

2. A *triumph* meant also a public show or exhibition; such as a masque, pageant, procession. Lord Bacon, describing the parts of a palace, says, of the different sides,

The one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Essay* 45.

See *T. J.* and the notes on *Two Gent. Ver.* last scene.

Triumph is once mentioned, as if it had been the name of a theatre; but, no such being recorded, we must suppose to mean only public spectacles. See *T. J.*

An you stage me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't; your tabernacles, varlets, your globes, and your *triumphs*.

B. Jons. Poetast. iii. 1.

TROJAN. Supposed to have been a cant term for a thief.

Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamst not of, the which, for sport's sake, are content to do the profession some grace.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

— Dost thou thirst, base *Trojan*,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web.

Hen. V. v. 1.

So in other passages.

It was, however, a familiar name for any equal, or inferior:

By your leave, gallants, I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old *Trojan's* daughter of this house.

Ford's Love's Melanch. iv. 2.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
B. et Fl. Night Walker, ii. 1.

TROL-MY-DAMES. The name of a game; a corruption of the French name *trou madame*. It had several familiar names in English, among which is *pigeon-holes*, being played with a board, at one end of which are a number of arches, like pigeon-holes, into which small balls are to be bowled. It was also called *trunks*, according to Cotgrave in *Trou*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

The ladies, gentle-women, wyves, maydes, if the weather be not agreeable, may have in the ende of a benche, eleven holes made — the pastime *troule in madame* is termed.

Jones on Buckstone Bathes, cited by Dr. Farmer.

Sometimes called pigeon-holes:

Three pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.

Antipodes, cited by Steevens.

I am sure you cannot but hear, what quick-sands

He finds out; as dice, cards, *pigeon-holes*.

Rowley's New Wonder, i. 1. *Anc. Dr.* v. 238.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market; also the act of weighing it.

Next unto this stokes is the parish church of St. Mary Wollchurch, so called of a beame placed there, even in the church-yard, (as it seemeth) for the same was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of woole there used.

Stowe's Survey, p. 178. ed. 1599.

The beam, above mentioned, was the *trone*, Du Cange explains *trona*: "Statera publica, seu trutina, apud Scotos et Anglos." It consisted, says Dr. Jamieson, of two horizontal bars, crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a pillar, for weighing heavy wares. Such an instrument, he adds, "still remains in some towns;" probably of Scotland. See *Jamieson*.

Coles says, "*Tronage*, vectigal pro ponderatione mercium." The princi-

pal churches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other towns, are called *tron-churches*, from being situated near the public weighing place for the market.

TROSSERS. Trowsers, long breeches. The word was corrupted to *strossers*, *strouces*, *trouses*, etc.

O you hobby-headed rascal! I'll have you flead, and *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.

B. et Fl. Cox. Act ii.

Strossers was the original reading in the following passage:

You rode like a kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*.

Hen. V. iii. 7.

It is suggested, and I believe rightly, that "strait *trossers*," in this place, were merely figurative, meaning the bare legs. It appears also that the Irish trowsers were usually strait, or close-sitting.

Of the other garments of the Irish, namely, of their little coats and *strait breeches*, called *trouses*, I have little worth notice to deliver.

Ware's Antiq. of Irel. cit. by Malone.

So also, in a passage quoted from Bulwer's *Pedigree of the English Gallant*. In another place it is said of the Irish,

Their *trowses*, commonly spelt *trossers*, were long pantaloons, exactly fitted to the shape.

See *Somers' Tracts*, vol. i. They are mentioned also by Ford, Heywood, and others. It seems, therefore, that the modern word *trowsers* is a corruption.

"The *Italians'* close *strosser*," is in *Gul's Horn B.* p. 40. repr.

TROT, AN OLD TROT. A name of ridicule and contempt for a decrepit old woman. The word, it seems, is originally German. See *T. J.*

Or an *old trot*, with ne'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses.

Tam. Shr. i. 2.

The *old trot* syts groning, with alas and alas.

Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl. ii. 8.

—He got

Assurance to be wedded to the *old* [deformed] *trot*.

Warner, Alb. Engl. ii. p. 47.

TROTH. Truth, faith, fidelity. See *Johnson*. The same word, in fact, as truth.

— Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it, and not break my *troth*.
Love's. L. L. i. 1.

It is now so little known and understood, by the common people at least, that it is to be regretted that the words, "and thereto I plight thee my *troth*," in the ceremonial of marriage, are not changed for, "and to this I pledge thee my faith," or some other equivalent phrase, which the persons who repeat them might be sure to understand.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The passing of a solemn vow, whether of marriage, or friendship.

As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*. *Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

Also the person so united:

Nay, and to him, my *troth-plight* and my friend.
Heywood, Engl. Trav. G. 1.

Used also participially, for *troth-plighted*; united as above-mentioned.

This your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heav'n directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.

Wint. Tale, v. 3.

And certainly she did you wrong; for you
were *troth-plight* to her. *Hen. V. ii. 1.*

TROUBLOUS, a. Troublesome, full of troubles.

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world.
Rich. III. ii. 3.

The *troublous* storm yet therewith was not
ceased. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 356.*

To TROUL, TROWL, or TROLL. To push about a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *trowle* to mee the bowle.
Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 21.

When we were young, we could have *trolld*
it off;

Drunk down a Dutchman.
Marst. Parasitaster, Act v.

Also to put about the song, in a like
jovial manner:

Let us be jocund; will you *troul* the catch
You taught me but whilere.

Tempest, iii. 2.

If he read this with patience, I'll *troul* bal-
lads. *B. Jons. Ev. Man in H.*

Faith, you shall hear me *troul* it, after my
fashion. *Cobler's Prophecy, 1594.*

To TROW. To think, to trust; longest
used in the phrase *I trow*. Supposed
to be derived from the Gothic.

'Twas no need, I *trow*, to bid me trudge.
Rom. et. Jul. i. 3.

But it was otherwise used before:
Trow'st thou that e'er I look upon the world.
2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

It occurs in the authorized translation of *St. Luke*: "Doth he thank that servant? — I *trow* not." Chap. xvii. v. 9.

If thou be Tyb, as I *trow* sure thou be.
Gamm. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 11.

Is it not, *trow* ye, to assemble aid,
And levy arms against your lawful king.
Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 372.

TRUCHMAN, French. An interpreter; derived, by corruption, from *dragoman*. For various corruptions of the word, (originally *δραγουμανος* in barbarous Greek), see *Du Cange* in *Dragumanus*. Our word is more immediately from the French, *trucheman*.

And after, by the tongue,
Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each
throw. *B. Jon. Art. Poetry, vii. 173.*

The earle, though he could reasonably well
speake French, would not speake one French
word, but all English, whether he asked any
question, or answered it, it was all done by
truchemen. *Puttenh. III. xxiii. p. 227.*

Seld speaketh love, but sighes his secret paines;
Teares are his *truch-men*, words do make him
tremble.

R. Greene, in Allot's Parn. Art. Teares.

In a quotation from King James, in
the same work, *trunchman* is printed
for *truchman*, which the worthy edi-
tor of *Heliconia* very unhappily ex-
plains, *trencher-man*.

TRUCKLE-BED. A small bed, made to run
under a larger; *quasi*, trocle-bed,
from *trochlea*, a low wheel, or castor.
It was generally appropriated to a ser-
vant or attendant of some kind. Thus
Hudibras, when preparing to rise
from bed,

— first with knocking loud, and bawling,
He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling.
II. ii. 39.

Nor was it left off when the unsa-
voury tale of the *Apple-pye* was writ-
ten:

In the best bed the squire must lie,
And John in *truckle-bed*, hard by.

See **TRUNDLE-BED.** One of the con-
ditions prescribed to a humble chaplain
and tutor, in an esquire's family, ac-
cording to Hall, was

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Virg. B. ii. Sat. 6.

This bed was the station of the lady's maid, and of the page, or fool, to a nobleman, or man of fortune, and was drawn out at night to the feet of the principal bed:

Yea, and be so dear to his lordship for the excellence of his fooling, to be admitted both to ride in a coach with him, and to lie at his very feet on a *truckle-bed*.

Deck. Gul's H. Prooem.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted [voiced] page, as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*. *Middl. More Diss. i. 1.*

The high or principal bed was sometimes termed the standing-bed. Thus Falstaff is spoken of as having
His *standing-bed* and *truckle-bed*.

Merry W. W. iv. 5.

TRUE, for honest; thus opposing a true man to a thief.

— Whither away so fast?

A *true* man, or a thief, that gallops thus?
Love's L. L. iv. 3.

The thieves have bound the *true* men.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 2.

Now, as I am a *true* woman, holland of eight shillings an ell. *Id. iii. 3.*

— We will not wrong thee so,

To make away a *true* man for a thief.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 362.

The *true* man we let hang some whiles, to save a thief. *Mirr. for Mag. p. 277.*

En. There is never a fair woman has a *true* face.

M. No slander. They steal hearts.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 6.

TRUGGE, or TRUG; from trog, alveus, Saxon. The Dictionaries explain it, a *hod*, or a *pail*; but it more commonly occurs as a trull or concubine.

A bowsie bawdie miser, goode for none but himself and his *trugge*.

Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc. v. 405.

And again, p. 406, "the *trug* his mistresse."

So Barnaby:

Steepy ways by which I waded,
And those *trugs* with which I traded.

Itin. Part 4.

It was used also in a worse sense:

Every other house keepes sale *trugges* or Ganymedes, all which pay a yearly stipen, for the licence they have to trade.

Healey's Disc. of a New World, p. 194.

TRUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel, or house of ill fame.

One of those houses of good hospitallity whereunto persons resort, commonly called a *trugging-house*, or to be plain, a whore-house.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, etc.

Harl. Misc. viii. p. 401. ed. Park.

TRUMP. A game at cards, called also *ruff*. Even now, to trump and to ruff a card are, in the use of some persons, synonymous.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.

Gamm. Curton, O. Pl. ii. 29.

Deceits practised, even in the fayrest and most civill companies, at primero, saint, maw, *trump*, and such like games.

Decker's Belman, F 2.

See RUFF. The game was nearly the same as whist; the modern game being only improved from it. It was played, says Mr. Douce, by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. *Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 96.*

TRUMPET. In our early theatres, the Prologue was usually introduced by the sound of a trumpet; which instrument seems to have been used in many instances where bells are now substituted. The members of Queen's College, in Oxford, are still (or very lately were) summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet.

He (a trumpeter) is the common attendant of glittering folks, whether in the court or stage, where he is always the prologue's prologue. *Earle's Microc. p. 110. ed. Bliss.*

Do you not know that I am the prologue? — have you not sounded thrice?

Heyw. Four Prentices.

Present not yourself on the stage, especially at a new play, until the quaking prologue — is ready to give the *trumpets* their cue, that he is upon point to enter.

Decker's Gul's Hornb. p. 143. ed. Nott.

TRUNCHEFICE. The name of a certain swift mare, of which the exploits and pedigree were probably known to the turf gentry of Bishop Hall's time.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize

Because his dam was swiftest *Trunchevice*,
Or Runcevall his sire.

Hall's Sat. iv. 3. p. 65.

Whether any memorial of her is preserved in the records of Newmarket, I have not had an opportunity to ascertain.

TRUNDLE, JOHN. An obscure printer,

living in Barbican, at the sign of the "Nobody," but whose name has been immortalized by being introduced by Jonson:

Well, if he read this with patience, I'll — troll ballads for master *John Trundle* yonder, the rest of my mortality.

Every Man in his H. i. 2.

Mr. Gifford mentions that he published Greene's *Tu Quoque, Westward for Smelts*, and other popular pieces of that day. *Note in loc.*

TRUNDLE-BED. The same as **TRUCKLE-BED**; a small, low bedstead, moving on wheels or castors, which ran in under the principal bed. Rendered in French, "un petit lit bas, qui se roule sous le lit." *Howell's Vocab.* § 12.

With a chain and *trundle-bed* following at th' heels,

And will they not cry then the world runs a-wheels. *B. Jons. Mask of Vis. of Del.* vi. p. 25.

It was drawn out at night, to the feet of the principal bed, and was the customary lodging of the lady's maid:

If she keepe a chambermaid, she lyes at her beddes feet. *W. Saltonstall, Char.* 19.

Make me thy maiden chamberman.

O that I might but lay my head

At thy bed's feet, ith' *trundle-bed*.

Song in Wit's Int. p. 259.

See **TRUCKLE-BED**.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. An animal, generally a dog, with a curling tail. A trundle was any thing round; as a wheel, bowl, etc. *Trendl, Saxon.*

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tike, or *trundle-tail*.

Lear, iii. 6.

And your dogs are *trundle-tails* and curs.

Wom. K. with Kindn.

Sometimes written *trindle-tail*. See *T. J.*

ATRUNK. What is now commonly called a pea-shooter, by children. A tube through which peas are driven by the force of the breath. "A trunk to shoot in; *syringa*, tubus ad collimandum, tubulus flatu jaculatorius." *E. Coles.*

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they were to pick up.

Howell's Letters, 1st ed. p. 118.

I broke and did away all my store-house of

tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks, pot-guns, key-guns, *trunks*, tillers, and all.

R. Brome, New Acad. iv. 1.

The **TILLER** apparently was the same which this promising youth elsewhere calls his **STONE-BOW**. See those words.

And yet, after all that, and for all I offered to teach her to shoot in my *trunk* and my stone-bow, do you think she would play with me at trou-madame? no, nor at any thing else.

Ibid. Act ii.

A *shooting trunk* is mentioned by Ray, and *parchment trunks* by Bacon; but the latter were only to convey sound, the other to shoot pellets, but hardly of any matter so heavy as clay, which Johnson names.

TRUSS, s. A padded jacket, or dress, worn under armour, to protect the body from the effects of friction.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore

The stains of ancient arms, but showd it had before

Been costly cloth of gold.

Drayton, Polyolb. xii. p. 898.

TRUTCH SWORD. From the context, in the following passage, it means apparently a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals; but it is somewhat extraordinary that the term has not been found, except in this humorous description of a gourmand's funeral:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones, for others glorious shields,
Give me a voider; and above my hearse
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, i. 3.

The whole speech is highly comic and characteristic.

I have been disappointed in seeking for an explanation of this word in that abundant treasury of obscure notices, *Holme's Academy of Armoury*. The concluding part of his fourth book, beginning at chapter 13, contains an ample and very curious account of funeral ceremonies, military and others; but I searched in vain for *trutch sword*. This part is not printed; but with all the rest of his unpublished MS., is preserved in the *Harleian Collection*, No. 2035. and several preceding numbers.

TUB. The discipline of sweating in a heated tub, for a considerable time, accompanied with strict abstinence, was formerly thought necessary for the cure of the venereal taint. In some places a cave, an oven, or any other very close situation, was used for the same purpose; but in England the *tub* seems to have prevailed, and is consequently often alluded to: and as beef was also usually salted down, or powdered in a tub, the one process was, by comic or satiric writers, jocularly compared to the other.

Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and is herself in the *tub*.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 2.

One ten times cur'd by sweating, and the *tub*.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. 377.

The discipline was long and severe, as is further described in the same farce:

— And coming to this cave,
This beast us caught, and put us in a *tub*,
Where we these two months sweat, and should
have done
Another month, if you had not reliev'd us.

Ibid.

What seems perfectly ridiculous, part of the diet of these penitents was mutton roasted quite dry; and usually neck of mutton:

This bread and water hath our diet been,
Together with a rib, cut from the neck
Of burned mutton, hard hath been our fare.

Ibid.

— Trust me, you will wish
You had confess'd and suffer'd me in time,
When you shall come to dry-burnt racks of
mutton,
The syringe and the *tub*.

Ordinary, O. Pl. x. 293.

The process is evidently alluded to in the remedies for sin described by Spenser in his *F. Qu. B.* l. x. 25. and 26.

It was out of use when Wiseman wrote:

Tub and chair were the old way of sweating, but if the patient swoons in either of them, it will be troublesome to get him out.

Surgery, B. vii. ch. 2.

What the process was with the *chair*, I have not seen described. See CORNELIUS.

TUB-FAST. By a ridiculous error of the press, this term was printed *fub-fast*,

in the first folio, and the subsequent editions of Shakespeare, till corrected by Warburton. He sufficiently illustrated the accuracy of his correction, which indeed admits not of a doubt.

— Season the slaves

For *tubs* and baths; bring down rose-cheeked youth

To the *tub-fast* and the diet.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

Capell, who was as sparing of praise to his brother editors, as they were in return to him, speaks of this correction in terms so absurdly enigmatical, that they are really worth preserving: "The easy change in 1. 17, [namely this] appear'd first in the *third modern*, [Warburton] who is profuse in maintaining it; but his terms, glossary explanation, which see, makes all defence needless." *Notes on Timon of Athens*, p. 88.

A barber, in his practice as a surgeon, disciplined his patients with the *tub*. Whence this burlesque allusion:

What ghastly noise is this? speak *Barbaroso*,
Or by this blazing steel thy head goes off.
Barb. Prisoners of mine, whom I in diet keep,
Send lower down into the cave,
And in a *tub* that's heated smoking hot
There may they find them.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pest. Act iii.

The patients afterwards tell the extent and severity of the discipline they had undergone, as above noticed.

TUCK, s. A rapier, now usually termed a small sword. This word is still in some degree of use; and, therefore, does not require exemplifying. It occurs two or three times in Shakespeare; and is there explained by the commentators, as if it were an unknown word.

TUCK, FRIAR. One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson makes him chaplain and steward. See the *dramatis personae* to his *Sad Shepherd*. He thus introduces himself:

And I the chaplain here am left to be
Steward to-day, and charge you all in fee
To d'on your liveries, see the bower drest,
And fit the fine devices for the feast.

Act i. Sc. 3.

Drayton also thus celebrates him, with other heroes of Robin's company:

And to the end of time the tales shall neer be done
 Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
 Of *Tuck*, the merry friar, which many a sermon made
 In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade. *Polyolb. S. xxvi. p. 1174.*

In the collection of ballads called *Robin Hood's Garland*, there is no direct mention of *Friar Tuck*; but it has been thought, not unreasonably, that the *curtall fryer*, of Fountain's Dale, with whom Robin had a severe encounter, celebrated in one of the oldest of those songs, was the identical *Friar Tuck*; as he is engaged at the end to forsake Fountain's Abbey, and receive clothing and wages from Robin Hood. He was properly a Cistercian monk, but friar was the common term, after the reformation. See the notes to *Ritson's Robin Hood*, particularly Note (G).

A lively and truly dramatic picture of *Friar Tuck*, has lately been given, in the delightful novel of *Ivanhoe*. Robin Hood, the Friar, and all their comrades, are there perfectly reanimated.

Friar Tuck figures considerably in the two old plays on the story of *Robert Earl of Huntingdon*, formerly attributed to Th. Heywood, but now ascertained to be the production of Antony Munday, and Henry Chettle. The Friar was also a regular and indispensable personage in the usual set of morris dancers. See MORRIS.

TUCKET, s. A particular set of notes on the trumpet, used as a signal for a march. See *Grose's Military Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 255. From *toccata*, Italian, which Florio defines, "A praeludium that cunning musitions use to play as it were voluntary, before any set lesson." Shakespeare, more particularly to mark it as a regular signal, calls it the *tucket-sonance*.

— Then let the trumpets sound
 The *tucket-sonance*, and the note to mount.
Hen. V. iv. 2.

So, in another old play cited by Mr. Steevens, we have "2 tuckets, by

two several trumpets." It has been, however, occasionally confounded with the trumpet itself. T. Heywood also used the word *SONANCE*, q. v.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff, manufactured in imitation of tufted taffeta, or velvet.

To these I might wedge in Cornelius the Brabantine, who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of *tuft-mockados*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. 159.

Which mock discourse is also mentioned in the Epistle by N. W.' prefixed to S. Daniell's translation of P. Jovius. Among a set of looms exhibited at Norwich on a festival occasion, the fourth was that "for weaving of *tuft mockado*." *Ibid. p. 154. n.*

TUFT-TAFFETA. A sort of silk. I presume it was grown old fashioned, when Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the *Coxcomb* was written, since an old superannuated justice is metaphorically so called:

— What a misery it is
 To have an urgent business wait the justice
 Of such an old *tuff-taffeta*, that knows not,
 Nor can be brought to understand, etc.

Act v. Sc. 1.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,

Tuff-taffeta. Donne, apud Johnson.

TUMBLER, s. A sporting dog, a kind of greyhound; *canis vertagus*.

— As I have seene
 A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
 Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
 And throw himself upon a rabbet's necke.

Browne, Brit. Past. II. iv. p. 150.

Away, setter, away. Yet stay, my little *tumbler*, this old boy shall supply now.

B. Jons. Poetaster, i. 1.

The *tumbler* is thus defined and described in the *Gentleman's Recreation*:

The word *tumbler* undoubtedly had its derivation from the French word *tumbier* [tomber] which signifies to tumble; to which the Latine name agrees, *vertagus*, from *vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, do suddenly gripe it. *Page 34. 8vo. 1697.*

A TUP. A ram. "Aries." *Coles. Scotch.* See *Jamieson*. It is the common name for a ram in Scotland, and in the north

of England, including Shakespeare's county, Staffordshire. It is introduced as a verb, two or three times, in *Othello*. We have the *respectable* testimony of *Tim Bobbin* for the use of the word in Lancashire.

TURBOLT, for turbot, occurs in a foolish epigram in *Wit's Recreations*; probably so changed for the sake of quibbling on a man's name.

TURLYGOD. Seemingly a name for the sort of beggar described in the preceding lines, which Shakespeare calls a *bedlam-begger*:

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Inforce their charity. Poor *Turlygood*, poor Tom.
Lear, ii. 3.

I cannot persuade myself that this word, however similar in meaning, has any real connexion with *turlupin*, notwithstanding the authority of Warburton and Douce. It seems to be an original English term, being too remote in form from the other, to be a corruption from it.

TURMOIL, both noun and verb, though but little used, can scarcely be called obsolete. They are sufficiently exemplified by Johnson.

TURN-BROACH. A turnspit; *tourne-broche*, French.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach*?
B. et Fl. Wit at sev. Weap.
Act iii.

TURNBULL-STREET, now, and indeed originally, *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell, only corrupted into Turnbull. Anciently the resort of bullies, rogues, and other dissolute persons. Sometimes further corrupted to *Turnbal-street*.

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about *Turnbull street*.
2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

Such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, 't has almost made me mad: we have all liv'd in a continual *Turnbul street*.

B. et Fl. Scornf. Lady, Act iii.

— Sir, get you gone,
You swaggering, cheating, *Turbull-street* rogue!
Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 462.

TURN-PIKE, originally meant what is now called a turnstile; that is, a post, with a moveable cross fixed at the top, to turn as passengers went through.

I move upon my axle like a *turn-pike*;
Fit my face to the parties, and become
Straight one of them.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii. 1.

They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to *turn* back the assailants:

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse
in,

For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.

F. Beaum. Antiplaton.

TURQUOISE, or **TURKOISE**, *s.* A stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. Among other fancies respecting its properties, it was fabled to have that of looking pale or bright, as the wearer was well or ill in health.

As a compassionate *turcoyse*, which doth tell,
By looking pale, the wearer is not well.

Donne, Anatomie of the World, an
Elegy, l. 342.

So Ben Jonson:

And true as *turquoise* in the dear lord's ring,
Look well or ill with him.

Sejanus, i. 1.

TUTTLE, THE MAZE IN; that is, the maze in Tothill Fields. Of these fields, let me speak with the respect which Dr. Johnson, in the first edition of his Dictionary, paid to Grub-street. They were the Gymnasium of my youth; but whereabouts the *maze* was once situated, I have not been able to discover. It was probably a garden for public resort, in that *rural* situation; and at the back of it, an unfrequented spot was used, as more lately the field at the back of Montague House, (now the British Museum) as a place of appointment for duellists.

Sp. And I will meet thee in the field as fairly
As the best gentleman that wears a sword.

S. I accept it. The meeting place?

Sp. Beyond the maze in Tuttle.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl. vii. 53.

These fields were anciently in high estimation. In 1256, John Mansel, a priest and king's counsel, gave a great

entertainment to the king, (Henry III.) queen, nobles, and others, at his house in Tothill; but of this great mansion, all traces have been long obliterated. Some years before, the same king had ordered an annual fair of fifteen days to be there held. But it does not seem to have been long observed. See the *Histories of London*.

TWANGLING, a. A ridiculous derivative from twang; noisy, jingling.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes
voices. *Temp.* iii. 2.

Hortensio, personating a musician, is called by the petulant Katharine, "rascal fidler, *twangling* Jack." *Tam. of Shr.* ii. 1.

A TWEAKE; s. A jocular term, equivalent to punk.

Where now I'm more perplext than can be told,

If my *tweake* squeeze from me a peece of gold;

For to my lure she is so kindly brought,
I look'd that she for nought should play the nought. *Honest Ghost, Farew. to Poetry*, p. 110.

It is very common in that author, but not much used by others; which affords an additional presumption, if it were wanted, that Barnaby's *Itinerary* has been rightly assigned to him. For at Wetherby he meets a paramour, whom he calls "an apt one, to be *tweake* unto a captain;" which he expresses in Latin by

Clari ducis *meretricem*. *Itin.* Part i.

It occurs again afterwards.

TWEER. See **TWIRE**.

TWELVE-PENNY ROOM. The best box in the theatre in Decker's time, and apparently the stage-box. See **ROOM**.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny room*, next the stage.

Gul's Hornbock, Prooem.

He afterwards speaks of it under the name of

The lord's *room*, which is now but the stage's suburbs. *Chap.* vi.

TWELVE-SCORE. A common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards*,

which is implied, being generally omitted.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

And made the general voice to echo your's
That look'd for salutations *twelve-score* off.

B. Jons. Sejanus, Act v. p. 256.

Drayton attributes to Robin Hood and his men the power of shooting *forty score*; but that is hardly credible:

At marks full *forty score*, they us'd to prick
and rove. *Polyolb. S.* xxvi. p. 1175.

See **SCORE**.

TWIGGEN. Covered with twigs; made of, or encompassed with wicker work.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
Othello, ii. 3.

The sides and rim ew'd together, after the manner of *twiggen* work.

Grew, apud Johnson.

To **TWIGHT**, for to twitch, or bind. Baldwin, describing a genuine poet, and comparing him to a Pegasus, says:

No bit nor rein his tender jawes may *twight*;
He must be armde with strength of wit and sprite,

To dash the rocks, darke causes and obscure,
Till he attaine the springs of truth most pure.

Mirr. Mag. 460.

Spenser puts it for to *twit*, or reproach:

And evermore she did him sharply *twight*,
For breach of faith to her, which he had
firmely plight. *F. Q. V.* vi. 12.

TWILLED. I find no proposed explanation of this word. In weaving, a stuff or silk is said to be *twilled*, when the woof is twisted obliquely with the warp, instead of crossing each other at right angles. It may mean, therefore, in the following passage, much the same as twisted, that is, matted and interwoven:

Thy banks with pionied and *twilled* brims,
Which spungy April at thy hest betrimms.

Temp. iv. 1.

TWINK, s. The wink, or sudden motion of an eye, or eye-lid. *Twinkling* is now substituted for it.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love.
Tam. Shr. ii. 1.

— Of him, a pereless prince,
Sonne to a king, and in the flower of youth,
Even with a *twinke*, a senselesse stocke I saw.
Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 148.

To *Twire*, or *Tweer*, sometimes means to peep out. In Ben Jonson, maids are said to *twire*, when they peep through their fingers, thinking not to be observed. In one of Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, it is applied to the stars:

So flatter I the swart-complexion'd night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gildst
the even. *Sh. Sonn.* 28.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at
thee

The other day.

B. et Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv. 1.

In older authors, to *twire* sometimes means to sing; and to this *twire-pipe* seems to allude, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Mons. Thomas*, iii. 1.

Here we find it *tweer*:

In good sadness, I would have sworn I had
seen Mellida even now; for I saw a thing stir
under a hedge, and I peep'd, and I spied a
thing, and I peer'd and I *tweer'd* underneath.

Murston's Antonio and Mellida, Act iv.

Mr. Todd accuses Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and Mason, of mistaking the sense of *twire*, in a passage of Chaucer's *Boëthius*, when they explain it, "to sing, or murmur with a gentle sound." But they were surely right. The Latin original is,

*Silvas tantum moesta requirit,
Silvas dulci voce susurrat.*

Chaucer's translation:

She seeketh on morning [mourning] onely the
woode,
And *twireth*, desiring the woode with her
sweete voice.

Where nothing can be clearer than that *twireth* answers to *susurrat*.

I cannot exactly make out what is intended by *twyring* in the following lines:

Who [the sun] with a fervent eye looks
through the *twyring* glades,

And his dispersed rays commixeth with the
shades. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xiii. p. 918.

It seems to be used for *peeping*, in the sense of "through which one peeps." Properly it is the sun that *twires*, or peeps, through the glades.

Twissel, s. A double fruit, or two of a sort growing together.

As from a tree we sundry times espy

A *twissel* grow by nature's subtle might,
And, being two, for cause they grow so nigh,
For one are ta'en and so appear in sight.

Turberville, in English Poets, ii. 599. a.

The *Twisted Tree*, or *With*, brought in, the week before Easter, was the usual substitute for palm branches, borne on *Palm Sunday*, and used to decorate churches and houses. It is thus mentioned by Stowe:

In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a *twisted tree*, or *with*, as they termed it, out of the woodes into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honor or worship.

Stowe's London, p. 72.

It was, in fact, a branch or branches of the common *with*, or *withy*, a species of willow, which blossoms usually about that time, before the leaves come out; it was called *palm*, on the same occasion, within my memory, and doubtless is so still, in some places. The *withy* is the first of its genus spoken of by Evelyn, *Sylva*, Chap. xx.

The blossoms [of willow] come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter; divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called *palme*. *Coles. Adam in Eden*.

The species of willow are so numerous, that which kind is our *withy* may not be easily ascertained; but Gerard reckons the *common withy* to be the *Salix perticalis*, a large species. *Herbal*, p. 1392.

Twitche-box, s. A corruption of touch-box, the box of tinder at which the match was lighted, in the use of the match-lock gun.

I sayde so, indeede he is but a tame ruffian,
That can swere by his flaske and *twiche-box*,
and God's precious lady,
And yet will be beaten with a faggot stick.

Damon et Pithias, O. Pl. i. 215.

Twitter-light, s. Twilight; so used in the following instance, but I know no other:

— Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word me-
thought was then,
"Come not 'till *twitter-light*."

Middleton's More Diss. iii. 1. *Anc. Dr.*
iv. 371.

Two faces in a hood. A proverbial expression of duplicity. Alluding to this, Mowbray says of Henry Bolingbroke, Wherefore to me, *two-faced in one hood*, As touching this, he fully brake his mind.

Mirr. Mag. p. 290.

It was also a name for some flower, I forget what. The *viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease, was called three faces in a hood. See *Gerard*, p. 855.

TWO FOOLS, TWO KNAVES, etc. were used for doubly foolish, knavish, etc.

I am *twofools*, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining poetry.

Donne, vol. ii. p. 16. Bell's ed.

I am but a fool, look you; and yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of knave; but that's all one, if he be but *one knave*.

Two Gent. Ver. iii. 1.

— A varlet died in graine,
You lose money by him, if you sell him for
one knave,
For he *serves for twaine*.

Dam. et Pith. O. Pl. i. 176.

— I grieve to find
You are a fool, and an old fool, and *that's two*.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. ii. 1.

TWO-HAND, OR TWO-HANDED SWORD. A sword wielded with both hands. Such swords are now exhibited, among ancient arms, at Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, but they have been long out of use.

Come — with thy *two-hand sword*.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

Should cast a speare on foot, with a target on his arme, and after to fight with a *two-hand sword*.

Ibid.

TWYBILL, OR TWIBILL. A double axe; *bipennis*, or an halbert.

She learn'd the churlish axe, and *twybill* to prepare,

To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.

Drayt. Polyolb. xviii.

P. 1001.

TYBURN TIPPET. A halter; alluding to the executions formerly performed at Tyburn.

Of malecontents of vaine or doting wits

Who posting are with *Tiborne tippets* gone
To be canonized as saints befits.

Legend of M. Q. of Scots, St. 160.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the messe [see MESSE] which, so God help me, if I were judge, should be *hangum tuum*, a *Tyburne tippit* to take with him.

Latimer, Sermon. 5. f. 63. b.

To TYE. There would be no occasion to introduce this word, but on account of the attempts made to introduce *tythe* for it, in the following passage of Shakespeare, where Wolsey is characterized:

— He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 2.

Dr. Farmer, who yet prefers *tyth'd*, has shown that this character is almost verbally transferred from Holinshed:

This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure.

Ty'de is the reading of the first and second folio of Shakespeare, nor is there any sufficient reason for altering it. *Ty'd*, or *tied* the kingdom, held it in bonds, the natural consequence of "innumerable treasure." A very long and wordy article in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vii. p. 1—7, throws no real light on the subject; and two lines there quoted, to show that *tie* meant entice, prove directly the contrary. The writer has not attended to *lines*, immediately preceding; which word proves that *tying*, in the usual sense, was there meant:

Making lewd Venus, *with eternal lines*,
To *tie* Adonis to her lewd designs.

Shakes. Venus et Adonis.

Mr. Tollet afterwards showed, that *tied* might well bear such a sense as it here requires, by quoting this passage from *D'Ewes*:

Far be it from me that the state and prerogative of the prince should be *tied* by me, or by the act of any subject. *Journal*, p. 644.

TYLTNE, s. A place for tilting in.

Most wisely valiant are those men, that back their armed steedes,

In beaten paths, or boorded *tylthes*, to break their staff-like reeds.

Warn. Alb. Eng. B. ii. p. 59.

TYNE. The same as *teen*; pain, sorrow, etc.

From that day forth, I cast in carefull mynd
To seeke her out, with labour and long *tyne*.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 15.

To TYNE. To perish, to die. It is still Scotch in the sense of to kill, as well as to lose. See *Jamieson*.

Yet often staine with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both that *tyned* on his strand.

Spens. F. Q. IV. xi. 36.

Tint, for lost, has been made fa-

miliar, of late years, by the legend of the *Goblin Page*, in the *Lay of the last Minstrel*. See Note 17, on Canto ii.

TYRELING, *a.* Worn out, tired.

His *tyreling* jade he fiersly forth did push
Thro' thick and thin, both over bank and
bush. *Spens. F. Q. III. i. 17.*

V. & U.

V. This letter, from its forked appearance, seems to have been printed occasionally as a symbol of horns. In Chapman's *May-Day*, the following passage stands thus, in the old editions:

As often as he turns his back to me, I shall
be here V with him. Act iv. near the end.

This, says the modern editor, I can in no other way understand, than as I have expressed it in the stage direction, i. e. "makes horns." See *Anc. Drama*, vol. iv. p. 98.

If this be not the right interpretation, it seems not easy to suggest any thing more probable.

To VADE. Often used for to fade.

In the full moone they are in best strength,
decaieing in the wane, and in the conjunction
doo utterlie wither and *vade*.

Scot's Desc. of Witchcr. N 5.
Upon her head a chaplet stood of never *vading*
greene. *Niccols's Induction, Mirr.*
Mag. p. 559.

Also for to go; from *vado*, which is perhaps the origin of both senses:

Would teach him that his strength must *vade*.
Niccols, ut supr. p. 556.

When spring of youth is spent will *vade* as it
had never beene,
The barren fields which whilom flower'd as
they would never fade. *Id. ib.*

Here both words are used, and it is difficult to distinguish them.

And how, in the *vading* of our daies, when
we most should, we have least desire to re-
member our end. *Euphues, sign. X 1 b.*

Spenser also uses it, making it rhyme
to *fade* *Ruins of Rome*. They are,
however, most probably, the same
word; as the derivation from *vado*, is
more probable than that from the French
word *fade*: *v* and *f* being interchange-
able letters. See *Johnson*, in *Fade*.

To VAGABOND. To wander.

On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast. *Drummond's Poems, Lond. p. 15.*

To VAIL. To lower, or let fall; gener-
ally in token of submission. From the
French *avaller*, or *avalier*, in the same
sense. This word is exemplified by
Johnson, and from some authorities as
late as Addison; but it seems now to
be disused, except, perhaps, in such
poetry as delights to revive old words.
Mr. Douce has suggested another deri-
vation of it, from "mont et *val*."

'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.

Merch. of Ven. i. 1.

And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes,
For *vailing* of his bonnet, one good look.

Edw. II. O. Pl. ii. 321.

Doe speake high words, when all the coast
is clear,

Yet to a passenger will bonnet *vaile*.

Pembr. Arc. 224.

Menage derives *avaller* itself from
ad and *vallis*, as *monter* from *montem*.

VAIL FULL. Though printed as two words,
in the old editions of Shakespeare,
(*vaile full*) meant, beyond all doubt,
availful, that is, useful, advantage-
ous.

— Yet I'm advis'd to do it,

He says to *vail-full* purpose.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 6.

To VALANCE. To adorn with drapery
like the valance of a bed. Applied, by
a bold metaphor, to the decoration of
a man's face with a beard:

The face is *valanc'd*, since I saw thee last.

Hamlet. ii. 2.

Supposing that the invention of *val-*
ance came from *Valentia*, it is rightly
observed by Mr. Todd, that we ought
to write it *valence*; but in the example
which he brings from *Wolsey's Life*,
by Cavendish, *valence* is explained by
cloak-bag, and therefore comes, in
that sense, from *valise*, French. The
derivation from *Valentia* seems, in

fact, a mere conjecture; and the word comes much more probably from *val-lare*, Italian, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy; which would regularly make *vallanza*.

VALENTINE, St. Of St. Valentine, whose day (Feb. 14) is here more observed than that of any other saint, in the old or new calendar, the history is that he was a martyr; but the origin of the custom of choosing mates on his day, was the endeavour of zealous pastors to substitute something sacred, in the place of certain heathen rites celebrated about that time. *Butler's Lives of Saints*, Feb. xiv. and Jan. xxix. The observation of St. Valentine's day is very ancient in this country. See *Bourne's Pop. Ant.* i. 48. quarto ed. Shakespeare makes Ophelia sing,

To-morrow is St. *Valentine's* day,
All in the morning betime;
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*. *Hamlet*. iv. 5.

But, according to the old customs of France, the *Valantin* was a moveable feast, namely the first Sunday in Lent, called also "Dominica de *Brandoni-bus*," because, says Du Cange, boys used to carry about lighted torches (or *brandons*) on that day. See him in *Brando*. Roquefort thus speaks of the custom: "*Valantin: futur époux; celui qu'on designoit à une fille le jour des brandons, ou premier dimanche de carême; qui dès qu'elle étoit promise se nommoit valantine; et si son valantin ne lui faisoit point un présent, ou ne la regaloit avant la dimanche de la mi-carême, elle le brûloit sous l'effigie d'un paquet de paille ou de sarmement, et alors les promesses de mariage étoient rompues et annulées.*" Here, then, we have the male and female *Valantin* and *Valantine*, without any reference to the saint; and this seems better to account for our customs of that day; but, unfortunately, Roquefort gives no proof or authority for his report. *Misson*, however, gives a very similar account, in his travels in England, p. 480, Fr. ed. *Valant* may be for *gallant*.

Here, *Valentines* were at one time chosen blind-fold:

Tell me not of choice; if I stood affected that way [i. e. to marriage] I would choose my wife as men do *Valentines*, blind-fold; or draw cuts for them, for so I shall be sure not to be deceived in choosing.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Act i.

It is a curious fact, that the number of letters sent on *Valentine's Day*, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London.

VALIANCE, and VALIANCY. Valour, valiantness.

And with stiffe force, shaking his mortall launce,

To let him weet his doughtie *valiaunce*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 14.

Both joyned *valiancy* with government.

North's Plut. Lives, 2 B.

Hubert de Burgh, a man of notable prowes and *valiancie*. *Holinsh.* vol. ii. sign. P 4. etc.

VALIDITY, s. Several times used by Shakespeare for value, in which sense it does not appear elsewhere.

— O, behold this ring,

Whose high respect, and rich *validity*,
Did lack a parallel. *All's Well*, v. 3.

— Nought enters there,

Of what *validity* and pitch soever,
But falls into abatement and low price.

Twelfth N. i. 1.

VALUE, or VALEW, s. for valour; from old French, in which the word was valor, vallour, valour, *value*, *valur*, and *valure*. See *Roquefort*, in *Valor*.

— His sword forth drew,

And him with equal *valew* countervayld.

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 29.

'Till with her *valew* she did them rebuke,
Supplying place of captaine and of duke.

Haringt. Ariost. xiii. 39.

Beatrice, the mother of Bradamant, would never be wonne to accept Rogero for her sonne-in-law, neither for his gentrie, nor his personage, nor his *valew*, nor his wit.

Id. Notes to Ariost. B 45.

VALURE, s. Value, worth; from the same.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure*. *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 280.

Who shewed in Dametas he might easily be deceived in man's *valure*.

Pembr. Arc. p. 434.

Did labour to make *valure*, strength, choler, and hatred, to answer the proportion of his love, which was infinite. *Ibid.* p. 251.

VAMPLATE, or VAUNTPLATE. The armour

in the front of the arm; called also the *vambrace*, from *avant bras*. See *Grose's Milit. Ant.* i. p. 106.

Amphialus was runne through the *vamplate*, and under the arme. *Pembr. Arcad.* p. 269.

See also VANTBRACE.

VAMURE, for vant-mure, or avant-mur. The outwork of a fortification, the defence of the wall.

So many ladders to the earth they threw
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
Fairf. Tasso, xi. 64.

In the reprint of 1749, it is made *vawmure*.

VANITY THE PUPPET, seems to have some allusion to the allegorical persons in the old mysteries.

You come with letters against the king; and take *Vanity the puppet's* part, against the royalty of her father. *Lear*, ii. 2.

Lady *Vanity* is one of the vices personified in Ben Jonson's play of the *Devil is an Ass*. See INIQUITY.

VANT, or VAUNT; *avant*, French. Now called the *van* of an army.

Plant those that have revolted in the *vant*,
That Antony may seem to spend his fury
Upon himself. *Ant. et Cleop.* iv. 6.

So also, in the prologue to the same play:

— Our play
Leaps' o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings of those
broils,
'Ginning in the middle. *Prologue*.

VANTAGE, s. Surplus, excess, addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage*, as
Would store the world they play'd for.
Othello, iv. 3.

— She's fifteen, with the *vantage*,
And if she be not ready now for marriage.
B. et Fl. Pilgrim, i. 1.

Often for advantage. Also,

To VANTAGE. To benefit.

Doing the vantage, often *vantage* me.
Shakesp. Sonnet 88.

VANT BRACE, or VAMBRACE. *Avant-bras*, French. Defensive armour for the arm. See VAMPLATE.

And in my *vant-brace* put this wither'd brawn.
Tro. et Cress. i. 3.

His left arm wounded had the king of France,
His shield was pierc'd, his *vant-brace* cleft
and split. *Fairf. Tasso*, xx. 139.

His wyfe Panthea, had made of her treasure,
a curate and helmet of golde, and likewyse his
vambraces. *Pal. of Pleas.* i. p. 50. repr.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. French, *avant-couriers*.

Lucretius was appointed to make head against the *vaunt-courriers* of the Sabynes, that minded to approach the gates.

North's Plut. 119 D. ed. 1579.

Vaunt-curiers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts.
Lear, iii. 2.

VANTERIE, s. Boasting.

T' impresse in Chloris tender heart that touch
Of deepe dislike of both their *vanteries*.

Daniel's Works, K k 6.

To VANT-GUARD. To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant* guarding state-
ly wall. *Remedy of Love*, by T.
C. C. J. 83.

VAPOUR, s. A kind of hectoring, bullying style, used for a time in low company, for the sake of producing mock or real quarrels. It consisted in flatly contradicting whatever was said by the last speaker, even if he granted what you had asserted just before. It is exemplified, *ad fastidium*, in Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, particularly in Act iv. Sc. 3. but it is too long to quote. One of the persons says, while the others are quarreling,

They are at it still, sir, this they call *vapours*.
Loc. c.

But it appears that, while this practice lasted, *vapours* were made a term for almost every thing, like Pistol and Nym's *humours*. One says,

Nay, then, pardon me my *vapour*. I have a foolish *vapour*, gentlemen: Any man that does *vapour* me the ass — I do *vapour* him the lie.
Act ii.

We have also even kind *vapours*, and courteous *vapours*, a little before. The word is pretty well worn out in that play. I ought, however, to subjoin the apology made by Mr. Gifford for his author: "There is no doubt," he says, "that this is an exact copy of the drunken conversation among the bullies, or roarers of those times: it is, however, so inexpressibly dull, that it were to be wished the author had been contented with a shorter specimen of it. His object undoubtedly was to

inculcate a contempt and hatred of this vile species of tavern pleasantries; and he probably thought with Swift, when he was drawing up his *Polite Conversation*, that this could only be done by pressing it upon the hearer even to satiety." Vol. iv. page 483.

To *vapour* still retains occasionally a similar meaning.

VARLET, s. Servant to a knight; *valet*, French, or, rather, *varlet*, old French,

Call here my *varlet*, I'll unarm again.

Tro. et Cress. i. 1.

Diverse were relieved by their *varlets*, and conveyed out of the friend. *Ibid.*

Roquefort, under *Valet*, defines it, "Jeune homme en âge de puberté, jeune homme non marié, sans état, qui n'est pas majeur, qui ne jouit pas de ses droits, qui est en apprentissage, etc."

VARY, s. Variation.

— And turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.

Lear, ii. 2.

Peculiar to this place.

VAST, s. The same as *waste*, deserted space.

— Urchins

Shall for that *vast* of night, when they may work,

All exercise on thee.

Temp. i. 2.

Analogous to this is the *waste* of night, spoken of in *Hamlet*:

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night.

Hamlet. i. 2.

VASTACIE, s. Waste and deserted places.

What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*.

Claudius Nero, 4to. 1607. M 2.

VASTIDITY, s. Vastness, immensity.

— A restraint

Through all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determin'd scope.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

No other example is known of this word, which Johnson rightly called barbarous; but the corrupt Latin word *vastiditas*, and its English derivative, might, perhaps, somewhere be found.

VASTURE, s. Vastness, excess of magnitude.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?

Edw. III. 4to. 1596. D 1 b.

VASTY, a. Vast.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep,

1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1.

— That thy valour should be sunke

In such a *vasty* unknowne sea of armes.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, 4to. K 3 b.

VAVASSOR, s. A vassal of a great lord, having other vassals who held of him; exactly as the centurion in the Gospel described his military situation: "A man *under* authority, having soldiers under him." *Matth.* viii. 9. The word exists in low Latin, and French; sometimes changed to *valvassor*. It is in some way made from *vassallus*, but how is not well ascertained. Camden says,

Names also have been taken of civil honours, dignities, and estate; as king, duke, prince, lord, baron, knight, *valvasor*, or *vavassor*, squire, castellan, partly for that their ancestours were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *kings of the beane*, *Christmas lords*, etc.

Remains, p. 110.

The word occurs in Chaucer; where Mr. Tyrwhitt only says of it, that "its precise import is as obscure as its derivation;" but he considers it as including the whole class of middling landholders. See *Todd's Illust. of Chaucer*, p. 251. Cowell quotes *Jacobutius de Franchis*, in *praeludio Feudorum*, as saying they were called *valvasores*: "*qui assident valvae, i. e. portae Domini, in festis.*" *Interpr. in voc.* Blount adds, "Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part for a jolly fellow, or a big man." *Glossogr.* But of this usage, I have not met with an example.

VAWARD, quasi, vanward. The first line or front of an army.

My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg

The leading of the *vaward*. *Hen. V.* iv. 3.

To lead a *vaward*, rereward, or main host.

Four Prentices, O. Pl. vi. 470.

The *vaward* Zerbin hath in government.

The duke of Lancaster the battell guides,

The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.

Har. Ariosto, xvi. 36.

See **BATTEL** and **REReward**.

Metaphorically, for the fore part of any thing:

And since we have the *vaward* of the day,

My love shall hear the musick of my hounds,

Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

So Falstaff boasts of being "in the vaward of youth." 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

VAWMURE. See VAMURE.

VEGET, *a.* Lively, brilliant; *vegetus*, Latin.

In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark:
It seems an eye upon your breast.

Cartwr. Ordinary; iv. 3. O. Pl. x. 290.

Vegete was not uncommon. See T. J.

VEGETIVE, *s.* Used for a vegetable.

— Yet in noble man reform it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.

Massinger, Old Law, Act i.

Instanced by Johnson from Sandys and Dryden. Also as an adjective, from Tusser.

VELE, for veil. Spenser frequently. Merely a difference of spelling.

VELLENAGE, *id.* for villainage, i. e. *vasalage*. Obedience to a superior lord. No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *vellenage*.
Spens. F. Q. II. xi. 1.

VELLET. Old orthography, for velvet. Chaucer has *velouettes*.

His *vellet* head began to shoote out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spens. Shep. Kal. May, 185.

VELVET-GUARDS, *s.* Trimmings of velvet; a city fashion in the time of Shakespeare. Met. the persons who wore such ornaments.

— And leave, in sooth,
And such protests of pepper gingerbread,
To *velvet-guards*, and Sunday citizens.
1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1.
Out on these *velvet-guards*, and black-lac'd sleeves,
These simpring fashions, simply followed.

Decker's Histriomastix.

Guards should have been explained in its place, as meaning trimmings, or facings of clothes; but I perceive that it has been omitted, though referred to. They were so called, because they were intended to protect, as well as adorn, the borders of a dress.

VELVET-JACKET. Part of the distinctive dress of a prince's or nobleman's steward, with a gold chain worn over it. See CHAIN, GOLD.

VELVET-PEE. It is not easy to say what. Mr. Monck Mason, conjectures that it should be *velvet peel*, for velvet covering. *Comments on B. and Fl.* p. 272.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee*.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Possibly Mr. Mason may be right; at least, no better conjecture has yet been made.

VELURE, or VELLURE. Velvet; *velours*, French.

One girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*. *Tam. of Shrew*, iii. 2.

When you came first, did you not walk the town,

In a long cloak half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with *vellure*? *B. et Fl. Noble Gent.* v. 1.

VENERY, *s.* Hunting; from the French *venerie*. Disused, probably on account of the equivoque with the word as derived from *Venus*.

And seeke her spouse, that from her still doth fly,

And followes other game and *venery*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 22.

In Howell's *Vocabulary*, § 3. we have, "Of hunting or *venerie*, with their proper terms."

VENETIANS, *s.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches, originally imported from Venice.

And brought three yards of velvet and three quarters,

To make *Venetians* downe below the garters.
Haringt. Epigr. B. i. 20.

Some be called French hose, some Gallic, and some *Venetians*. — The *Venetian* hose they reckon beneath the knee to the garteryng place of the legge beneath the knee, where they are tied finely with silke pointes, or some such like, and laid on also with rowes of lace or gardes, as the other before. And yet notwithstanding all this is not sufficient, except they be made of silke, velvet, satin, damaste, and other like precious thinges beside.

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.

The *Gallic* hose were the Gally-gaskins.

VENEW, or VENEY. See VENUE.

To VENGE, for to avenge. Shakespeare frequently.

I'm coming on to *venge* me as I may.

Henry V. i. 2.

But 'tis an office of the gods to *venge* it,
Not mine to speak on't. *Cymbel. i. 7.*

— I should be right sorry
To have the means so to be *veng'd* on you.
B. Jons. Catiline.

VENGE, s. Revenge, or vengeance.

— Which with wind of *venge* else,
Will breake your guard of buttons.

Ball, a Comedy.

Add coales afresh, preserve me to this *venge*.
Arthur, by T. Hughes, A 3.

VENGEABLE, a. Revengeful, cruel.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with yre, and *vengeable* despite.

Spens. F. Q. II. iv. 46.

Here it means only terrible:

Magdeburg be *vengeable* fellows; they have
almost marred all duke Maurice's men, and
yet they be as strong as ever they were.

Ascham's Letter to Raven, p. 381.
Bonnet.

VENGEANCE. Corruptly used for the ad-
verb *very*.

Let us go then, but by the masse I am *ven-*
geance drie. *New Custome, O. Pl. i. 283.*

VENICE-GLASS. A cup or goblet of fine
crystal glass; or, sometimes, a look-
ing-glass: the manufacture of that ma-
terial, in all its forms, being long car-
ried on, almost exclusively, at Venice.
They were manufactured chiefly at
Murano, a small place about a mile
from Venice. Here, says Coryat,

They make their delicate *Venice glasses*, so
famous over all Christendome, for the incom-
parable fineness thereof, and in one of their
work-houses made I a glasse myself.

Crud. vol. ii. p. 18. repr.

— We'll quaff in *Venice glasses*,

And swear some lawyers are but silly asses.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 483.

Drink to his Venus in a *Venice glasse*, and
to moralize her sex, throwes it over his head
and breakes it. *Brathw. English Gent.*

p. 42.

In allusion to the fine mirrors of Ve-
nice, Howell thus speaks of his own
"Survey of the Signory of Venice,"
in presenting it to the Dowager Countess
of Sunderland:

I am bold to send your ladyship to the
countrey a new *Venice looking-glasse*, where-
in you may behold that admired maiden-city
in her true complexion, together with her go-
vernment and policy, for which she is famous
the world over. *Letters, iv. 18.*

See MAIDEN.

It was a very prevalent notion, that

poison put into a Venice glass, would
speedily cause it to break. Massinger
says of crystal glasses in general,

— This pure metal

So innocent is, and faithfull to the mistress
Or master that possesses it, that, rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i. 3.

Even Howell, who went to Venice
in the employment of a glass-making
company, adopts this fancy:

Such a diaphanous pellucid body, as you
see a crystall glass is, which hath this pro-
perty above gold or silver, or any other mine-
ral, to admit no poison.

Farm. Letters, B. i. L. 29.

Brown combats this, as well as other
popular errors:

And though it be said that poyson will break
a *Venice glass*, yet have we not met with
any of that nature.

Pseudodoxia, B. vii. ch. 17.

VENUE, VENEY, VENY, or VENEW, French.

An assault or attack in fencing, cudgels,
or the like; sometimes a mere thrust.
From *venue*, French, a coming on.

Playing at sword and dagger with a master
of fence, three *veneys* for a dish of stewd
prunes. *Merry W. W. i. 1.*

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen
venies at wasters with a good fellow for a
broken head. *B. et Fl. Philast. Act iv.*
I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-
cat,

To give your perfum'd worship three *venues*,
A sound old man puts his thrust better home
Than a spic'd young man.

Massing. Old Law, iii. 2.

The Italian term *stoccata*, seems to
have supplanted it, as more fashion-
able:

Venu, fie; most gross denomination as ever
I heard: O, the *stoccata*, while you live, sir,
note that. *B. Jons. Ev. Man in H. i. 5.*

Metaphorically, a brisk attack:

A sweet touch, a quick *venew* of wit; snip
snap, quick and home. *Love's L. L. v. 1.*

So Cooke, the queen's attorney, al-
luding to the wit of Sir J. Harington,
said,

He that could give another a *venu*, had a
sure ward for himself. *Epigr. L. 1. Title*
to Ep. 45.

In the law, a *venue* is a very
different thing. It means the place
whence the cause of action is said to
come:

For bards and lawyers both, with ease,
May place the *venue* where they please.

Pleaser's Guide, i. 1.

The learned author speaks of *visne*,
or *vicinetum*, as the same; but the
word is surely French, as in the other
sense.

VENT, *s.* An inn; from the Spanish
venta, which means so.

— Our house

Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns
When they come late. *B. et Fl. Love's*

Pilgr. i. 1.

Forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*,
he feigned to himself that it was a castle with
four turrets, whereof the pinnacles were of
glistening silver, without omitting the draw-
bridge, deep foss, and other adherents be-
longing to the like places: and approaching
by little and little to the *vent* — he rested.

Skelton's Don Quix. P. I. ch. ii.

To VENT. To snuff up, or smell; from
ventus; as we now say, *to wind any*
thing.

See how he *venteth* into the winde.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Febr. 75.

Bearing his nostrils up into the winde,
A sweet, fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Nothing as hunger sharpneth so the scent.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 511.

To *vent up*, to lift up, by way of
giving air:

But only *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 42.

VENTAGE, *s.* The holes or stops in a
flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and
thumb. *Haml.* iii. 2.

VENTAL, or VENTAIL, *s.* The beaver of
a helmet; *ventaille*, old French. In
Chaucer and Lydgate, *aventail*.

But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
Her *vental* up, her visage open laid.

Fairfax Tasso, vii. 7.

Also vi. 26.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunst,
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her *ventayle* shar'd away —

With that her angel's face, unseen afore,
Like to the ruddie morne appear'd in sight.

Spens. F. Q. IV. vi. 19.

VERBAL, *a.* Used for verbose.

— I am much sorry, sir,

You put me to forget a lady's manners
By being so *verbal*.

Cymb. ii. 3.

I do not recollect another instance
of this usage.

VERD, *s.* seems to mean greenness, in
the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale,
they have their best strength and *verd* at the
first. *Declar. of Popish Impost.* sign. R.

VERDEA WINE. A kind of Italian wine,
so called from a white grape of that
name, of which it was made, and sold
principally at Florence. The grape
probably had its name from its greenish
colour, *verde*.

Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *verdea wine*, and rid at Naples.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. ii. 1.

It is spoken of by Chiabrera:

Temprare un die buon Corso, un di buon
Greco,

Et un d'amabilissima *verdea*.

Menage confirms the reason of its
name: "Questo celebre vino, a mio
credere, è così chiamato dal colore,
che tira a verdigno." *Origini*. The
best, he says, grew on the hills called
Arcetri. So much for Theobald's ima-
ginary river *Verde*, near which he
supposes this wine to grow. *Note on*
the above passage of Beaumont and
Fletcher.

VERDUGO. A Spanish word, meaning an
executioner, or a severe stroke. In
the following passage, probably in-
tended to mean a stunning blow from
drink:

Where, sir? Have you got the pot *verdugo*?
B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

The person so addressed is in liquor.
The commentators have changed it to
vertigo. *Verdugo* occurs as a name,
Tamer Tamed, iv. 1. Perhaps mean-
ing the hangman's.

Jonson's term of *verdugoship*, must
therefore be construed *hangmanship*,
instead of being referred to any noble
family of Spain. Face ridicules, while
he pretends to speak highly of him:

— His great

Verdugoship has not a jot of language,
So much the easier to be cozen'd.

Alchemist, iii. 2.

VERDUROUS, *a.* Green, covered with
verdure.

Whose *verdurous* clusters that with moisture swell,

Seem, by the taste, and strangeness of the shapes,

The place that bare them faithfully to tell.

Drayt. Moses, etc. p. 1612.

Milton has used the word, and Phillips. See *Johnson*.

VERMILED. Adorned, flourished, vermiculated.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.

Ph. de Commynes, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde.

Id. ib.

VERSER, s. A versifier, one who makes verses; a contemptuous name for one not thought worthy of the name of poet. Drummond says, that Ben Jonson

Thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction.

Heads of a Conversation, Works, p. 225.

It seems also to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can *verse*?

Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a *setter* and a *verser*. *Chapm. Mons. D'Ol.*

iv. 1.

Setter is easily understood, one who *sets* at hazard for any stake proposed; and they are enumerated among gamblers in *Compl. Gamester*, p. 5. What a *verser* was to do, is not so clear; but the speech above-cited is intended to pun between these occupations of a sharper, and the writing verses, and setting them to music.

To *verse* is used as a verb by Shakespeare and Prior. See *T. J.*

VIA. Literally *a way*, Latin; but used as an exclamation for *away!* go on. Doubtless designed originally as a quibble, between *via*, a way, and the interjection *away*.

Via! we'll do't, come what will.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

Via, Pecunia! when she's run and gone, And fled, and dead; then will I fetch her again.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii. 1.

Away, then, find this fidler, and do not miss me By nine o'clock. *L. Via!*

B. et Fl. Mons. Thom. ii. 2.

Your reward now shall be, that I will not cut your strings, nor break your fiddles: *Via!* away! *Chapm. May-Day*, iv. 1. *Anc. Dr.*

iv. 77.

Among the helps in horsemanship, G. Markham enumerates,

First the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via*, *how*, *hey*, and such-like, adde a spirit and liveness to the horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions.

Cheap. and Good Husbandry, p. 15.

After all, *via*, as an interjection, is directly borrowed from the Italian. Antonini renders it in Latin by *eja*, *age*, and gives as a phrase to exemplify it, "*Or, via! non aver paura*," which is exactly the English use of it, in our examples. The *Crusca Dict.* has the same.

VICE, or INIQUITY. A personage in the old dramas or moralities, whose office and character has been amply explained under the head **INIQUITY**. The *Vice* usually exhibited several ludicrous contests with the devil, by whom he was finally carried away. A song given to the Clown, in *Twelfth Night*, describes this personage in a very characteristic style:

I am gone, sir,

And anon, sir,

I'll be with you again;

In a trice,

Like to the *old Vice*;

Your need to sustain.

Who with dagger of lath,

In his rage and his wrath,

Cries, ah ha, to the devil;

Like a mad lad,

Pare thy nails, dad,

Adieu, Goodman devil!

Twelfth N. iv. 2.

Tusser speaks of a person who has

His face made of brasse like a *vice* in a game.

Chap. 54. p. 101. ed. 1672.

That is, in a play.

Now issued in from the reareward, Madam *Vice*, or olde *Iniquitie*, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of *old Vice* in a comedy. *Owle's Almanacke*, 1618,

p. 12.

The *vice* was in fact the buffoon of the morality, and was succeeded in his office by the clown, whom we see in Shakespeare and others.

Light and lascivious poems, which are commonly more commodiously uttered by these buffons or *vices* in playes, then by any other person.

Puttenham, ii. 9. p. 69.

2. A person in the habit of acting that part:

There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a *vice* in a play, for want of a better.

Plaine Percevall, in Cens. Lit. vol. ix. p. 251.

VICTUALLER. A tavern keeper was sometimes termed a victualler, under which name a still more disgraceful profession was often concealed. Thus the Hostess in *Henry IV.*, whose trade is not at all equivocal, calls herself a victualler.

Marry, there's another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law — *Hostess.* All *victuallers* do so. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

This informer comes into Turnbull street, to a *victualling* house, and there falls in league with a wench. *Webster et Rowley's Cure for a Cuckold.*

To VIE. A term in the old game of glee, for to wager the goodness of one hand against another. There was also to *revie*, and other variations. "To *vie*, [at cards] to challenge, or invite." *N. Bailey.* Mr. Gifford best defines it: "To *vie*," he says, "was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. This vying and re-vying upon each other, continued till one of the party lost courage, and gave up the whole; or obtained, for a stipulated sum, a discovery of his antagonist's cards: when the best hand swept the table." See his *Note on Every Man in his Humour*, Act iv. Sc. 1.

The first or eldest says, I'll *vye* the ruff, the next says, I'll see it, the third says, I'll see and *revie* it; etc.

Compl. Gamester, p. 66.

Also *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 366. It was used also at primero, and other games.

Hence, to contend in rivalry:

— Nature wants stuff

To *vie* strange forms with fancy.

Ant. et Cleop. v. 2.

When Petruchio falsely says that Katharine *vied* kiss on kiss with him, he appears to mean; that she played as

for a wager with them. *Tam. of Shrew*, ii. 1.

Hence also to *out-vie*:

I'll either win or lose something, therefore I'll *vie* and *revie* every card at my pleasure.

Greene's Art of Conycatching.

Vie and *revie*, like chapmen proffer'd,

Would be received what you have offered.

Drayt. Muse's Elysium.

To wager:

More than who *vies* his pence to see some tricke,

Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmeticke.

Hall's Sat. iv. 2. p. 62.

A VIE, s. A wager. A challenge, or invitation. *Bailey.*

We'll all to church together instantly,

And then a *vie* for boys.

B. et Fl. Loyal Subj. v. last sc.

VIES, or THE VIES. An old name for the Devizes, in Wilts. "Qui prope castrum *De Vies*, sive *the Vies*, caput aperit." *Camden's Wilts*, 2d ed. p. 137.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,
And unreveng'd [walks [Waller's] ghost.

Hudib. I. ii. v. 495.

It blew him to *the Vies*, without beard or eyes,
But at least three heads and a half.

Loyal Songs, vol. i. p. 107.

VILD, a. The same as vile, often so written, though no reason appears for it in the etymology, or otherwise. Johnson writes it *vil'd*, as if from a verb; but it is not so. See him in *Vil'd*. It is commonly written *vilde*.

— But this *vild* race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures

Could not abide to be with. *Tempest*, i. 2.

With beastly sin thought her to have defilde,

And made the vassall of his pleasures *vilde*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 3.

But what art thou? what goddess, or how styl'd?

A. Age am I call'd. **E.** Hence false virago *vyld*.

Heyw. Pleasant Dialogues, p. 42.

Thus seventene years I liv'd like one exil'd,

Untill I able was to breake a launce,

And for that place me seem'd too base and *vild*.

Har. Ariost. xx. 7.

VILDLY, adv. From the above, for vilely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it forst him slacke
His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 20.

— How *vildly* this shows,

In one that would command another's temper,
And bear no bound in 's own!

B. et Fl. Pilgr. ii. 2.

VILLIACO, s. A villain, scoundrel, or coward; *vigliacco*, old Italian. See *Florio*.

Now out, base *viliaco*! Thou my resolution!

B. Jonson, Ev. M. out of his H. v. 3.

As soon as eer they enter'd our gates, the noise went; before they came near the great hall, the faint-hearted *villiacoes* sounded [fainted] thrice. *Decker, Satiromastix, Or. of Dr. iii. p. 98.*

VINEW'D. Mouldy. "*Mucidus*." *E. Coles.*

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were *vinew'd* and hoarie with over-long lying.

T. Beaumont to Speght, in his Chaucer.

The same as **FINEW'D**, q. v.

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. Properly, an instrument rather smaller than the violoncello, and having six strings. I suspect that by *viol* alone, our ancestors meant violin, or perhaps the tenor. See the quotations in *Johnson*. The *viol-de-gambo* was a fashionable instrument, even for ladies to play.

He's a very fool and a prodigal. *Sir T. Fie*, that you'll say so! he plays on the *viol-de-gambo*, and speaks three or four languages.

Twelfth N. i. 3.

Here *viol* is evidently used for it:

She now remains in London—to learn fashions, practice music; the voice between her lips, and the *viol* between her legs, she'll be a fit consort very speedily. *Middleton, Tr. to catch O. One, Act. i. Anc. Dr. v. 136.*

Howell considers *viol* as meaning both: "A *viol*; una *viola*, di braccio, o da gamba: a *viola* of the arm or leg." *Vocabulary*, § 27.

Coryat accordingly speaks of *treble viol*, which must be a violin:

I heard much good musicke in Saint Marke's church, but especially that of a *treble viol*, which was so excellent that I thinke no man could surpasse it. *Crud. vol. ii. p. 20. repr.* Her *viol-de-gambo* is her best content.

Return from Parnassus, iii. 2.

Thy *gambo viol* plac'd between thy thighs, Wherein the best part of thy courtship lies.

Marston, Satire 1.

TO VIOLENT, v. To act with violence.

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste, And *violenteth* in a sense as strong

As that which causeth it. *Tro. et Cress. iv. 4.*

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.

Fuller's Worthies, Anglesey, under Merrick.

Ben Jonson has *to violence*:

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any, Nor nature *violenced* in both these.

Devil an Ass, ii. 6.

VIRBIUS. A name purely Latin, though founded on a Greek fable. Virgil tells us, that it was assumed by Hippolytus, when recalled to life by Aesculapius, after which he lived at Aricia, with the nymph Egeria:

Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset. *Aen. vii. 776.*

Now this *Virbius*, say the etymologists, is made of *vir*, and *bis*, as being twice a man. This part of the story, therefore, must be altogether Latin; but Pausanias reports the revival of Hippolytus, and his living at Aricia, B. ii. ch. 27. Virgil also gives him a son of the same name, and makes Aricia his mother:

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello Virbius; insignem quem mater Aricia misit Eductum Aegeriae lucis. *Ib. v. 761.*

This name has occasionally been used to signify, generally, a person revived. So Massinger has introduced it:

— From this living fountain I could renew the vigour of my youth, And be a second *Virbius*.

Roman Actor, iii. 2.

Hence the verses collected by Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, in honour of Ben Jonson, were published under the title of "*Jonsonus Virbius*;" or, as a less learned publisher might have named them, "*Jonson Revived*." They consist of verses in honour of the deceased poet, written by the most celebrated persons of that day; among the rest, Sir John Beaumont, Bishop King, May, Habington, Waller, Howell, Cleveland, Jasp. Mayne, W. Cartwright, Owen Feltham, and several others; indeed, almost all writers then famous. "*Jonsonus Virbius*," is reprinted by Mr. Gifford at the end of Jonson's works.

TO VIRE. To turn about; now always written *veer*, from the pronunciation of the French original, *virer*.

No, no; he hath *vired* all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected end.

Pembr. Arcad. p. 436.

VIRELAY, s. A sort of rondeau, not very well defined in English verse, but certainly derived from the French *virelai*, which is thus described: "Nom d'une ancienne poesie Françoise, toute composée de vers courts, sur deux rimes. Elle commence par quatre vers, dont les deux premiers se repètent dans le cours de la piece." *Diction. Lexique*. Geo. Gascoigne, who appears to have been ignorant of the real origin, makes it into *verlay*, and explains it "*verd laye*, or *green song*;" which is nonsense. Nor is his explanation of it much better. See his *Notes of Instr.* Haslewood's ed. 1815, p. 11. The real derivation is from *virer*, to turn; for the *virelai* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *virer*, or to turn to the other. "Après avoir conduit pendant quelque temps le *lai* sur une rime dominante — il falloit le faire tourner, ou *virer*, sur l'autre rime, qui devenoit dominante à son tour." *Dict. d'Elocution*, dans le mot *Lay*. They were always in short lines of seven or eight syllables. I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English; but they are often alluded to by our poets, as if used.

Bransles, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses vaine.
Spens. F. Q. III. x. 8.

Where be the dapper ditties that I dight,
And roundelays and *virelayes* so soot?

Davison's Poet. Rhaps. repr. 60.

Then slumber not with dull Endymion,
But tune thy reed to dapper *verilayes*.

Drayt. Ecl. iii. p. 1393.

Dryden used the word. See *Johnson*.

Virelays are not mentioned by Puttenham. Gascoyne, in the place above quoted, says, "but I must tell you by the way, that I never redde any verse which I saw by authoritie called *verlay*, but one, and that was a long discourse in verses of ten sillables," etc. It is plain that he had not seen a real *virelay*.

VIRGINAL, a. Belonging to a virgin.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters.

Coriol. v. 2.

—Tears *virginal*

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.

2 Hen. VI. v. 2.

Where gentle court and gracious delight,
She to them made, with mildness *virginall*.
Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 20.

Or belonging to a *virginal*, *v. infra*.

Where be these rascals that skip up and down,
Faster than *virginal* jacks.

Ram Alley, O. Pl. v. 483.

VIRGINAL, s. An instrument of the spinnet kind, but made quite rectangular, like a small piano-forte. I remember two in use, belonging to the master of the king's choristers. Their name was probably derived from being used by young girls. They had, like spinnets, only one wire to each note. Sir John Hawkins speaks of them as being in fact spinnets, though under a different name; yet his own figures of them demonstrate a material difference in the construction. The spinnet, as many persons remember, was nearly of a triangular shape, and had the wires carried over a bent bridge, which modified their sounds; those of the *virginal* went direct, from their points of support, to the screw-pegs, regularly decreasing in length from the deepest bass note to the highest treble. See *Hist. of Mus. vol. ii. p. 442.*

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play the *virginals*.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl. iii. 359.

Sometimes called a pair of *virginals*, but improperly:

No, for she's like a pair of *virginals*,
Always with jacks at her tail.

Id. 2 Part, O. Pl. iii. 454.

So that thy teeth, as if thou wert singing prick-song, stand coldly quivering in thy head, and leap up and down like the nimble jacks of a pair of *virginals*.

Decker, Gul's Hornb. ch. 3.

This expression rather puzzled the learned editor of the reprint of 1812, who seems to have concluded from it that we do not rightly understand what the instrument was; but, having frequently seen it, I can assure him, that it was a single instrument, even more so than an organ, which was sometimes also called a pair of organs. See **ORGANS**.

To **VIRGINAL**, *v.* from the above. To play with the fingers, as on a *virginal*.

H h h

Apparently intended as a word coined in contempt and indignation.

— Still *virinalling*

Upon his palm! *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

VIRID, *a.* Green; a Latinism, from *viridis*.

Her tomb was not of *virid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought.
Fairf. Tasso, xii. 94.

By *virid* Spartan, I suppose the translator meant the marble called *verde antico*. There is nothing corresponding in the original.

VISNOMY, *s.* A contraction and corruption of *physiognomy*, (quasi *physnomy*) improperly used for countenance.

When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And but half seene his ugly *visnomie*.
Spens. F. Q. V. iv. 11.

So also in *Muiopotmos*, l. 310.

Thou out of tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*.

B. et Fl. Wom. Pleas'd, iv. 11.

ULEN-SPIEGEL. The German name of a man, called in English OWLE-GLASS, which see. Since that article was printed, I have met with a French translation of his life: "*Histoire de la Vie de Tiel Wlespiegle, contenant ses faits et finesses, ses aventures, et les grandes fortunes qu'il a eues, ne s'étant jamais laissé tromper par aucune personne.*" A Amsterdam, 1702. This edition professes to contain several pieces not before translated. It has a neatly engraved frontispiece, representing an owl looking at himself in a glass, which is supported by a figure of Folly, with the motto, "*Ridendo dicere verum.*" According to this history, he was buried in the year 1350; but the motto seems to imply, that the whole is a jest. Most of the hero's feats are very filthy.

ULLORXA. This strange name, which occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare's *Timon*, is only mentioned here as marking no less the superstitious veneration of Mr. Malone for that edition, and the equally exaggerated contempt for it, which Mr. Steevens expresses in his note upon the passage.

— Go, bid all my friends again,
Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius, [*Ullorxa* all.

I'll once more feast the rascals.

Timon, iii. 4.

Now, as no such name is known in any language, and it is here inconsistent with the measure of the verse there could be little reason to restore it; but equally unnecessary was it to decry the edition in which it appears, which, notwithstanding its errors in names, certainly has more authority in its favour than any subsequent edition.

UMBER, or **UMBRIERE**. The moveable vizor of a helmet, that which shaded the face; whence its name. Called also the beaver.

But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spens. F. Q. III. i. 42.

So again, in *IV.* iv. 44.

Thorough the *umber* into Troylus' face.

Lidgate, quoted by Steevens

And brast up his *umbar* three times — and would have smitten him in the face.

Stowe's Annals, 1601, sign. S s 3 b.

Called also **VENTALL**, which see.

Another signification has been falsely assigned to *umber*. Hamlet says speaking of playing on the pipe, "govern these ventages with your finger and thumb;" Act iii. 2. but the old quarto reads, "with your fingers and the *umber*." Whence some have conjectured that *umber* was a name for the brass key or stop on the German flute; but no such name for it any where appears, and there it reason to suppose that the invention of such a key is more modern than the time of Shakespeare. We may, therefore, safely discard the *umber* of the quarto *Hamlet*.

UMBER, *s.* A sort of brown colour. This word is still used, technically, in the same sense.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.

As you l. it, i. 3.

Umbur is a species of ochre, formerly brought from *Umbria*. It contains a large proportion of oxide of iron, on which its colour depends. Burn

umber has its colour modified by fire. See *Kidd's Mineralogy*, vol. i. p. 180.

To UMBER. To stain with umber, or any dark hue.

— You had tane the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrow'd a sute and ruffe, all for her love.

B. Jons. Alch. v. 5.

Fire answers fire; and, through their paly flames,

Each battle sees the others *umber'd* fece.

Hen. V. Act iv. Chorus.

Even Pope has used "*umber'd* arms," for embrowned." Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than to explain this as having any reference to the *umber* of the helmet; except, indeed, Mr. Steevens's pressing the word *adumbrations* into the service; as if to *adumbrate*, for to overshadow, were not known to all. See the notes on the passage of *Henry V.*

UMBLES, *s.* Part of the inside of a deer; a hunting term. The liver, kidneys, etc.

The keeper hath the skin, head, *umbles*, chine, and shoulders. *Holinsh.* i. 204.

In the following passage it seems to be used improperly for limbs:

Faith a good well-set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl. vi. 54.

The old books of cookery give receipts for making *umble*-pies; see *May's Acc. Cook*, p. 231, and on this was founded a very flat proverbial witticism, of "making persons eat *umble-pye*," meaning to *humble* them. It is, or ought to be, in Swift's *Polite Conversation*.

UMBRANA, or OMBRINA. The name of a fish, called also *umbra*; in English *umber*, or *grayling*; the *salmo thymallus* of Linnaeus. Lovell says of it: "At Rome it's counted a well tasted and noble fish: and is best and fattest in the dog-dayes, and then *the head is the best*." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 230. Much the same account is still given of it. See *Donovan's English Fishes*, at Plate 88. The French call it *ombre*; which, as well as its Latin name, *umbra*, is supposed to be derived from its quick gliding away, like a shadow.

It is much celebrated in the comedy of the *Woman Hater*, by Fletcher, where Lazarillo, a ridiculous epicure, is tantalized throughout the piece, with the prospect of feasting upon an *umbrana's* head. It is thus introduced:

— For the duke's own table,
The head of an *umbrana*.

L. Is it possible?

Can heav'n be so propitious to the duke?

B. Yes, I'll assure you, sir, 'tis possible.

Heaven is so propitious to him.

L. Why then

He is the richest prince alive: he were
The wealthiest monarch in all Europe, had he
No other territories, dominions, provinces,
Nor seats, nor palaces, but only that
Umbrana's head.

B. 'Tis very fresh and sweet, sir.

The fish was taken but this night, and th' head,
As a rare novelty, appointed by

Special commandment for the duke's own table.

Act i. Scene 2.

This story, which is treated in the comedy with excellent humour, seems to have been told originally by *Paulus Jovius, de Piscibus Romanis*, (cap. v. p. 49.) from whom Bayle quotes it at large, in the article *Augustin Chigi*, note (A). The gourmand there is T. Tamisius; the head is first sent to the Triumvirs, who present it to Cardinal Riario, and he again to Cardinal Sanseverino, who gives it to *Ghisius* (so he Latinizes *Chigi*) and he to a courtesan, his mistress. The pursuit of it by the epicure, through all these stages, is related in the tale, exactly as in the comedy. Jovius thus speaks of the fish: "*Umbram hodie Romani ombrinam vocant. Capita umbrarum, sicut et silurorum, triumviris, rei Romanae conservatoribus, dono dantur.*" Whether Fletcher had the story from Jovius, or any other authority, I know not. After writing this account, I found that a writer in a publication called the *Athenaeum*, had some time past detected the story in Bayle; whence it has been repeated in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher.

UN. A particle much used in composition, to express a negative to the simple word; like α privativa of the Greeks. The compounds of it are so numerous, that many which are not in common

use might have been observed; but as they do not generally require any explanation, I have not noticed many of them.

UNANELED. Unanointed, i. e. without receiving the supposed sacrament of extreme unction; from the Saxon *ele*, which means oil. There was much doubt about the following passage, till this sense was ascertained. See *Johnson*. But that there is no real cause for doubt, see the authorities quoted under **ANELE**.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.
Hamlet. i. 5.

UNAWARES, in my opinion, a mere corruption of *unaware*, i. e. *not aware*: for there is no reason whatever to be given for the plural form. Johnson says that he thinks *at unawares* is the proper form, in the sense of *suddenly*, *unexpectedly*. It is certain that *at unawares* was occasionally used. Yet the oldest translation of the *Psalms* (that in the *Prayer-Book*) gives *unawares*, without *at*, in the very psalm which he quotes.

Yea, the very abjects came together against me *unawares*.
Ps. xxxv. 15.

The Bible version has dropped the term altogether in that place, substituting, "and I knew it not;" but in an earlier verse it has the other form:

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*.
V. 8.

Dryden also has the expression. See *Johnson*. But it is certainly now obsolete, and would not bear analysing at any time:

— Who hath stabb'd
This silly creature here, *at unawares*.
Dan. Hymen's Triumph, iv. 4. p. 313.

UNBARBED. Untrimmed, not dressed by the barber.

Must I go shew them my *unbarb'd* sconce.
Coriol. iii. 2.

Metaphorically, not mown:

— When with his hounds
The lab'ring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed*
grounds
Where harbor'd is the hart.
Drayt. Polyolb. xiii. p. 916.

UNBATED. Not blunted, as foils are, but having a sharp point.

— You may choose

A sword *unbated*, and in pass of practice
Requite him for your father. *Hamlet*. iv. 7.

Pope says that some editions read here *embaited*, i. e. envenomed; but this must be a mistake, because in the very next act, *unbated* and envenomed are joined together:

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand
Unbated and envenom'd. *Act* v. 2.

UNBRAIDED. Not braided as laces are. Till a more certain explanation can be found, this simple and natural one may surely answer the purpose.

C. Has he any *unbraided* wares?

S. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow.
Wint. Tale, iv. 3.

This word would hardly require notice, had it not puzzled some of the commentators of Shakespeare.

To UNCAPE. Said to be a hunting term, but no authority is produced, and the explanations are various. It seems to imply throwing off the dogs.

— I warrant, we'll unkennel the fox.
Let me stop this way first: — so now *uncape*.
Merr. W. W. iii. 3.

The commentators have puzzled strangely about it. Falstaff is the fox, and he is supposed to be hidden, or kennel'd, somewhere in the house; no expression, therefore, relative to a bag-fox, can be applicable, because such a fox would be already in the hands of the hunters. The *uncaping* is decidedly to begin the hunt after him; when the holes for escape had been stopped. How correctly the term is used, not being a fox-hunter, I cannot pretend to say; but the common sense of the passage is clear enough.

UNCE, s. A claw; from *uncus*, Latin. The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew scales, and *unces*
blacke,
Threat every one a death.

Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii. 76.

To UNCLUE. A very uncommon word, seemingly for to unravel, or undo.
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclue* me quite.

Timon of Ath. i. 1.

UNCOAL-CARRYING. A ridiculous compound, derived from the cant phrase

of *carrying coals*, in the sense of putting up insults. See COALS, TO CARRY.

Now, sir, he (being of an *un-coal-carrying* spirit) falls foul of him, calls him gull openly. *Chapman's May Day*, iii. *Anc. Drama*, iv. 72.

The person had been instructed before,

Above all things, you must *carry no coals*. *Ibid*, p. 20.

UNCOUTH, *a*. In its simplest sense, unknown; used also for strange, perplexing. From the Saxon, *cūȝ*, known, with the negative particle. In modern usage, this word seems entirely confined to objects of sense, and principally of sight, as to things which have an awkward and disgusting appearance; for which reason, when we meet it applied to mental objects, it produces an antiquated effect.

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear. *Tit. Andr.* ii. 4.

All cleane dismayd to see so *uncouth* sight. *Spens. F. Q.* i. i. 50.

Now this *uncouth* sight was that of seeing, in a dream, his lady behaving immodestly.

That, with the *uncouth* smart, the monster lowdly cryde. *Ibid.* i. xi. 20.

2. Unbecoming:

Nor swell'd his breast with *uncouth* pride therefore,

That heav'n above on him this charge had laid. *Fairf. Tasso*, i. 18.

3. Simply, uncommon, or unknown:

— It is no *uncouth* thing

To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring. *B. Jons. Sejanus*, iii. ad fin.

Johnson has no distinction of sense.

UNCOUTH, UNKISS'D, that is, unknown, unkiss'd. A proverbial phrase, alluding to the custom of saluting friends and acquaintances at meeting, but not unIntroduced strangers. Ray therefore has it, "*unknown, unkissed*." *Prov.* p. 22. So also Heywood:

Unknowne, unkist; it is lost that is unsought. *Poems*, 4to. 1566, D 4.

Thou caytif kerne, *uncouth* thou art, *unkist* thou ekesal bee.

Mar-Martine, in Cens. Lit. ix. 59.

He cannot be so uncivill as to intrude, *unkist*. *Hawkins's*

Apollo Shroving, 8vo. 1627, D 6 b.

TO UNDERBEAR. To bear; the same as to undergo.

— And leave those wounds alone
Which I alone am bound to *under-bear*.
King John, iii. 1.
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Rich. II. i. 4.

TO UNDERFONG. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, and some others; from *underfengan*, or *-fongan*, Saxon, meaning to ensnare, or undertake.

And thou, Menalcas, that by trecheree
Didst *underfonge* my lasse to wexe so light.
Spens. Shep. Kal. June, v. 102.

Also to undertake:

But if thou algate lust, light vielayes,
And looser songs of love to *underfonge*.
Id. ib. Nov. v. 21.

To guard from beneath:

The walles — have towres upon them sixteene; mounts *underfonging* and enflanking them, two of old, now three. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc.* vi. 153. Park's ed.

Also to entrap:

And some by slight he eke doth *underfong*.
Spens. F. Q. V. ii. 7.

Here it is *underfang*:

I studied still, in every kind of thing,
To serve my prince and *underfang* his fone.
Mirr. Mag. p. 107.

UNDER-MEAL, *s*. means only afternoon.

Not made from a *meal*, a repast, but from *mael*, Saxon, for part or portion; as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, etc. "The after-part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by pomeridies, or post-meridies, in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*.

I think I am furnished for cattern pears, for one *under-meal*. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, iv. 2.

That is, "I have enough for one afternoon." It has been explained, "an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner;" but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner:

By the time — he hath din'd at a taverne, and slept his *under-meale* at a bawdy-house, his purse is on the heild.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc. vi. 144.

Perhaps also for the *siesta*, or afternoon's repose:

And in a narrower limit than the forty-year's *undermeale* of the seven sleepers.

Nash, ut supra, p. 151.

To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary, (1677) I find *undermeles* exactly explained *afternoons*.

UNDERN, s. Nine in the morning, or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. Pure Saxon; occurring also in several compounds, as *undernmete*, *undernsang*, etc. How, therefore, Mr. Tyrwhitt should be at a loss for its etymology, I cannot guess; and to *undernoon*, which he quotes from Peck's *Desiderata*, it could not have any reference; *undernoon*, or afternoon, being clearly three hours at least later than the *undern*. His very quotation shows *undernone* to be later than ten o'clock. See the note on ver. 8136 of the *Cant. Tales*. Neither has it any connexion with **ORNDERN**, or **ARNDERN**, q. v.

UNDERSKINKER. Under-drawer; from *under* and *skinker*. See **SKINK**.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*, one that never spake other English in his life than, "eight shillings and sixpence;" and, "you are welcome." 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

UNDER-SONG, s. The burden, or the accompaniment of a song.

— He thus began —

To praise his love, his hasty waves among,
The frothy rocks bearing the *undersong*.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. p. 103.

So ended she; and all the rest around,
To her redoubled that her *under-song*.

Spens. F. Q.

Dryden also used it. See *Johnson*.

UNDER-SPUR-LEATHER, s. An underling, a subservient person. A quaint metaphor.

A design was publicly set on foot, to dissolve the Catholic church into numberless clans and clubs; and to degrade priests into meer tenders, or *under-spurleathers* to those clans and clubs.

J. Johnson, Unbl. Sacrif. Pref. p. xxx.

Swift has it too, but I forget where.

TO UNDERTAKE. To take in, or receive.

Whose voice so soone as he did *undertake*,
Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake,

Spens. F. Q. V. iii. 34.

UNDERTIME, or UNDERTIDE, s. Evening; from *under* and *time*. The inferior, or under part of the day. It has no connexion with **UNDERN**, which, as we have seen, refers to an early hour before noon.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.

Spens. F. Q. III. vii. 13.

The dictionaries have *undertide*, in the same sense. Verstegan is one of those who erroneously refer it to **UNDERN**, p. 186.

UNDER-WROUGHT, for undermined; that is, under-worked.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.

K. John, ii. 1.

UNEAR'D. Untilled. See to **EAR**.

For where is she so fair, whose *unear'd* womb,
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry.

Shakesp. Sonnet 3.

UNEATH, UNNETH, or UNNETHS, adv. Not easily, hardly, scarcely. Saxon, *eaſ*, easily.

Uneath she may endure the flinty streets
To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.

2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 4.

That now *unneths* their feet could them
uphold. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Jan.* v. 6.

He lifts at jugges, and pots, and cannes, but they
Had been so well fill'd that be *unneths* may
Advance them — to his head.

Heyw. Hierarchie, B. ix. p. 579.

And *unneth* though I utter speedie speech,
No fault of wit or folly makes me faint.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 380.

See **EATH**.

In the following passage it seems to be put as a contraction of *underneath*. It certainly does not well admit its usual sense:

With that they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terror filled wyde,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast
ground. *Spens. F. Q. I.* xi. 4.

UNEXPRESSIVE, for inexpressible, has been thought a singular use in Milton, but he had it from Shakespeare:

— Carve on ev'ry tree

The fair, the chaste, the *unexpressive* she.

As you l. it, iii. 2.

So in *Lycidas*:

And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song.

Ver. 176.

And *Hymn to Nativity*, v. 116.

Being not formed according to analogy, it has not continued in use, notwithstanding these high authorities.

UNHAPPY, a. Often used for mischievous, as we now occasionally say unlucky; an *unlucky* boy, an *unlucky* trick,

would formerly have been called *unhappy*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

All's W. that Ends W. iv. 5.

Upon his neck light that *unhappy* blow,
And cut the sinews and the throat in twain.

Fairf. Tasso, ix. 70.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Waggishly, censoriously.

You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*.

Hen. VIII. i. 4.

Answer me not in words, but deeds;

I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.

Andromana, O. Pl. xi. 49.

To UNHELE. To uncover; from *helan*,
Saxon, to cover.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.

Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 64.

Next did Sir Triamond unto their sight,

The face of his deare Canacee *unheale*.

Id. ib. IV. v. 10.

— Would I were forc'd

To burn my father's tomb, *unheal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.

Malcontent, O. Pl. iv. 45.

Chaucer uses it.

UNHOUSELL'D. Without receiving the sacrament. See HOUSEL.

Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd. *Hamlet*, i. 5.

UNIMPROVED. Unreproved, unimpeached.

— Young Fortinbras,

Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full.

Id. i. 1.

See to IMPROVE, and *Johnson*, *in loc.*

UNION. A fine pearl; *unio*, Latin.

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Id.* v. 2.

So afterwards, "Is the *union* here?"
but in that place I suspect that the author
intended a quibble.

Ay, were it Cleopatra's *union*.

Soliman et Pers. Or. of Dr. ii. 232.

Pliny says, that the name *unio* was
an invention of the fine gentlemen of
Rome, to denote only such pearls as
could not be matched; which Holland
most accurately translates:

If they be [orient] white, great, round,
smooth, and weightie. Qualities, I may tell
you, not easily to be found all in one: inso-
much as it is impossible to find out two per-
fitly sorted together in all these points. And
hereupon it is that our dainties and delicates
here at Rome have devised this name for them,

and call them *unions*, as a man would say,
singular, and by themselves alone.

N. H. ix. 35. p. 255.

Solinus, and others, have given a
mistaken reason, as if it was that two
were never found together. They were
not, therefore, *uniques*, but *singulars*.

Evelyn uses the term, speaking of
Cleopatra's large pearl, in his *Journal*,
21 Feb. 1645.

UNKEMPT, or UNKEMB'D. Uncombed.

See KEMB, and KEMPT.

The frantik mother, all unbrac't, (alas!)

With silver locks *unkemb'd* about her face.

Sylv. Dubart. The Capitaines, p. 398.

Metaphorically, unpolished:

And how my rimes be rugged and *unkempt*.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Nov. 51.

And sayd, thy offers base I greatly loth,

And eke thy words, uncourteous and *unkempt*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 29.

UNKENT. Unknown, for *unkenned*.

Nor sought for Bay, the learned shepheard's
meed,

But, as a swaine *unkent*, fed on the plains,

And made the Eccho umpire of my strains.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. p. 2.

UNLICH, for unlike. A poetical, or
rather unpoetical license, for the sake
of rhyming to pitch.

Her twyfold teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*.

Spens. F. Q. I. v. 28.

Lich, for like, is, however, to be
found in Chaucer, and Spenser himself.
See LICH.

UNLUSTROUS. Devoid of lustre. Shake-
speare was not usually a coiner of
words, but no other authority has yet
been produced for this:

— In an eye,

Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light

That's fed with stinking tallow. *Cymb.* i. 7.

UNMANN'D. A term in falconry, applied
to a hawk that is not yet tamed, or
made familiar with man. Metaphori-
cally, for maiden.

— Come, civil night, —

Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Rom. et Jul.* iii. 2.

Must of the expressions, in this pas-
sage, allude to terms of falconry. A
hawk was *hooded* to keep her quiet;
and she *bated*, when she fluttered and
seemed uneasy.

UNNOTED. Not marked, or shown outwardly; for such seems to be the true interpretation of the following passage:

And with such sober and *unnoted* passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.

Timon of Ath. iii. 5.

UNPLAUSIVE, *a.* Not applauding, averse.

— 'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausible* eyes are bent, why turn'd
on him.

Tro. et Cress. iii. 3.

UNPOSSIBLE. Now changed, in common use, to impossible.

— For us to levy power,
Proportionable to the enemy,
Is all *unpossible*.

Rich. II. iv. 178.

In the public version of the Bible,
it has been silently changed to *impossible*,
where it was at first *unpossible*.
See *T. J.*

UNPREGNANT. Dull, stupid; the contrary to pregnant, in its sense of acute, sagacious, etc.

— Make me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 4.

See PREGNANT.

UNPROPER. Not confined to one person; from *proper*, in the sense of belonging to a particular person.

— There's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar.

Othello, iv. 1.

See PROPER.

UNREADY. Undressed. To dress being often a part of making ready, to undress was called *to make unready*.

How now, my lords, what all *unready* so!

1 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

This is said to the French lords, on seeing them leap from the walls in their shirts.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*.

Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, Act v. *Anc. Dra.* iii. p. 418.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.

Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack.

To make UNREADY. To undress a person, or one's self.

Come, where have you been, wench?
make me unready,
I slept but ill last night.

B. et Fl. Isl. Princ. Act iii.

A young gentlewoman, who was in her chamber, *making herself unready*.

Puttenh. B. iii. ch. 18.

Take this warm napkin about your neck, sir, while I help to *make you unready*.

Middleton, Trick to Catch O. One,

Act iii. *Anc. Dr.* v. p. 185.

Mont. Good day, my love: what, up, and ready too?

Tam. Both, my dear lord, not all this night *made I*

Myself unready, or could sleep a wink.

Chapm. Bussy D'Amb. Anc. Dr. iii. 277.

To UNREADY, *v.* To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself.

Pembr. Arc. p. 379.

UNRECURING. Incapable of cure, incurable.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound.

Titus Andr. iii. 1.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.

Richard III. iv. 2.

When dissolute impiety possess'd
The *unrespective* minds of prince and people.

Daniel, Cleopatra.

Not respected, neglected:

— Nor the remaining viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve
Because we now are full.

Tr. et Cr. ii. 2.

To UNREAVE. To unravel.

Penelope for her Ulysses' sake
Devis'd a web, her wooers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*.

Spenser, cited by Johnson.

See *T. J.*

UNREST. Want of rest, unhappiness; a poetical word, too long disused, but lately revived. Shakespeare employed it several times.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and *unrest*.

Rich. II. ii. 4.

Ay, so I fear, the more is my *unrest*.

Rom. et Jul. i. 5.

Be well advis'd, thou entertain'st a guest
That is the harbinger of all *unrest*.

Browne, Brit. Past. i. 2. p. 48.

The worm of jealous envy and *unrest*,
To which his gnaw'd heart is the growing food.

Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode, Stan. 62.

Milton used the word, from whom, and other authors, it is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

To UNSEEL. Applied to the eyes, to open them; in opposition to that mode of *seeling*, or closing them, which was practised upon hawks. See **SEEL**.

Then dazel'd eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds,

Shall be *unseel'd* by worthy wights.

Verses by Q. Eliz. in Puttenh. iii. 20. p. 208.

UNSEEMING. Not seeming, putting on the contrary appearance.

You do the king, my father, too much wrong,
And wrong the reputation of your name,

In so *unseeming*, to confess receipt

Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.

Love's L. L. ii. 1.

UNSEMINAR'D. Deprived of seminal energy; being an eunuch.

— 'Tis well for thee,

That, being *unseminar'd*, thy freer thoughts
May not fly forth of Egypt.

Ant. et Cleop. i. 5.

The word appears to have been coined for the occasion. Many, indeed, of these *un's* seem to stand merely on the general analogy of composition.

UNSMIRCHED. Not blackened, uncontaminated. See **SMIRCH**.

Ev'n here, between the chaste *unsmirched* brow
Of my true mother,

Hamlet. iv. 5.

UNSTANCHED. Insatiate, not to be stopped or restrained; from *to staunch*, in the sense of stopping the effusion of blood.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanch'd* thirst,
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 6.

Metaphorically, incontinent; as in
Temp. i. 1.

To UNTAPPICE. To come out of concealment, a hunting term. Mr. Gifford, on the following passage of Massinger, says; "A hunting phrase, for turning the game out of the bag, or driving it out of a cover." Here, however, it is used in a neuter sense, I'll discover myself.

Now I'll *untappice* [comes forward with the bottle].

Massing. Very Wom. iii. 5.

I have no other authority for the compound word; but **TAPISHED** is given above, from Fairfax, with proofs of its being a hunting term. See **TOPPICE**.

UNTENTED. Unappeased; not put into a way of cure, as a wound is when a

surgeon has put a *tent* into it. See **TENT**.

Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee. *Lear, i. 4.*

UNTEW'D. Not dressed, or combed like hemp. Whence the following ridiculous description of a black sheep:

I will encounter that blacke and cruel enemy, that beareth rough and *untew'd* locks, whose sire [i. e. the battering ram] throweth downe the strongest walls, whose legs are as many as both ours, on whose head are placed most horrible hornes by nature, as a defence from all harmes.

Lyly's Endymion, ii. 2.

UNTHRIFT, as a substantive. A prodigal, one lost to all ideas of thrift.

— My rights and royalties

Pluck'd from my arms perforce, and given away
To upstart *unthrifths*.

Rich. II. ii. 3.

Look, what an *unthrift* in the world doth spend,
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it.

Shakesp. Sonn. ix.

If he were an *unthrift*, a ruffian, a drunkard, or a licentious liver, then you had reason.

B. Jons. Every M. in H. iii. 7.

Unthryftes do gather together with *unthrifthes*, and good fellowes, with suche as be good fellowes, and so forthe.

Taverner's Adagies, A 8 b.

UNTHRIFT, *a.* The adjective is usually *unthrifty*, but in the following passages it is *unthrift*:

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift*,
that was beloved after his meanes?

Tim. of Ath. iv. 3.

— In such a night

Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice
As far as Belmont.

Mer. Ven. v. 1.

Unthrifty also occurs several times.

In the first example, it has been proposed to make *unthrift* a substantive, by a different pointing; but it is unnecessary.

UNTRIMMED, *part.* Undrest, dishevelled. To *trim* the hair, or beard, was to perform the operation of a barber upon them; hence, the contrary was to have those parts neglected.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 221.

Oh let me dress up those *untrimmed* locks.

Ibid. p. 224.

— The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.

K. John, iii. 1.

Whether the word here means loose-

ly apparelled, or has any more hidden meaning, I would not too hastily pronounce. See *Chapman's May-day, Anc. Dr.* iv. p. 95. See also TRIM.

UNVALUED, *part.* Not to be valued, invaluable, inestimable.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels.

Rich. III. i. 4.

'Mongst which, there in a silver dish did lye
Two golden apples of *unvaled*'d price.

Spenser, Sonnet 77.

So Milton, on Shakespeare himself:

— Each heart

Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression
took.

Epitaph on Shakesp.

But it also meant not valued:

For he himself is subject to his birth,
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself.

Hamlet. i. 3.

UNWAGED, *part.* Without wages, unhired.

And we our owne, to live or die *unwaged*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 406.

UNWARY, *a.* Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 25.

UNWIST, *a.* Unknown, undiscovered.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.

Ibid. III. ii. 26.

VOIDER, *s.* A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner, or other meal.

Piers Ploughman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider*.

Decker, Gul's H. B. ch. 1.

So in a burlesque speech quoted before:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon-sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones; for others glorious shields,
Give me a *voider*.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, i. 3.

To VOINE, for foin, or to push in fencing; as *vade* for *fade*.

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly.

Har. Ajax, Prologue sub fin.

See FOIN.

VOLÉE, or VOLLEY, *s.* Hazard, inconsiderate chance; from the French phrase *à la volée* meaning at random.

O, master Lovell, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess

Or talk o' the *volée*, unto their servants.

B. Jons. New Inn, Act i.

Elsewhere he writes it *volley*:

When we do speak at *volley*, all the ill
We can one of another.

Id. Staple of News, Act iv.

Massinger has *voley*:

What we spake on the *voley* begins to work,
We have laid a good foundation.

Picture, iii. 6.

The word *volley* is still retained, but in other senses.

VOLPONE. Ben Jonson's *Volpone* has been said to be meant for *Sutton*, founder of the Charter-house. If so, it must have been occasioned by some story of that very wealthy person being hunted by *heredipetae*, or legacy-sharks, and having exposed them. The story appears to stand on the authority of *James Howell*. See *D'Israeli, Quarrels of Auth.* iii. p. 134. But Mr. Gifford has sufficiently refuted the tale, by remarking that *Sutton* was the friend and benefactor of Jonson; and showing the complete contrast between the two characters. He concludes thus: "In a word, the contrast is so glaring, that if the commentators on Shakespeare had not afforded us a specimen of what ignorance grafted on malevolence can do, we should be lost in wonder at the obliquity of intellect which could detect the slightest resemblance of *Sutton* in the features of *Volpone*." *Memoirs of B. Jonson*, p. lxxxiv. The whole passage well deserves reading, as a clear and spirited vindication of two celebrated characters, the poet, and his friend *Sutton*; for those who suppose the latter at all to resemble the fictitious character, must have a most unjust opinion of him.

VOLQUESSEN. The ancient name for the part of France afterwards contracted to *Vexin*. It was anciently the *Pagus Velocassinus*, and was, in later times, divided into *Vexin François*, the capital of which was *Pontoise*, and *Vexin Normand*, whose capital was *Gisors*. The latter was in dispute between Philip II. of France, and John of England.

Then do I give *Volquessen*, Touraine, Maine, Poictiers, and Anjou, these five provinces.

K. John, ii. 2.

The process of corruption from the old name may be seen in this passage:

Next to the island, [Isle de France] is Vexinum Francicum, Vexin, or (as others call it) *Vulxin le Francois*. It containeth all the country, from the river Aesia or Oyse, even to Claremont, towards Picardy.

Saltonstall's Mercator, p. 290.

Velocassinus, *Volquessin*, *Vulxin*, *Vexin*.

VOLUNTARIES, for volunteers.

And all th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies faces, and fierce dragons spleens.

K. John, ii. 1.

UPLANDISH, *a.* Wild, mountainous; savage, or dwelling in mountains.

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild *uplandish* country dwelt.

Marlow, Hero et L. Book 1st.

In the old book, entitled "Tales and Quicke Answeres," there is one that begins thus:

An *uplandysshe* man, nourysshed in the woddess, came on a tyme to the citie.

Tale xli.

He is afterwards called a "rurall manne," and a "villayne." In a subsequent tale we are told of "an *uplandishe* priest, that preached of charitie." *T.* cxvii. He seems to have been merely a country curate.

UPPER-STOCKS, or **OVER-STOCKS**. Breeches; nether-stocks being used for stockings. See **NETHER-STOCK**.

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stufte with silk or flocks,

Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

UPRIGHT, *a.* This word, in a passage of *King Lear*, has rather puzzled the commentators. Edgar, pretending that they stand on the edge of a precipice, says,

— For all beneath the moon,
Would I not leap *upright*. *Lear*, iv. 6.

Warburton very plausibly conjectured *outright*; Dr. Farmer doubted whether that word existed at the time, though it may be found several times in Shakespeare. Mr. Steevens showed that, in the usage of Chaucer's time,

upright meant *supine*, which is clearly nothing to the purpose. If *upright* is to remain, the meaning must be "for all the world I would not even attempt to leap straight up, for fear of not succeeding;" and whoever, on the edge of a precipice, shall attempt to leap any way, except *from* it, will, I think, feel the same apprehension. With respect to the sense of *supine*, it was not quite obsolete in Shakespeare's time, as Mr. Steevens quotes an almanack of 1591, which attributes certain complaints to the custom of "lying too much *upright*." *Mal. Suppl.* i. p. 261.

UPRIGHT MAN. A term in the canting language, (and, according to Grose, still in use,) for a thorough-paced and determined thief. Whence Prigg is thus addressed in the *Beggar's Bush*:

Come, princes of the ragged regiment,
You of the blood, — Prigg, my most *upright* lord.

B. et Fl. B. B. ii. 1.

Of whom no *upright man* is taster.

O. Pl. x. 371.

See *Decker's Belman*.

UPSEE DUTCH, or **UPSEE FREEZE**, which is, in fact, the same, (*Frise* being used for Dutch). A cant phrase of tipplers, for being intoxicated.

I do not like the dulness of your eye,
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.

B. Jons. Alch. iv. 6.

That is, looks like intoxication.

— So, sit down, lads,

And drink me *upsey Dutch*.

B. et Fl. iii. 1.

It has been said that *op-zee*, in Dutch, means over sea, which comes near to another English phrase for drunkenness, being *half seas over*. But *op-zyn-fries* means "in the Dutch fashion," or *à la mode de Frise*, which, perhaps, is the best interpretation of the phrase.

For *upse freeze* he drank from four to nine,
So as each sense was steeped well in wine.

The Shrift, in Ellis's Specim. iii. p. 121.

Teach me — how to take the German's *upsy-freeze*, the Danish rowsa, etc.

Decker's Belman, p. 26. repr.

Were drunke according to all the learned rules of drunkenness, as *upsy freeze*, crambo, etc.

Id. Seven Deadly Sins.

A modern author has ventured to use *upsee* as a substantive.

— Off with this liquor,
Drink *upsees* out.

Which he explains, "A Bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch." *Scott, Lady of Lake*, vi. § 5.

There is no doubt that the phrase was extremely common, and many more examples are quoted in *Popular Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 226, 7. 4to; but I am inclined to think that we have not yet had the true explanation of its origin, unless that be it which is above suggested. In a passage quoted in the *Popular Antiquities*, as from an anonymous author, (but which is exactly the same as that in Decker's *Belman*) it is written, "How to take the German's *op sijn frize*," which comes extremely near to *op-zyn-fries*, "in the Dutch fashion." According to this, *upsee-English* will regularly signify *à l'Angloise, à la mode d'Angleterre*:

The bowl, — which must be *upsey English*, strong, lusty, London beer.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv. 4.

In one or two of the passages quoted, it is *upsee freeze crosse*, which is still less intelligible than the other forms.

UPSPRING, *s.* An upstart; one insolent from sudden elevation.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,

Keeps wassel, and the swaggering *upspring* reels.

Hamlet. i. 4.

This word, though not otherwise authorized at present, seems quite equivalent to *upstart*; to spring up being the same as to start up.

It seems also to have meant a sort of dance:

We Germans have no changes in our dances, An almain, and an *upspring*, that is all.

Chapman. Alphonsus.

Or perhaps an *upspring* here is only a *spring up*, a leap into the air.

UPWARD, *s.* Top, or height. Whether this is any thing more than a poetical license, an instance of the *callida junctura* illustrated by Hurd, I am not certain.

— From the extremest *upward* of thy head,

To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Lear*, v. 3.

URCHIN, *s.* Originally and properly a hedge-hog; but also a name for one class of fairies. In an old book of songs, quoted by Mr. Douce, fairies, elves, and *urchins*, are separately accommodated with dances for their use. The following is the *urchins'* dance:

By the moone we sport and play,
With the night begins our day;
As we friske the dew doth fall,
Trip it, little *urchins* all,
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three,
And about, about go we.

Douce's Illustr. i. p. 11.

Shakespeare speaks also of *urchins*, and limits their actions, in the same manner, to the night:

— *Urchins*

Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,

All exercise on thee. *Temp.* i. 2.

Afterwards also he makes Caliban speak of being frightened "with *urchin* shows," ii. 2. Milton in *Comus* speaks of "*urchin* blasts," v. 845. and the name of *urchin* was often applied to very diminutive persons.

The children employed to torment Falstaff were to be dressed in these fairy shapes:

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress

Like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,

With rounds of waxen tapers in their hands.

Merry W. W. iv. 4.

These then were fairies, and nothing like hedge-hogs. The connexion between the two seems to have been, that these diminutive beings were supposed often to assume such shapes. Hence Caliban says of the tormenting spirits employed by Prospero, that

Sometimes like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Temp.* ii. 2.

Thus, among the troops of demons that assault Temperance, in Spenser, we find

— Some like snail, some did like spyders shew,
And some like ugly *urchins*, thick and short.

F. Q. II. xi. 15.

Urchin, in the sense of hedge-hog, is derived by Skinner from a similar Saxon word; by others, from *ericeus*, Latin. In the other signification, a Welsh derivation has been suggested for it, namely *ersch*, terrible, (see *Douce*); but this seems very doubtful. In the phrase still current of "little *urchin*," for a child, the idea of the fairy still remains. No one would think of calling a child, "a little *hedge-hog*."

E, s. Very currently employed for use. Skinner says, contracted from *usura*. It is, in fact, Norman, or law French. See *Kelham's Norm. Dict.*

And wisdom willed me without protract,
In speedie wise to put the same in *ure*.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 145.

This bickering will but keep our arms in *ure*,
The holy battles better to endure.

Four Prentices of L. O. Pl. vi. 493.

The stairs of rugged stone, seldom in *ure*.

Browne's Br. Past. i. 5. p. 88.

In Chaucer's time it has a very different meaning, being used for fortune or adventure, like the French *heure*; *ure* being also old French for hour. See *Roquefort*.

U URE, v. from the substantive. To use.

— Ned, thou must begin

Now to forget thy study and thy books,
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's weight.

Edw. III. i. 1.

The Frenche souldiers whyche from their
youth have byne practysed and *urede* in feats
of arms.

More's Utopia, by Robinson.

C. 6.

Hence to *enure*, to make a thing habitual. Mr. Dibdin, in his edition of the *Utopia*, prints the above passage "inured," vol. i. p. 56; but this is accounted for by the intimation at p. clxxx, that he printed from another text. The quotation here given is from the edition of 1551.

USES, s. Application of doctrines, practical use; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. See Mr. Gifford's notes on the following examples.

— I am so tired

With your religious exhortations, doctrines, *uses*,

Of your religious morality,

That, etc. *Massing. Emp. of East*, iii. 2.

— But when you had been

Cudgell'd well twice or thrice, and from the
doctrine

Made profitable *uses*.

Id. Maid of Hon. i. 1.

The parson has an edifying stomach

And a persuading palate, like his name; [Palate]

He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrine,

And four in *uses*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*,
iii. 1.

USHER. See GENTLEMAN USHER. The qualities of such an usher are thus described:

Yet if she want an *usher*, such an implement,
One that is thoroughly pac'd, a clean made
gentleman,

Can hold a hanging up with approbation,

Plant his hat formally, and wait with patience,

"I do beseech you, sir."

B. et Fl. Wild G. Chase, Act iii.

USURER'S CHAIN. See CHAIN.

UTIS, or rather **UTAS**, quasi *huitas*; from *huit*, French. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. It was a law term, and occurs in some of our statutes: now more commonly called the octave, as the octave of St. Hilary, etc. "Any day between the feast and the eighth day, was said to be within the *utas*." *Cowell*, etc. See *Dr. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biogr.* i. 62.

Tomorrow is S. Thomas of Canterbury's
eve, and the *utas* of St. Peter.

Life of Sir Th. More, X x 2.

Thys marriage was solemnized at Canter-
burie, and in the *utas* of Saynte Hilarye next
ensuing she was crowned.

Holinsh. vol. ii. S 4. col. 2.

Hence used also for festivity:

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an
excellent stratagem. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

Then, if you please, with some roysting
harmony

Let us begin the *utas* of our jollitie.

Contention of Prodig. etc.

Kelham gives it with all these varieties: "*Utes, utas, utaves, utus*," octaves; also *ut*, for eight, and *ute*, the eighth.

UTTER, a. Outer.

So forth without impediment I past,

Till to the bridge's *utter* gate I came.

Spens. F. Q. IV. x. 11.

Utter-barristers were lawyers admitted to plead *without* the bar, in

consideration of their learning; called also *licentiati de jure*, resembling *licentiates in physic*, who are allowed to practise, though not of the college.

So B. Jonson speaks of the *utter* for the external shell:

I cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that will offer to slight me, (in these things being an artificer) and give themselves a peremptorie licence to judge, who have never touched so much as the barke, or *utter* shell of any knowledge.

Masque at Lord Hadington's. Introduction.

UTTERANCE, *s.* From the French *outrance*, and equivalent to it, meaning extremity; to fight *à l'outrance*, was to fight till one at least of the combatants was slain. It was particularly used in tournaments.

Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to *th' utterance*.

Macb. iii. 1.

Here is my gage to sustaine it to the *utterance*, and befight it to the death.

Helyas, Kn. of the Swan.

This battle was fought so farre forth to the *utterance*, that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled together with short daggers.

Holinsh. Scotl. D 7. col. 1 a.

Here is my guage to susteyne it to the *utterance*.

Guy, Earl of Warw. M 2. b.

In the following passage it means only extremity of defiance:

— Of him I gather'd honour,

Which he to seek of me again, perforce
Behoves me keep at *utterance*.

Cymb. iii. 1.

An UTTER-WART, *s.* Probably, a further warning, from *utter* and *wart*, warning. "Wart I'um," is translated by Kelham, "Let a man take care."

As the Italian potentates of these dayes, make no difference, in their pēdegrees and successions, betweene the bed lawfull or unlawfull, where either an *utter-wart*, or a better desert, doth force or entice them thereunto.

Camden's Remains, p. 37.

W.

To WADE. To walk through water; from passing a ford, *vadum*. Johnson has amply illustrated this word in this first sense, and also in the metaphorical meaning, of passing through any thing with difficulty; but it seems to have been used sometimes simply for to go, or proceed.

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech.

Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 180.

Ere thou do *wade* so farre revoke,

To mind the bedlam boy.

Turberv. Trag. Tales.

WAFER-WOMAN. Mentioned as a person often employed in amorous embassies, but what kind of wafers she dealt in does not appear.

— 'Twas no set meeting,

Certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her

These three days, on my knowledge.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, ii. 1.

Do you think me a babe? Am I not able, cousin,

At my years and discretion, to deliver

A letter handsomely? is that such a hard thing?

Why, every *wafer-woman* will undertake it.

Maid of the Mill, i. 3.

Probably they were the sweet *wafer-cakes*, which were certainly known in those days, since Shakespeare says,

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*.

Hen. V. ii. 3.

Wafers of another kind were used instead of bread at the Sacrament.

To WAFT. To beckon with the hand.

Johnson had given this sense, but without examples, which Todd has supplied. Probably from *wave*. See **WAF-TURE**.

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder?

Com. of Err. ii. 1.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune, with her ivory hand, *wafts*
to her.

Timon of Ath. i. 1.

Also in *Hamlet*.

Shakespeare has used it also for to turn, in "he *wafts* his eyes." *Wint. Tale*. It is put neutrally for float. See *T. J.* But it is hardly obsolete in any of these senses.

WAF-T, *s.* seems in the following passage to mean a flavour.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel.

A Mad World, O. Pl. v. 374.

WAFAGE, s. Passage by water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*. *Tro. et Cress.* iii. 2.

WAFURE, s. Signal, motion; from to *waft*. The different senses of wave, probably produced this, and the two meanings of to *waft*; the first from the waves of water, the other from *waving* the hand.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you.

Jul. Caes. ii. 1.

WAGE, s. Hire; now used only in the plural, *wages*.

With deeper *wage*, and greater dignitie,
We may reward thy blissfull chivalrie.

Span. Trag. Part ii. O. Pl. iii. 123.

From those which paid them *wage* the island
soon did win. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xi. p. 863.

Four pounds a year were considered
as fit wages for a man servant in Ben
Jonson's time:

And turn away my other man, and save
Four pound a year by that.

Devil an Ass, i. 3.

To WAGE. To hire, to pay wages to.
Examples are numerous. See the notes
on the passage of *Coriolanus*.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 405.

Abundance of treasure which he had in store,
wherewith hee might *wage* soldiers.

Holinsh. Scotl. H. col. 1 a.

— At the last

I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance.

Coriol. v. 5.

That is, "the countenance he gave me
was a kind of wages."

Also, to be opposed as equal stakes
in a wager:

— His taints and honours

Wag'd equal with him.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 12.

Also, to let out on hire:

Thou that dost live in later times, must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.

Spens. F. Q. ll. vii. 18.

To *wage* war means, as is well
known, to carry on war; in allusion
to which, Jonson perhaps used the ex-
pression "to *wage* law:"

I am not able to *wage* law with him,

Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right,
Still for your good. *Staple of News*, v. 1.

But it should be remembered, that
wager of law is a regular process in
the English courts, defined by all the
books, to which a further allusion
might also be intended. Webster has
used the singular expression of *waging*
"eminence and state," meaning to con-
tend in those points. *Appius and Vir-
gin.* iii. 1.

WAG-HALTER, s. One who moves, or
wears a halter; a comic term, coined
to suit a thief, or such personage; like
crack-rope, *halter-sack*, etc.

Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never
grows, to a *wag-halter* page.

Ford's Fancies, etc. ii. 2.

Cotgrave employs this and similar
terms to explain the French word *ba-
bouin*: "A craftie knave, a crack-
rope, *wag-halter*, unhappie rogue,
etc."

WAGMOIRE, s. for quagmire. A slough.
For they bene like fowle *wagmoires* overgrast.
Sp. Shep. Kal. Sept. 130.

WAHAHOW. R. C., a writer in Camden's
Remains, (Sir Rob. Cotton) says that
we use *wahahowe*, in hallooming, as an
interjection. *Rem.* p. 33. I have been
curious to find an example of it, but
have not succeeded.

WAISTCOAT, s. was a part of female dress,
as well as male, and was sometimes
very costly. A fine lady talks of want-
ing

A ten pound *waistcoat*, or a nag to hunt on.
B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 4.

It was only when the waistcoat was
worn without a gown, or upper dress,
that it was considered as the mark of
a mad, or a profligate woman. Low
females, of the latter class, were ge-
nerally so attired.

You'd best come like a mad-woman, with-
out a band, in your *waistcoat*, and the lin-
ings of your kirtle outward.

Honest Wh. O. Pl. iii. 291.

"In your waistcoat," means in that
alone, as a man without his coat.

I'll put her into action for a *waistcoat*,
And when I have rigg'd her up once, this
small pinnace

Shall sail for gold, and good store to.

B. et Fl. Hum. Lieut. ii. 3.

A white waistcoat is once particularly mentioned:

— That her running thro'
The street may be less noted, and my art
More shown, and your fear to speak with
her less,
She shall come in a white *wastcoat*.

Id. Wom. Hater, iii. 4.

WAISTCOATEER, *s.* A woman wearing a waistcoat, or thought fit for such a habit.

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling.

You *wastcoateer*, you must go back.

Id. Hum. Lieut. i. 1.

— D'ye think you're here, sir,
Among your *wast-coateers*, your base wenches,
That scratch at such occasions? you're de-
luded.

Id. Wit without M. iv. 4.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.

Massing. City Madam, iii. 1.

WAITS, or WAYGHTEs. Hautboys. Butler's *Principles of Music*, p. 93. The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas, are still called the *waits*.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion, who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship.

Tatler, No. 222.

Mr. Todd, however, shows from the *Prompt. Parvulorum*, that *wait* anciently meant a watchman. Whatever was the origin of their name, the office of the *waits* has long subsisted. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "the *waits* of Southwark," *Kn. of B. Pestle*.

In another place,

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?

To which another replies,

Be softer, prythee,

'Tis private musick.

B. et Fl. Captain, ii. 2.

WAKE. A nightly festival, kept originally on the day of dedication of a parish church; *vigilia*. For the origin and mode of celebrating wakes, see *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 422, et seqq. *Wakes* are still observed in many parishes, but in a very different manner.

To WAKE. To sit up in a festive manner, like keeping a nightly feast.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse.

Hamlet, i. 4.

It cannot mean merely, that he does not sleep.

The WALE OF CLOTH. "Linea." *Coles' Dict.* The thread which forms the texture of the cloth. "A ridge of threads in cloth." *Wilkins, Real Char. Ind.* Wel, Saxon.

— Thou'rt rougher far,

And of a coarser *wale*.

B. et Fl. Four Pl. in One, p. 488.

It is evidently from the same origin as a *wale* or wheal on the skin from a blow, which in Saxon is *wala*, or *wale*.

WALKER, *s.* A fuller of cloth.

She curst the weaver and the *walker*,

The cloth that had wrought;

And bade a vengeance on his crowne,

That hither bath it brought.

Boy et Mantle, Percy, Rel. iii. 5.

The same word, *walker*, is German for a fuller, and *walc* is Saxon for a garment. Hence is derived the family name of *Walker*, as Camden has noticed: "*Walker*, i. e. fuller, in old English." *Remains*, p. 108.

Bailey has the word, and its etymology, but not many other dictionaries; Mr. Todd has added it to Johnson, and shown that it is also Dutch.

WALLOWISH, *a.* Insipid. *Coles' Dict.* "Sapor crudus, fastidiosus." *Skinner*.

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach.

Overbury's Char. 22. of a Dunce.

I have little doubt of its being a northern word. To *wallow* is, in Scotch, to fade, or wither; see *Jamieson*. *Wallowish*, therefore, is flat, insipid, or, in another word, *faded*; like *fade*, in French.

WALSINGHAM. An ancient popular air, which, like other favourite tunes, was occasionally taught to piping birds.

When he brings in a prize

*

*

I'll renounce my five mark a year,

And all the hidden art I have in carving —

To teach young birds to whistle *Walsingham*.

B. et Fl. Hon. Man's F. Act v.

It was alluded to in a lampoon of James the First's time, because Robert Earl of Salisbury, the subject of the satire, had a mistress named *Walsingham*:

And through his false worship such power did
gaine,

As kept him o' the mountaine, and us on the
plaine;

Where many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis,
And sweetly sung *Walsingham* to's Amaryllis.

Secr. Hist. of Jas. I. 1811, vol. i. 236.
in the Memorials of Fr. Osborne.

The shrine of the Virgin at *Walsingham*, in Norfolk, was as much frequented by pilgrims as that of Becket at Canterbury, and the 72d of the *Mery Tales*, etc. is on the subject of a young man who was riding there with many others, and knew not how to find out his own horse, till all the rest had taken theirs. Our *Lady of Walsingham* was thought a proper person to swear by.

High constable! now by our *lady of Walsingham*,

I'd rather be mark'd out Tom Scavenger.

B. Jons. Tale of T. iii. 1.

WALY, *interj.* A cry of lamentation; northern dialect, from *wae*, woe. It was Saxon also.

O *waly, waly*, up the bank,
And *waly, waly*, down the brae.

Percy, Rel. iii. 144.

See *Jamieson*.

WAN, the preterite of *win*. A very convenient word for poets, who used either *wan*, or *won*, as it happened best to suit the rhyme.

These with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan*,

Whose captain Hengist first a kingdom here began. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xi. p. 864.

In the very same page, the author does not scruple to use *won*:

As mighty Hengist here, by force of arms had done,

So Ella coming in, soon from the Romans *won*
The counties neigbb'ring Kent. *Id. ibid.*

WANHOPE, *s.* Want of hope; an old Saxon word, usually interpreted despair. In the following passage it seems rather to mean an ill-founded expectation, or faint hope. It is used in the former sense by Chaucer.

And here now I maie bringe in the foolyshe *wanhope* (imagine we) of some usurer or man of warre, or corrupte judge, who castynge foorth one halfe peny of all his evil gotten goods, will straight thinke that the whole hoorde of his former mislyfe is at ones forgiven him.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. H 3 b.

There is nothing in the original Latin that answers to this word.

Lodge evidently considered it as a

something short of despair, such as dejection, or discouragement; for he writes,

Furie and rage, *wan-hope*, dispaire, and woe,
From Ditis' den, by Ate sent, drew nie.

Glaucus et Silla, p. 31. repr.

He then describes each of these separately, and says of the third,

Wan-hope, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits.

Ibid.

In the same sense it seems to have been used by Gawin Douglas, whom Dr. Jamieson cites, and explains it "delusive hope." The Scotch dialect retains many such compounds, namely, *wan-grace*, *wan-luck*, *wan-thrift*, etc. See *Jamieson*. They all imply the absence or deficiency of the thing joined with *wan*. So also *wan-trust* in Chaucer, for *distrust*.

WANION. Used only in the phrase, *with a wanion*, but totally unexplained, though exceedingly common in use. It seems to be equivalent to *with a vengeance*, or *with a plague*. Mr. Boswell (alas! already *the late*) conjectured "with a winnowing," for a beating; but this is not very satisfactory. *Bosw. Malone*, xxi. 61.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wanion*. *Pericles*, ii. 1. *Suppl.* ii. p. 44.

Act fables of false news, in this manner, to the super vexation of town and country, *with a wanion*. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii. 5.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in his ear, shall fetch him again *with a wanion*, I'll warrant him.

B. et Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii. 1.

Marry, hang you, westward, *with a wanion* to you. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl. iv. p. 240.

Ho, clod-pate, where art thou? Come out with a vengeance, come out with a *wannion*.

Ozell's Rabelais, B. iv. ch. 47.

See also vol. xi. 324.

Even Latimer has introduced it in a sermon:

Was not this a good prelate? He should have beene at home preaching in his dioces *with a wannion*. *Serm.* p. 36 b.

I find it once written *wanie*:

The pope — sent into France Hildebrand, his cardinal chaplaine (as meet a mate for such a feat, as was in all Satan's court), and made him with a *wanie* to come againe *coram nobis*.

Fox, Eccl. Hist. vol. ii. p. 457. col. 1.

After all these authorities for the use of the phrase, it is strange to say, that

no account of its origin any where appears. None of the dictionaries acknowledge it; yet it is evidently either from wanung, detriment, Saxon, or from wanian, plorare. I should think the former.

A WANT. A mole. Saxon. *Ray, Dict.*

L. Shee hath the eares of a *want*. *P.* Doth she want eares? *L.* I say the eares of a *want*, a mole. *Lyly's Midas*, Act v. Sc. 2.

Talpa, a mole, *want*, or *wont*.

Merret's Pinax, p. 168.

But then, my lords, consider, he delights
To vaile his grace to us poore earthly *wants*,
To simplest shrubs, and to the dunghill plants.

Mirr. Mag. p. 413.

WAPPEN'D, or WAPPER'D. Probably the same word, and signifying worn, or weakened. The latter is given in *Grose's Provincial Glossary* as a Gloucestershire word, and explained, "Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person."

— This [gold] is it,

That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

Here we find it as a compound:

— We come towards the gods

Young and un-*wapper'd*, not halting under crimes. *B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.* v. 4.

Both words have been doubted by the commentators, but I know not that we can make any thing better of them. Many conjectures may be seen in the notes on the former passage, but none that are satisfactory. It seems clear, at least, that both should be spelt alike.

WAR, for worse. Given by *Ray* as a north-country word, but marked also *Var. Dial.* meaning that it is found in various dialects.

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont. *Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept.* v. 108.

It occurs also in the Scottish dialect. See *G. Douglas, Aen.* viii. 234. In *F. Q.* IV. viii. 31. it is written *warre*.

Ascham had a fancy that *war* was derived from this old comparative, and thus hints his notion:

And althoughe there is nothing worse than *warre*, whereof it taketh his name.

Toxophilus, p. 63. repr. of 1788.

WARDS, COURT OF. A court first erected in Henry the Eighth's time, and after-

wards augmented by him with the office of liveries. Hence called the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, till its suppression by statute 12 Car. II.

This was the most oppressive remnant of the prerogative, which the Norman kings had claimed. Under the feudal system, every estate was considered as a benefice, which, while the heir was a minor, or otherwise incapable of serving, reverted to the superior, who appointed another to perform military service in his stead. While this prerogative remained, the king, as feudal superior, gave or sold the wardship of a minor, or an idiot, to whomsoever he chose, with as much of the income as he thought proper. If the heir was a female, the king was entitled to offer her any husband of her rank, at his option; and if she refused him, she forfeited her land. This is distinctly alluded to in *Jonson's Barth. Fair*, Act 3, as quoted under *BEG*. Hence all that we read of *begging* or *buying wardships* of any kind. See *Hume*, Ch. xi. App. 2. Ch. xlv. App. 3: the *Law Dictionaries*, and *Blackstone*.

WARD, TO BEG ONE. To solicit the guardianship of some person whose situation required superintendence; generally a profitable office. See *BEG*.

I for my travell beg not a reward,

I beg less by a syllable, a *ward*.

Har. Epigr. iv. 71.

-WARD, or -WARDS. As a termination, implying *towards*, was often arbitrarily added to any other word, as to *us-ward*, to *God-ward*, etc. in the authorized version of the Bible.

— Whose inclination

Bent all her course to him-*wards*.

Browne, Brit. Past. I. i. p. 3.

— Immediately doth flow

To Windsor-*ward* amain.

Drayt. Polyolb. xv. p. 949.

So to Paris-*ward*, in *Har. Ariost.* ii. 23. twice.

When we go to bed-*ward*, let us call upon him.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 177.

She leapt up and ran to the lodge-*ward*.

Pemb. Arcad. p. 68.

And in the same page:

But the lion, seeing *Philoclea* run away, bent his race to her-*ward*.

Ben Jonson rightly considers it as a preposition subjoined, and still retaining its government. See his *English Grammar*, p. 283. Instances might be multiplied without end.

WARDEN. A large hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking; now called a baking pear. "Pyrum volemum." *E. Coles.* "A warden pear, from the A. S. [Anglo-Saxon] wearden, to preserve; for that it keeps long before it rots." *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689. See *Johnson*.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a warden,

In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.

B. et Fl. Cupid's Rev. ii. 3.

Grafting a warden-tree.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 432.

WARDEN-PIES, were pies made of the above-mentioned pears. They are now generally baked, or stewed without crust; and coloured with cochineal, not saffron, as in old times.

I must have saffron, to colour the warden-pies.

Wint. Tale, iv. 2.

Hence Ben Jonson quibbles upon church-warden pies. *Masque of Gypsies*. Mr. Robert May, however, author of the *Accomplished Cook*, always specifies *quinces*, *wardens*, and *pears*, as if they were all distinct. P. 240 and 241. Thus some speak of *dramsons*, and *green-gages*, as if they were not plums.

The warden was clearly a baking pear, and is so specified in Evelyn's *Kalend. Hortense*. Nov. and Dec. under *Fruits*.

WARDER, s. One who keeps ward, or guard. This sense is so natural that it seems not necessary here to exemplify it. See *Johnson*.

Warder meant also a kind of truncheon, or staff of command, carried by a king, or by any commander in chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition, to stay proceedings. I do not know that it was called *warder*, except on such occasions.

Stay, the king hath thrown his warder down.

Rich. II. i. 3.

This act put a stop to the single combat, then about to take place, between Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford, etc. It is afterwards thus alluded to:

O, when the king did throw his warder down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw,
Then threw he down himself.

2 Hen. VI. ii. 4.

When lo! the king suddenly chang'd his mind,
Casts down his warder to arrest them there.

Dan. Civ. Wars, b 1.

The same use is made of their warders by Robert of Normandy and the Palatine, in the *Four Prentices of London*, where a stage direction is,

They fight: Robert and the Palatine cast their warders between them and part them.

O. Pl. vi. 497.

Of the above act of Richard the Second, the same account is given by the historian, Hall, and by the poets.

A different movement of the warder had an opposite effect. We find the throwing it up employed as the signal for a charge:

— When Erpingham, which led
The army, saw the shout had made them stand,
Wafting his warder thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc. i. p. 46.

WARE, THE GREAT BED OF. This curious piece of furniture, celebrated by Shakespeare and Jonson, is said to be still in being, and visible at the Crown inn, or at the Bull, in that town. It is reported to be twelve feet square, and to be capable of holding twenty or twenty-four persons; but in order to accommodate that number, it is evident that they must lie at top and bottom, with their feet meeting in the middle. Of the origin of this bed, I know not the account.

And as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, though the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware, in England

Twelfth N. iii. 2.

D. Why we have been — *La F.* In the great bed at Ware together in our time.

B. Jons. Epicoene, v. 1.

In a much later comedy, Serjeant Kite describes the *bed of honour*, as

A mighty large bed, bigger by half than *the great bed of Ware*. Ten thousand people may lie in it together, and never feel one another. *Farq. Recruiting Officer.*

In Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*, there is an account of its receiving at once twelve men and their wives, who lay at top and bottom, in this mode of arrangement: first, two men, then two women, and so on alternately, so that no man was near to any woman but his wife. For the ridiculous conclusion of the story, I refer to that book.

WARELESS, a. Unperceived, that of which he was not aware.

That when he wakt out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himself unwist so ill bestad.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 22.

Also incautious, not wary:

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spoke so *wareless*
word. *Ibid. V. v. 17.*

WAR-HABLE, a. Fit for war, war-able.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away.

Spens. F. Q. II. ix. 62.

Spenser himself uses *hable* for able,
F. Qu. I. xii. 5.

WARIMENT, s. Caution, care, wariness.

Full many strokes that mortally were ment,
The whiles were interchaunged twix them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*,
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearlesse of her foe.

Spens. F. Q. IV. iii. 17.

WARLY, a. Warlike.

Now where thou doost thy manhood bost,
For *warly* feats ahyeved;
That beaultie of thyn forbidds
Thy wordes to be belyved.

Sir Tho. Chaloner, in Nugae Ant. ii.
388. ed. Park.

WARM SUN, prov. "To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun;" that is, to go from a better thing to a worse. It is cited as a common proverb, by Kent, in *Lear*:

Good king! that must approve the common
saw,

Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun. *Lear, ii. 2.*

See under GOD'S BLESSING.

To WARP. A sea term, still in use; to haul out a ship by means of a cable, or hawser, fastened to an anchor or

buoy, when the wind is deficient or adverse.

And though the froward winds did them with-
stand,

They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 825.

It appears also that to *warp* sometimes was used poetically in the sense of to *weave*; from the *warp* which is first prepared in weaving cloth, and forms, as it were, the foundation of the whole texture. Hence Sternhold:

While he doth mischief *warp*. *Ps. 7.*

And again:

Why doth thy minde yet still devise,
Such wicked wiles to *warp*. *Ps. 52.*

In both these places a modern poet would write *weave*. Hence Shakespeare's

Though thou the waters *warp*.

Song in As you like it, Act ii. may be explained, "though thou weave the waters into a firm texture." A writer in the *Censura Lit. ix. 403.* produces the above passages as giving the sense of to *work*; but I cannot adopt that interpretation. The author is mistaken as to the meaning of the Saxon *weorpan*, which, in all the numerous examples given by Lye, always includes the sense of *throwing*, or *casting*. It never means simply to *work*.

To WARRAY. To wage war with.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *war-*
ray'd. *Spens. F. Q. I. v. 48.*

Six years were run, since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastern lands.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 6.

But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne,
The earth with unknowne armour did *warraye*.

Selimus, Emp. of Turks, B 3.

WARRANT. According to our old law and practice, a person could not go abroad to travel, without a warrant or licence from the government.

I have got a *warrant* from the lords of the council to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted.

Howell's Letters, B. I. L. 2. 1st ed.

Bishop Hall alludes to this kind of warrant:

Who can bee ignorant of those wise and wholesome lawes, which are enacted already to this purpose? or of those carefull and just

cautions, wherewith the *licences* of travell are ever limited,
Quo Vadis, p. 92.

WARRANTIZE, the same as warrant. Pledge.

— In the very refuse of thy deeds
 There is such strength and *warrantize* of skill,
 That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds.
Shakesp. Sonnet 150.

To WARRE, v. a. To make war on; the same as **WARRAY**.

To whom the same was rendered, to the end
 To *warre* the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv. 30.

With a preposition, as *war with*, or *war upon*, it is not unusual; but thus simply, with its accusative, it seldom occurs.

WAR-WOLF, or WERE-WOLF. A man supposed to be changed by sorcery into a wolf. *Loup-garou*, French; *were-wulf*, Saxon, literally, *man-wolf*; from *wer*, man, and *wulf*. It is much more common in the Scottish dialect. Dr. Jamieson gives three examples of it from Scotch writers.

In Ford's play of the *Lover's Melancholy*, Rhetias, a servant, supposes himself changed in this manner; of whose disorder it is said,

This kind is called *lycanthropia*, sir,
 When men conceive themselves wolves.

iii. 3.

The disorder is introduced and described again in Webster's *Dutchess of Malfy*. Being asked the meaning of the word, the physician thus describes the disease:

In those that possess'd with 't, there o'erflows
 Such melancholy humour, they imagine
 Themselves to be transformed into wolves,
 Steale forth to churchyards in the dead of night,
 And dig dead bodies up: as two nights since
 One met the duke, 'but midnight, in a lane
 Behind St. Mark's Church, with the leg of a
 man

Upon his shoulder; and he howl'd fearfully,
 Said he was a wolfe: only the difference
 Was, a wolves skinne is haire on the outside,
 His on the inside; bad them take their swords,
 Rip up his flesh and try.
 About the field religiously they went,
 With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence
 to fray,

That them and their's awaited to betray.

Drayt. Man in M. p. 1325.

That with thrice saying a strange magic spell,
 Which, but to him, to no man they would tell,

When as soe'er that simple he would take,
 It him a *war-wolf* instantly would make.

Id. Mooncalf, vol. i. p. 505.

A long fable on the subject follows.

Verstegan's article on the subject seems worth introducing, for the simplicity with which he appears to adopt and credit these fables:

Were-wulf. This name remaineth still known in the Teutonick, and is as much as to say, *man-wolfe*, the Greek expressing the very like in *lycanthropos*. Ortelius, not knowing what *were* signifieth, because in the Netherlands it is now clean out of use, except thus compounded with *wolfe*, doth misinterpret it according to his fancy.

The *were-wolves* were certain sorcerers, who, having anointed their bodies with an oyntment which they make by instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain inchaunted girdle, do not onely unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear the said girdle, and they do dispose themselves as very wolves in wourrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.

Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One *Peter Stump*, for being a *were-wolfe*, and having killed thirteen children, two women and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighs, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared any torment, so his soul might be saved.

Verstegan, p. 187. ed. 1655.

If this story has any foundation in truth, it is lamentable to think, that so much cruelty was exercised upon a poor madman; for this superstitious imagination arose, probably, out of the strange frenzy called *lycanthropia*, which Burton thus describes:

Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinam insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts.

Anat. of Melanch. Part I. p. 9.

This superstition, however, came from the ancients. Pliny thus speaks of it. I give the passage in Holland's translation:

That men may be transformed into wolves, and restored againe to their former shape, we must beleieve to be a lewd lie, or else give

credit to all those tales which we have for so many ages found to be meere fables. But how this opinion grew first, and is come to be so firmly settled — I think it not amisse in a word to shew. Evanthes (a writer among the Greekes of good account and authority) reporteth, that he found among the records of the Arcadians, that in Arcadia there is a certain house and race of the *Antaei*, out of which one evermore must needs be transformed into a wolfe: and when they of that family have cast lots who it shall be, they use to accompany the party upon whom the lot is false, to a certaine meere or poole in that country; when he is thither come, they turn him naked out of all his clothes, which they hang upon an oke thereby: then he swimmeth over the said lake to the other side, and being entered into the wilderness, is presently transfigured and turned into a wolfe, and so keepeth company with his like of that kinde for nine yeeres space: during which time, (if he forbear all the while to eat man's flesh) he returneth to the same poole or pond, and being swomme over it, receiveth his former shape againe of a man, save only that he shall look nine yeeres elder than before, etc.

Plin. Nat. Hist. viii. ch. 22.

A curious collection of French tracts, entitled only "Recueil C. A Paris, 1759," (the title printed in red) speaks of one *Gilles Garnier*, of Lyons, who was condemned to death for this and other crimes, one aggravation of which is stated to be, that, had he not been caught as he was, he would, in his human shape, have eaten the flesh of a boy 12 or 13 years old, whom he had killed in his wolf's form, "*non obstant qu'il fust jour de Vendredy, selon qu'il a par réitérées fois confessé.*" *Recueil*, p. 178. The book, I believe, is scarce. Two first vols. entitled *Recueil A et B*. had been published some years before. C and D, at the date above given; whether it was carried on any further, I know not: but it contains many singular articles. The volume which contains this matter was lent to me by my lamented friend Mr. James Boswell, jun.

Spenser, in his tract on Ireland, relates that

The Scythians said, that they were once a year turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: though master Camden, in a better sense, doth suppose it was a disease called *lycanthopia*, so named of the wolfe:

And yet some of the Irish doe use to make the wolfe their gossip.

Todd's Spenser.
viii. p. 377.

Strange that so unaccountable a notion should be so widely diffused!

But the most remarkable story of a man-wolf is that of the Troubadour *Pierre Vidal*, who, because the name of his mistress was *Loba*, or *Louve* [*Loba de Penautier*] without fancying himself a wolf, suffered himself to be hunted in a wolf's skin, till he was very near suffering the death of a wolf, or of an Actaeon. "La femme et le mari [for she was a married woman] prirent soin de sa guérison (says the historian), non sans rire de sa folie pitoyable." *Millot, Hist. des Troub. ii. p. 278.* The whole history of this troubadour is, however, that of a madman.

WAR-WOLF sometimes also denotes a particular kind of warlike engine, used in sieges, called also *lupus belli*.

Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *espringold*, the shot whereof King Edward the first escaped fair at the siege of *Strivelin*, [Stirling] where he, with another engine named the *warwolfe*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures as he did before at the siege of Brehin.

Camden's Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

WAS. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, *was* never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild.

Rich. II. ii. 1.

WASHICAL. A vulgar corruption of *what d' ye call*.

Geve my gammer again her *washical* [meaning her needle] thou stole away in thy lap.

Gam. Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 67.

WASHING, "to give the head for *washing*." A curious, and not very intelligible, phrase, meaning, as it seems, to submit to overbearing insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.

B. et Fl. Cupid's Revenge,
Act iv.

For my part, it shall ne'er be said,
I for the washing gave my head.

Hudib. l. iii. 255.

So in the imitation of *Hudibras*:

Some of the laundry were, (no flashing)
That would not *give their heads for washing*.
P. 14.

WASP-TONGUED, *a.* Though Mr. Steevens chose to dismiss this word as incongruous, and to prefer the reading of the quarto, *wasp-stung*: yet I am inclined to think that the original word is the right. He who is *stung* by *wasps*, has a *real* cause for impatience; but *waspish* is petulant from temper, and *wasp-tongued* therefore means, very naturally, *petulant-tongued*; which was exactly the accusation meant to be urged. The word is inserted here, only to justify this reading.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.
1 *Hen. IV.* i. 3.

Waspish is often used by Shakespeare. The recurrence of *tongue* in the third line is in the manner of the author.

WASSEL, *s.* or **WASSAIL**. Festivity, or intemperance; from the Saxon *was-hael*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health; the customary answer to which was, *drinc-hael*, I drink your health. Verstegan refers it to the time of Hengist, (p. 101) but Selden justly considers it as older. The *wassel-bowl*, *wassel-cup*, *wassel-candle*, *wassel-bread*, were all aids or accompaniments to festivity.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassel*. *Hamlet* i. 4.

— His two chamberlains

Will I with wine and *wassel* so convince.
Macbeth i. 7.

In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i. p. 218. is a figure of a large bowl, carved on a beam, with the inscription *Wass-heil* on one side.

A curious *wassel* song is inserted in the quarto edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 4. from the collection of Antony Wood. It begins,

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale,
Our jolly *wassel*.

See also *Ritson's Ancient Songs*,

Lond. 1790, p. 304. More information on *wassailing* will be found in the *Pop. Ant.* as above cited.

WASTE, *s.* An humorous description of a long waste, by Bishop Corbet, may serve to give a notion of some of the fashions of dress in James the First's time, about 1621. He thus describes his hostess at Warwick:

She was barr'd up in whale-bones, that did
leese

None of the whale's length, for they reach'd
her knees;

Off with her head, and then she hath a middle
As her *waste* stands, just like the new-found
fiddle,

The favourite Theorbo, truth to tell ye,

Whose neck and throat are deeper than the
belly.

Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loyns,
Or pottle-pots with rings? just so she joyns
Herself together; a dressing she doth love,
In a small print below, and text above.

Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 20. ed. 1672.

Whoever inspects the representation of the *theorbo*, given in Hawkins and other works, will be inclined to admire the correctness, as well as the humour, of this comparison.

WASTEFUL, *a.* This word is clearly not obsolete, but the union of it with another, in the expression a *wasteful cock*, is very obscure, as it stands in a passage of Shakespeare, and has given occasion to various conjectures. Hammer and Warburton explain them a *waste*, or *deserted garret* — taking *cock* for an abbreviation of *cock-loft*. *Wasteful*, however, occurs several times in Shakespeare, and always as “causing waste.” We must, therefore, adhere to the interpretation of those who take *cock* to mean the usual contrivance for drawing liquor from a barrel. The preceding lines intimate that many of these were left to *run to waste*, in the riot of a prodigal house:

— When our vaults have wept

With drunken spilth of wine; [from the cocks
being left to run] when every room

Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with min-
strelsy,

I have retir'd me to a *wasteful cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow.

Timon of Athens ii. 2.

That is, “I have retired to one of the

scenes of waste, and (stopping the vessel, as is perhaps implied) have set mine eyes to flow instead." Capell's explanation, though drily and obscurely given, as usual, is to this effect. See his notes on *Timon*, p. 81. col. a.

WASTER, *s.* A cudgel. Minshew says from *wasting* or breaking; perhaps more probably from striking on the *waste*: not that this seems quite satisfactory. In our old law-books a sort of thieves called *wastours* are mentioned; but it cannot, certainly, have any reference to them.

And suddainly a stout cobbler will lay down the *waster*, and yeeld to him that hath more practise, *Churchyard's Challenge*, p. 84.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*, with a good fellow, for a broken head. *B. et Fl. Philaster*, Act iv.

A man and wife strove cant who should be masters,

And having chang'd between them household speeches,

The man in wrath brought forth a pair of *wasters*,

And swore that these should prove who wore the breeches. *Har. Epigr.* i. 16.

Decker has exactly the same thought, but which was the first occupant is not clear:

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,

We men will have a law to win 't at *wasters*.
2 *P. Hon. Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 410.

The play was printed in 1630, the epigrams in 1633; but that does not prove which was first written. In both passages, the lady cunningly stoops to conquer.

The youths of this citie also have used on holy dayes after evening prayer, at their maysters dores, to exercise their *wasters* and bucklers. *Stowe's London*, p. 70.

Cudgel playing was usually called *playing at wasters*, as in the second example:

Or as they that play at *wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgells to avoid an enemies blows. *Burt. Anat. of Mel.* p. 343.

WAT, *s.* A familiar term among sportsmen for a hare; why, does not appear. Perhaps for no better reason than *Philip*, for a sparrow, *Tom*, for a cat, and the like.

The man whose vacant mind prepares him for the sport,

The finder sendeth out, to seek the nimble *wat*,
Which crosseth in each field each furlong, every flat,

Till he this pretty beast upon the form hath found. *Drayt. Polyolb.* xxiii. p. 1115.

Thus once concluded out the teasers run,
All in full cry and speed 'till *Wat's* undone.

R. Fletcher's Epigr. p. 139.

Watt, though he fled for life, yet joy'd withall
So brave a dirge sung forth his funeral,
Not syrens sweeter trill: Hares as they flie
Look back, as glad to listen, loth to die.

Randolph's Poems, p. 94. ed. 1668.

These lines occur also in the *Cotswold Games*, sign. D 1.

WATCH. The wearing of a watch was, till late times, considered as in some degree a mark and proof of gentility, though the invention may be traced back to the 14th century, (*Archaeol.* v. p. 419. 426.) They were even worn ostentatiously, hung round the neck to a chain; which fashion has of late been revived in female dress.

Ah, by my troth, sir; besides a jewel, and a jewel's fellow, a good fair *watch*, that hung about my neck, sir.

Mad World my Masters, O. Pl. v. 397.

A watch makes a part of the supposed grandeur of Malvolio, in his anticipated view of his great fortune:

I frown the while, and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with some rich jewel.

Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

Even a *repeater* is introduced by Ben Jonson:

— 'T strikes! one, two,
Three, four, five, six. Enough, enough, dear *watch*,

Thy pulse hath beat enough. Now sleep, and rest;

Would thou could'st make the time to do so too:
I'll wind thee up no more.

Staple of News, i. 1.

In the *Alchemist*, a watch is lent, to wear in dress:

And I had lent my *watch* last night, to one
That dines to-day at the sheriff's. Act i. 2.

But they were already becoming more common, in 1638, when we find it complained that

— Every puny clerk can carry
The time of day in his pocket.

Antipodes, a Comedy.

For which reason, a projector proposes means for diminishing the number of them:

— Your project against

The multiplicity of pocket *watches*.

Same Com. cited by Steevens.

Even the "motley fool" described by Jacques, had a *watch* in his pocket, though the author poetically calls it a dial:

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock.

As you l. it, ii. 7.

But, if the following story be true, which Aubrey tells of a Mr. Allen, who was reputed a sorcerer, they must have been, in his time, very uncommon:

One time being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire — he happened to leave his *watch* in the chamber window — (watches were then rarities) [we may add, perhaps, particularly in Herefordshire] — the maydes came in to make the bed; and hearing a thing in a case cry *tick, tick, tick*, presently concluded that that was his devill, [or familiar] and took it by the string with the tongues, [tongs] and threw it out of the windowe in the mote, (to drowne the devill). It so happened that the string hung on a sprig of a elder that grew out of the mote, and this confirmed them that 'twas the devil. So the good old gentleman gott his watch again.

Letters from the Bodl. Libr. iii. p. 203.

This may have been in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, as Allen died at 96, in 1630.

The outward *watch*, in a fanciful passage of Shakespeare's *Rich. II.* means, I think, only the outside of the *watch*, the dial; as, the outer man, means the exterior of the man:

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar [tick]

Their watches to mine eyes, the outward *watch*,
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point [the hand of the watch]

Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.

Rich. II. v. 5.

WATCH AND WARD, i. e. watch and guard.

These words often occur together in our old statutes, and in authors of various kinds. The following passage best illustrates their separate senses:

Would I might *watch*, wherever thou dost *ward*,

So much thy love and friendship I regard.

Drayton's Eclogue 7. at the end.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and *ward*.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 9.

See also *Shep. Kal.* vii. 235. *Todd.*

But we were never wont to *watch* and *ward*,
So near the duke his brother's house before.

Spanish Trag. O. Pl. iii. 167.

WATCHET, *a.* Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. Saxon, wadchet. The colour of the dye of woad, i. e. pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *waeced*, weak. Coles renders it in Latin *cyaneus*.

As in the rainbow's many-colour'd hew,
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blew.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 3.

Whose teeth shall be so pure a *watchet*,
that they shall stain the truest Turkis.

Lyly's Endym. F 3 b. Act v. Sc. 2.

In the octavo edition of Drayton, *watched* is erroneously printed for *watchet*. It is in the description of Neptune's robe:

Who like a mighty king, doth cast his *watchet* robe,

Far wider than the land, quite round about the globe.

Book xx. p. 1044.

WATER, TO SHEW. See to SHEW WATER.

TO WATER YOUR PLANTS. A jocular phrase for shedding tears.

Neither *water* thou thy plants, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering, whether it bee best to depart or not.

Euphues to Philautus, M 4.

WATERGALL, *s.* A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow. So far we may clearly understand, from the following lines, and we have the word of Mr. Steevens to assure us, that the word is still current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain; but in what sense they employ it, he has not told us.

And round about her tear-distained eye,
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky.
These *watergalls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 562.

The shepherd of Banbury, where he treats of rainbows, says nothing of *water-galls*, p. 46.

WATERINGS, ST. THOMAS A'. A place anciently used for executions, for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex. It was situated exactly at the second mile-stone on the Kent road, where is a brook, and probably a place for watering horses, whence its name;

dedicated, of course, to *St. Thomas à Becket*, being the first place of any note in the pilgrimage to his shrine. Here, therefore, Chaucer's pilgrims make their first halt, and, at the proposal of the host, *draw cuts* who shall tell the first tale:

And forth we riden a litel more than pas,
[little more than a foot's pace]

Unto the *watering of Seint Thomas*,
And ther our hoste began his hors arest.

Prolog. v. 827.

The widow's daughter alludes to it in the *Puritan*:

Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief!
and sometimes the 'spital stands too nigh *St. Thomas à Waterings*. Act i. Sc. 1.

Her meaning is, "A little matter will serve to wet a handkerchief; and sometimes shedding too many tears will bring a person to the hospital;" that is, "will produce sickness." The quibble on *Waterings* and tears, is only a specimen of the kind of conventional wit, currently used in old times upon all places having significant names; as may be abundantly seen in Ray's *Local Proverbs*, see also *WEeping cross*, etc.; and may rather be considered as characteristic of the speaker, than as a specimen of the writer's own wit. No quibble on spital is intended, as some commentators have fancied. The allusions to this place of execution are frequent.

For at *Saynt Thomas of Watrynge* an they
stryke a sayle,
Than they must ryde in the haven of hepe
[hempe] without fayle. *Hycke Scorne*,
Or. of Dr. i. p. 105.

— To which, if he apply him,

He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
A year the earlier, come to read a lecture
Upon Aquinas, at *St. Thomas à Watering's*,
And so go forth a laureat in hemp circle.

B. Jons. New Inn, i. 3.

A faire paire of gallows is kept at Tiburne,
from yeares end to yeares end: and the like
faire (but not so much resort of chapmen and
crack-ropes) is at *St. Thomas à Waterings*.

Owle's Almanacke, p. 55.

It was the place where Penry [Martin Mar-prelate] was hanged. See *Cens. Lit.* vii. p. 157. "He was conveyed from the King's Bench to *St. Thomas Waterings*, and there hanged." See also the same volume,

p. 282. In Ogilby's *Traveller's Guide*, the road to Canterbury begins thus: "There at $1\frac{1}{4}$ leaving the town, cross a brook called *St. Thomas Watering*;" and in the corresponding survey by Senex (1719), it is marked at the 2 miles. In Carey's *Map of 15 Miles round London*, so late as 1786, we have at the two mile-stone on the Kent road, *Watering's Bridge*, a remnant of the old name.

WATER-SHUT, s. Any thing used to stop the passage of water.

— Who all the morne

Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.

Browne, Brit. Past.

WATER-WORK, s. Water-coloured painting, apparently; the *painted cloth* was generally oil-colour, but a cheaper sort seems to have been executed in water-colour, or distemper, and styled *water-work*.

And for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery,
or the German hunting in *water-work*, is
worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and
these fly-bitten tapestries. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1.

It is clearly implied that such hangings were very different from tapestries.

The king for himself had a house of timber,
etc. and for his other lodgings, he had great
and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke*, gar-
nished with yellow and white.

Holinshed, p. 819.

See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

WATER-WORK. The name of a building. This was undoubtedly the edifice thus described by Stowe:

Within the gate of this house, [Bigod's house] (now belonging to the citie of London) is lately, to wit, in the yeare 1594 and 1595, builded one large house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water to serve in the middle and west parts of the cities.

Survey, p. 294.

To this, the expression of "*built the waterwork*," in the following passage, clearly alludes:

Shall serve the whole city with preservative,
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the
rate, —

S. As he that built the *waterwork* does with
water. *B. Jon. Alch.* ii. 1.

It is again mentioned in Act iii. Sc. 2.

in both which places Whalley supposed the *New River* to be meant, which is no *building*; and, as Mr. Gifford has shown, was not completed till after the appearance of that play. Besides, in the second passage, Druggier, who is a citizen, is said to have been *cessed*, or rated, at eighteen pence for it; which could not have been for the New River, as that was not made by parish rates.

A *water-work* never, I believe, meant a watermill, as Mr. M. Mason supposed, and another editor thought obvious, but a forcing engine of this kind, the noise of which is considerable:

The motion of a dial, when he's testy,
Is as much trouble to him, as a *water-work*.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 1.

WAVE, for wave. By Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, who had used it in the same way. It occurs in them when no necessity of rhyme requires it.

For, whiles they fly that gulfe's devouring
jaws,

They on the rock are rent, and sunck in
helpless *waves*. *Spens. F. Q. II. xii. 4.*

WAXEN IMAGE. A part of the paraphernalia of a witch, by means of which she was supposed to torment her unfortunate victims. In Ben Jonson's Argument to the third Act of his *Sad Shepherd*, we find the witch sitting in her dell, "with her spindle, threads, and *images*," vol. v. p. 144; which hint, in Waldron's ingenious continuation, is thus followed. The witch says,

Now for my thred, pins, *images of wax*,
To wark them torments wairs than whips or
racks. Act iii. p. 69.

The *waxen image* of the person intended to be tormented, was stuck through with pins, and melted at a distance from the fire. Steevens thinks that Shakespeare alluded to magical images in the following passage:

—For now my love is thaw'd,
Which, like a *waxen image* 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Two Gent. Veron. ii. 4.

To me it seems to allude to nothing but the vanishing of any waxen image

exposed to heat; there is no allusion to pain consequent upon it.

To WAYMENT. To lament; has been supposed to come from *wa*, *woe*, in Saxon, but is rather from a word in old French, which had the same meaning, but took various forms, *guementer*, *quementer*, *gaimenter*. The first of those forms appears to be that from which our word is taken. See *Roquefort*, in *Gaimenter*. It occurs in Chaucer, and occasionally in later authors.

For what bootes it to weepe and to *wayment*,
When ill is chaunst, but doth the ill increase.

Spens. F. Q. II. i. 16.

But I will kisse these cold pale lips of thine,
And wash thy wounds with my *waymenting*
tears. *G. Gasc. L 8 b.*

WAYMENT, or WAYMENTING, *s.* Lamentation; from the preceding.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears
refraine. *Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 35.*

My food is teares, my tunes *waymenting* yeeld.
Pembr. Arc. p. 76.

WEAKLING, *s.* A weak creature.

Thyself art mighty, for thine own sake leave me,
Myself a *weakling*, do not then ensnare me.

Sh. Rape of Lucr. Suppl. i. 509.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again.

3 Hen. VI. v. 1.

When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing.
Chapman.

To WEAL, must mean to make well; to restore its weal, or well-being, if the reading be right in the following lines:

Womanish fear farewell, I'll never melt more,
Lead on, to some great thing, to *weal* my spirit;
I cut the cedar Pompey, and I'll fell
The huge oak, Caesar, too.

B. et Fl. False One, iv. 3.

This is the reading of the first folio (1647); the second (1679) reads *wake*, which is an unnatural change of metaphor, but Weber adopts it. *Weal*, as a verb, appears no where else, that I recollect. *Steel* has been conjectured, but with little probability.

WEAL-BALANCED. Weighed for the public good, or according to Capell, "balanced as in good weals it should be." It is possible that this, which is the original, may be also the right reading;

but it comes so near *wellbalanced*, as to create a doubt.

— From thence

By cold gradation, and *weal-balanc'd* form,
We shall proceed with Angelo.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 3.

WEALS-MAN, common wealth - man. Statesman; perhaps peculiar to this example.

Meeting with two such *weals-men* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses.

Coriol. ii. 1.

WEANELL, from wean. A young beast, just weaned.

This wolvishe sheepe woulde catchen his prey,
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanell* wast.

Sp. Shep. Kal. Sept. 197.

WEAR, s. The fashion, that which is worn.

No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 2.

— O, noble fool,

A worthy fool, motley's the only *wear*.

As you l. it, ii. 7.

Johnson has not noticed this sense, which occurs in other passages of Shakespeare; nor has Todd supplied it.

WEARISH, WEERISH, or WERISH, a. Small, weak, shrunk. Johnson conjectures from waer, a quagmire, Saxon, and explains it *washy*; but that does not accord with the following instances. It answers rather to what is now sometimes called wizen, or withered.

He was to weet a wretched *wearish* elfe,
With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes forspent.

Spens. F. Q. IV. v. 34.

Can you imagine, sir, the name of duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scrambling foot,
A tolerable face, a *wearish* hand —
Fit for a lady's pleasure.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

I have known some that have continued there by the space of half a dozen years, and when they come home, they have hid a little *weerish* lean face under a broad French hat.

Nashe's Life of Jack Wilton, Observ. 65.

A countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely.

Asch. Scholem. p. 24.

Upton's ed.

Behinde the olde leane jade he set a lusty tall fellow; and behinde the goodly horse also he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength.

North's Plut. 634 A.

Where he shewed a *wearish* wither'd arme, and small, as it was never other.

Holinshed, vol. ii.

Kersey explains it unsavoury, and

Coles applies it to taste only, and renders it *insipidus*, *fatuus*. Skinner also quotes Gouldman for it, in the latter sense.

WEASAND, more recently written *weazon*. The throat; wasen, Saxon.

— had his *wesand* been a little widder.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 210.

Because the thirstie swaine, with hollow hand,
Conveied the streame to weet his drie *weasand*.

Hall, Sat. II. i. v. 5.

WEATHER, TO MAKE FAIR WEATHER. To flatter; to give flattering representations, to make the best of matters.

And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things *make fair weather*, and, whatsoever they shall see to the contrarye, shall tell you all is well; beware of them, they serve themselves, not you.

Cheeke to K. Edward,
in Nugae Ant. i. 20.

He hath ta'en you newly into his grace; where it is impossible you should take root, but by the *fair weather that you make yourself*.

Much Ado, i. 3.

But I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
'Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.

2 Hen. VI. v. 1.

An example has been given before under MAKE, No. 7.

WEAVERS were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds, that many of the weavers in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. In our days, the famous Lancashire chorus singers, are females trained, I believe, in some sedentary occupation. Hence the exclamation of Falstaff:

I would I were a *weaver*! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

He [the parson] got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*.

B. Jons. Epicoene, iii. 4.

Sir Toby Belch talks of a catch which should "draw three souls out of one *weaver*." *Twelfth N.* ii. 3; by which the peculiar power of music upon a *weaver* is strongly intimated. By the souls is meant *all his souls*,

namely *vegetative*, *sensitive*, and *reasonable*, according to the scholastic philosophy. See SOULS, THREE.

WEB, of a sword. The blade of it. The editor of the octavo edition of Fairfax's *Tasso*, (1749) supposes that web "denotes any plain, flat surface." He instances in 1. this sense; 2. that of a web of cloth; 3. a *web*, or sheet of lead. But it is clearly derived from weaving, and, when applied to a sword, must mean the main texture or substance of the weapon; when to lead, it approaches very near to *sheet*, which is commonly so applied; but *sheet*, in its first sense, is woven; when applied to cloth, *web* retains its legitimate meaning.

— A sword, whereof the *web* was steel,
Pommel rich stone, hilts gold.

Fairf. Tasso, ii. 93.

The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the county's
steel.

Ibid. vii. 94.

A broad and thin plate of lead:

— With stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.

Ibid. x. 26.

WEB AND PIN. A disorder in the eyes.
See PIN AND WEB.

WEBSTER, *s.* A weaver, one who weaves
a web.

Nor the *webster*, tho' his feete,
By much motion, get them heate.

R. Brathw. Nature's Embassie, p. 254.

After these locall names, the most names
in number have been derived from occupations
or professions, as taylor, potter, smith, etc.
etc. brasier, *webster*, wheeler, etc.

Camd. Remains, p. 108.

WEDDING. The principal customs observed at weddings, in the time of our authors, are curiously collected in the following passage, where the Scornful Lady declares her determination not to marry a boaster:

Believe me, if my *wedding-smock* were on,
Were the *gloves* bought and giv'n, the *licence*
come,

Were the *rosemary branches* dipp'd, and all
The *Hippocras* and *cakes* eat and drunk off,
Were these two arms incompass'd with the
hands

Of bachelors, to lead me to the church,
Were my feet at the door — were "I John"
said,

[namely, "I John take thee Mary," in the
marriage service]

If John should boast a favour done by me,
I would not wed that year.

B. et Fl. Scornful Lady, i. 1.

For a detailed account of wedding
customs, see *Popular Antiquities*,
vol. ii. p. 19, et seqq. and the several
articles in this work.

WEDLOCK, *s.* put for wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus?
thy Helen? thy Lucrece? that we may do her
honour.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iv. 1.

The greatest aim of perfectness men liv'd by,
The most true, constant lover of his *wedlock*.

B. et Fl. Valentinian, v. 6.

Why many men corrupt other men's wives,
some their maids, others their neighbours'
daughters; but to lie with one's brother's *wed-*
lock, O my dear Herod, 'tis vile and uncom-
mon lust.

Marston's Parasitaster, Anc.

Dr. ii. 325.

Matrimony is sometimes used in the
same sense. See MATRIMONY.

WEE, *a.* Small, shrunk up. Etymology
doubtful. See *T. J. and Jamieson*, in
We, Wee, and Wie.

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little
yellow beard.

Merry W. W. i. 4.

It is common in the Scottish dialect,
and in the north of England.

They raise a *wee* before the cock,
And wyliey they shot the lock,

Gaberlunzie Man, Percy, ii. 61.

A *wie* mouse will creep under a mickle
cornstack.

Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, A 178.

It is not yet disused entirely, in
very familiar language.

WEED, *s.* A dress; *waeda*, Saxon. See
Johnson.

The woful dwarfe —

When all was past, took up his forlorne *weed*.

Spens. F. Q. I. vii. 19.

A goodlie ladie, clad in hunter's *weed*.

Spens. F. Q. II. iii. 21.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson as
using it particularly for an outer gar-
ment, which, indeed, it always seems
to imply, but there is pointedly marked:
Her own hands putting on both shirt and
weede.

Chapman.

A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of,
meaning her appropriate mourning
dress.

To WEEN. To suppose, or imagine;
wenan, Saxon.

— *Ween* you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are. *Henry VIII.* v. 1.
Why *wenest* thou thus to prevaile?

Gammer Gurt. O. Pl. ii. 43.

Then furthest from her hope, when most she
weened nye. *Spens. F. Q. I.* iii. 21.

And ramping on his shield, did *weene* the same
Have reft away. *Ibid.* I. iii. 41.

It was very common in that time.
Milton also has used it. See *Johnson*.

WEeping CROSS. I find no less than three places so called, and probably there were more: these crosses being, doubtless, places where penitents particularly offered their devotions. See *Archaeol.* xiii. p. 216. Of the three places now retaining the name, 1. one is between Oxford and Banbury; 2. another very near Stafford, where the road turns off to Walsall; 3. the third near Shrewsbury.

To return by *Weeping Cross*, was a proverbial expression for deeply lamenting an undertaking, and repenting of it: like many other quibbling allusions to local names. See *Lothbury*, etc.

He that goes out with often losse,
At last comes home by *Weeping Crosse*.

Howell's Engl. Prov. P 3 b.

Since they have all found the way back again
by *Weeping Cross*. But I'll not see them.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl. iv. 266.

The Pagan king of Calicut take short,
That would have past him; with no little loss
Sending him home again by *Weeping Cross*.

Fanshaw, Lusiad, x. 64.

But the time will come when, comming
home by *Weeping Crosse*, thou shalt confesse
that it is better to be at home.

Euphues et his Engl. D ii. b.

WEeping-RIPE. Ready to weep, ripe for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.
Love's L. L. v. 2.

What, *weeping-ripe*, my lord Northumberland?
3 Hen. VI. i. 4.

Her, *weeping-ripe*, he laughing bids, to patient
her awhile. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*
B. xii. p. 312.

To WEET. To know; from witan, Saxon. It is now retained chiefly in the technical expression, *to wit*, and the compounds *witting*, *unwittingly*, etc.

— In which I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Ant. et Cleop.* i. 1.

And lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong,
As he her wronged innocence did *weet*.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 6.

From Egypt come they all, this lets the
weete.

Fairf. Tasso, v. 86.

See *Johnson*.

WEETE, s. Used by Spenser, with a license common in his time, for *wet*; for the rhyme only.

And so, from side to side, till all the world
is *weet*.

Spens. F. Q. IV. ix. 35.

WEETLESSE, a. Unintelligible; it is, however, printed *witlesse*, even in Todd's edition, which gives a very different sense. The first edition (1582) has *weetlesse*.

That with fond termes and *weetless* wordes,
To blere mine eyes doest thinke.

Spens. Shep. Kal. July, 35.

WEFT, the same as *waif*. A law term for any thing forsaken or abandoned, whether goods, or cattle. Norman French, *wef*, or *waif*.

The gentle lady, loose at random lefte,
The greenwood long did walke, and wander
wide

At wilde adventure, like a forlorne *weft*.

Spens. F. Q. III. x. 36.

Leave, faytor, quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him that hath it better justifyde.

Ib. VI. i. 18.

For we, the *wefts* and pilgrims of the streames
Are only born to horror and distress.

Fansh. Lusiad, vi. 41.

WEFTE. Used as the participle of *waved*, put aside.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft*.

Spens. F. Q. III. iv. 36.

WEIRD, s. and a. From the Saxon *wyrd*, a witch, or fate, and is used by Scottish writers in that sense. It was particularly applied by Shakespeare to his witches in *Macbeth*, because he found them called *weird sisters* in Holinshed, from whom he took the history. This Theobald had the merit of discovering; but Warburton, to assert his own superiority, pretended that *wayward* was the same word. Johnson gives a different derivation of *wayward*, (from *wa*, *woe*, and *weard*, Saxon) and was probably right. It is *weyward* in the folio editions.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land.

Macb. i. 3.

The *weird sisters* meant also the *fates*, with Scottish writers. Thus, The *weird sisters* defendis it suld be wit.

G. Dougl. Virg. p. 80.

which is the translation of

— Prohibent nam caetera *parcae*
Scire. Aen. iii. 379.

See other examples in *Jamieson*. In an old English ballad, *weird lady* means a witch, or enchantress:

To the *weird lady* of the woods,
Full many and long a day,
Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,
He winds his weary way.

Percy's Rel. iii. p. 221.

WELAWAY. Alas; from *walawa*, Saxon, for woe on woe; as Dr. Johnson, on mature inquiry, determined. Now corrupted to *welladay*. Often written *wealaway*, as if derived from *weal*.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed sight?

Spens. F. Q. II. vi. 43.

It occurs several times in Spenser, and in the folio is thus spelt. G. Ferrers has the phrase of a *mass of wel-away*, for a song of lamentation:

And take delight to listen every day,
How he could sing a *masse of welaway*.

Mirr. Mag. p. 324.

WELCH AMBASSADOR. A jocular name for the cuckoo, I presume, from its migrating hither from the west.

Thy sound is like the cuckoo, the *Welch ambassador*. Middleton, *Trick to Catch*, etc. Act iv.

WELCH-CRICKET. Evidently used for an insect, with which tailors have long been reproached.

Before he [the tailor] had no other cognizance but a plaine Spanish needle with a *Welch-cricket* at top. Greene's Quip, etc. Harl. Misc. v. 404.

Perhaps, however, this was a witicism of Greene's invention.

WELCH-HOOK. A sword made in a hooked form; probably as represented in Mr. Tollet's note on the following passage:

And swore the devil his true liege-man,
upon the cross of a *Welch-hook*.

1 Hen. IV. ii. 4.

As tall a man as ever swagger,
With *Welse-hook*, or long dagger.

B. Jons. Masque in Hon. of Wales, vi. 49.

And that no man presume to wear any weapon, especially *Welch-hooks*, and forest bills.

Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

This is supposed to be proclaimed at Hereford.

That Skeridvaur at last —

Caught up his country *hook*, nor cares for future harms,

But irefully enrag'd would needs to open arms.

Drayt. Polyolb. S. iv. p. 739.

WELCH-PARSLEY. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

In tough *Welch-parsly*, which our vulgar tongue is

Strong hempen halters.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. i. 2.

WELCHMAN'S HOSE. Equivalent, I imagine, to the breeches of a Highlander, or the dress of a naked Pict; upon the presumption that Welchmen had no hose. Thus the following phrase will imply, making the laws quite void, or of no effect:

The laws we did interpret, and statutes of the land,

Not truly by the text, but newly by a glose:
And words that were most plaine, when they by us were skan'd,

We turned by construction to a *Welchman's hose*. Mirr. for Mag. p. 278.

To WELD. Used sometimes by Spenser for to wield.

Turne thee to those that *weld* the awfull crowne.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Octob. v. 40.

Who peaceably the same long time did *weld*.

Id. F. Q. II. x. 32.

Hence it is easily understood in the following passage:

Laide heavy hands on him, and held so straye
That downe he kept him, with his scornfull sway,
So as he could not *weld* him any way.

Ibid. VI. viii. 11.

That is, could not move or turn himself.

To WELK. To decrease, or to wane like the moon. Spenser (under the signature of E. K.) quotes Lidgate for using it in that sense. Notes on Shep. Kal. Mr. Todd quotes Gower also for it.

But now sadde winter *welked* hath the day.

Nov. l. 13.

Hence to grow dim:

When ruddy Phoebus 'gins to *welk* in west.

Spens. F. Q. I. i. 23.

WELKED, or WEALKED, is used by Shakespeare, (as Dr. Johnson rightly conjectured) for *whelked*, or marked with protuberances.

Horns *wealk'd* and waved, like th' enridged sea;

It was some fiend. *Lear*, iv. 6.

Exactly so in *Mirror for Magistrates*:

Her *wealked* face with woeful tears besprent.

Sackv. Induction, p. 257.

This and *whelk* are probably only different forms of the same word.

By Drayton, *welked shrouds* seems to be put for swelling clouds. He is describing the fall of Phaeton, as represented on a painted cloth:

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,

Cast by his palfreys that their reins had broke;
And setting fire upon the *welked shrouds*,

Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke. *Baron's Wars*, vi. 39.

He could not repeat *clouds*, having used it just before.

WELKIN, s. The sky; from *wealcan*, to roll, or *welc*, a cloud, Saxon. Yet it is used also for the cloudless sky.

The sky, the *welkin*, the heaven.

L. L. Lost, iv. 2.

The starry *welkin* cover thou anon,
With drooping fog, as black as Acheron.

Mids. N. Dr. iii. 2.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And clowdie *welkin* cleareth.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 12.

It has been preserved, as a poetical word, by Milton, and many other poets.

WELL, s. for *weal*, or health, for the sake of rhyme, and also of the play upon the word in another sense.

"We may not chaunge," quoth he, "this evill plight,

Till we be bathed in a living well,
That is the terme prescribed by the spell."

"O how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well*."

Spens. F. Q. I. ii. 43.

To WELL. To flow.

Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly *well*.

Ibid. I. vii. 4.

Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down

Upon the bright enamel of her face.

Fairf. Tasso, iv. 94.

More modern authors have occasionally used this word. See *Johnson*.

WELLADAY. See **WELAWAY**.

WELL-SEEN. Accomplished, well-approved. See **SEEN**.

— As a school master

Well-seen in music, to instruct Bianca.

Tam. Shr. i. 1.

Well-seen, and deeply read, and thoroughly grounded,

In th' hidden knowledge of all sallets, and

Pot-herbs whatever. *B. et Fl. Woman*

Hater, ii. 1.

Why I am a scholar, and *well-seen* in philosophy. *Alex. et Campaspe*, O. Pl. ii. 102.

A chronicler should *well* in divers tongues be *seene*.

Mirr. for Mag. 488.

WENCH. It is rightly observed by Mr. Steevens, that wench originally meant young woman only, without the contemptuous familiarity now annexed to it. Johnson accordingly places this sense first. It is no longer so used.

Now, how dost thou look now? O, ill-starr'd *wench*.

Othello, v. 2.

Therefore, sweet *wench*, help me to rue my woe.

Promos et Cassandra.

Here we find it applied to a princess: For Ariodant so lov'd the princely *wench*,
That Neptune's floods unneth his flames cold quench.

Har. Ariost. v. 20.

It has been observed, that *wench* is used in the translation of the Bible, 2 Sam. xvii. 17. where the Latin version has *ancilla*, the Greek *παιδίσκη* and the original *שפָּה*, all meaning a hand-maid, or maid-servant. I believe Johnson's etymology of *wencle*, contracted to *wenc*, to be the right. Horne Tooke's is most absurd. See *T. J.*

To WEND. To go; Saxon, *wenden*. Hence we have derived the preterite of go still in use, namely *went*.

Hopeless and helpless doth Aegeon *wend*,
But to procrastinate his liveless end.

Com. of Errors, i. 1.

It is so common in every author of that time, that it is hardly necessary to exemplify it.

Her weaker wandring stream tow'rds Yorkshire as she *wends*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxvi. p. 1176.

In Spenser it occurs continually.

Fairfax uses *wend* improperly for *went*:

— Where late she *wend*

To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood.

Tasso, B. vi. 109.

Also for the participle:

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*.

B. xii. 70.

WENGAND, s. This word seems to be put

for vengeance; but how authorized or derived, I am unable to say.

Wild *wengand* on such ire, whereby the realm doth lose,

What gaine have they which heave at honour so? *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 487.

The author is Higin, who does not usually employ unauthorized words.

To WEST, *v.* To set in the west: applied to the sun.

Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight,
And twice hath risen where he now doth west,

And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright. *Spens. F. Q. V.* Introd. St. 8.

Chaucer so used the word.

WESTWARD HOE, was the title of a comedy, by Decker and Webster, as *Eastward Hoe*, of another by Chapman and Marston. The latter is printed in Old Pl. iv. p. 203, etc. Both must have been current phrases before they became titles for plays. *Eastward Hoe* seems to be equivalent to a trip to the city, and *Westward Hoe* implies a trip to Tyburn.

Sir, *Eastward Hoe* will make you go *Westward Hoe*. O. Pl. iv. 219.

Shakespeare puts the words together, as a common expression, though he has no allusion, except to the word *west*:

O. There lies your way, due west.

V. Then *westward-hoe*.

Twelfth N. iii. 1.

WESTY, *a.* Dizzy, confused. Coles renders it by "*Scotomaticus*, [that is, troubled with *scotoma*, or dizziness] vertigine laborans."

Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westie* head,
And palish carcasse, on his brothel bed.

Hall, Sat. IV. i. p. 58. repr.

WET-FINGER. To do a thing *with a wet finger*, implies to do it with great ease.

I do not know that the expression is yet disused; but the origin of it may be inquired.

Take a good heart, man; all the low ward is our's

With a *wet-finger*.

B. et Fl. Cupid's Rev. Act iv.

If ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a *wet finger*, porter thou shalt earn my money. *Hon. Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 255.

What gentlewomen or citizens' wives you can with a *wet finger*, have at any time to sup with you. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.* p. 160.

Nott's ed.

It seems not very improbable that it alluded to the vulgar and very inelegant custom, of *wetting the finger* to turn over a book with more ease. The following passage seems to confirm that notion:

I hate brawls with my heart, and can *turn over* a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*.

G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererog. p. 21. repr.

Those who practised this had little thought of the appearance of their books.

To WEX, for to wax, grow, or increase.

Spenser has it, but it is not peculiar to him:

She first taught men a woman to obey,
But when her sonne to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrendred, ne herself would longer vex. *Spens. F. Q. II.* x. 20.

Drayton also has it:

Yet every hour still prosperously she *wex'd*,
But the world poor did by loose riots grow,
Which served as an excellent pretext.

Legend of Cromw. p. 610. and in *Mirr. Mag.* p. 539.

Dryden has adopted the word. See *Johnson*.

WHALES-BONE long afforded a most current simile for whiteness. Mr. Steevens asserts, that the ancient English writers supposed ivory to be part of the bones of a whale; and, though it cannot be imagined that such gross ignorance could very long continue, yet there seems no reason to doubt, that it did prevail, when this proverbial simile was invented and established. Shakespeare has it, but he received it from his predecessors:

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To shew his teeth as *white as whale his bone*. *Love's L. L.* v. 2.

But Spenser also has it:

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
And eke, through fear as *white as whale's bone*. *F. Q. III.* i. 15.

The antiquity of the simile may be seen in the preservation of the Saxon genitive, *whalis*, or *whale's bone*; which is depraved, as was customary, into "*whale his bone*." The instances are very numerous, which are quoted by the commentators on the above passage of Shakespeare; and mostly from the older authors, the *Metrical Romances*,

Lord Surrey, Turberville, etc. We may add another from the latter poet:

A little mouth, with decent chin,
A corall lip of hue,
With teeth *as white as whale his bone*,
Ech one in order due.

Poems, 1567, sign. S 8 b.

Browne has rightly called it ivory:
An ivory dart she held of good command,
White was the bone, but whiter was her hand.

Brit. Past. ii. p. 67.

WHALLY, *a.* applied to eyes, means discoloured, or, what are now called *wall-eyes*; from *whaule*, or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*. Applied to jealousy, in the following instance, it seems to mean *green-eyed*, which is the usual description of that passion. The poet describes Lust, as riding

Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare
And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
Was like the person selfe.

Spens. F. Q. I. iv. 24.

Upton, and all the commentators, explain it streaked, from *wala*, Saxon; whence also a *wheal*, or *wale*, the mark of a lash on the skin. Not conceiving, however, how *streaked* eyes were at all characteristic of jealousy, I had conjectured that *wall-eyed* must be meant; when I found this remarkable proof of it, given by my friend Todd, under *Walleye*, in *T. J.* "This word is not written *wall*, but *whall*, in our old language;" he then refers to the above passage, and adds this example: "*Whaule-eyed*, *glauciolus*. *Huloet*." Yet, by an inadvertency, of which it is marvellous that the instances are not more numerous in such a work, he has retained Johnson's erroneous explanation of *whally*. Of *whall* we may add this example:

Glaucoma — a disease in the eye, etc. — some think it to be a *whal* eie.

A. Fleming's Nomencl. p. 428.

Barret, however, has *wall-eye*, and renders "a horse with a wall eye," by *glauciolus*. *Alvearie*, (1580) under *Horse*.

WHAT, *s.* Used as a substantive, for matter, thing, stuff.

— So adowne

They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.
Spens. F. Q. VI. ix. 7.

So also in his *Shepherd's Kalendar*:
Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can sayne. *July*, v. 31.

The Latin relative is so used by modern writers, who have their "*tertium quid*," etc.

WHAT, *pron.* The ninth sense of this word, in Dr. Johnson, is thus stated: "It is used adverbially, for partly, in part." It appears to me, that in this mode it is no longer used, except in conjunction with the preposition *with*.

But now, in our memory, *what* by the decay of the haven, and *what* by the overthrow of religious houses — it is brought — to miserable nakedness and decay.

Lambert, cited in *B. Jons. Grammar*, ed. Whalley, vii. 273.

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasure, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion.

Norris, Johnson's 7th instance.

It is unusual to use it thus without a second *what*, to mark another side of the partition. *What with* one thing, *what with* another.

WHAT ELSE. An elliptical interrogation, for "what else can be the case;" and equivalent, therefore, to a strong affirmation.

Now, let us read the inventorie, wee'll share it equally. *Li. What else?*

Lyly's Mydas, v. 2.

Li. But canst thou blow it? *H. What else?*

M. But not away. *Id.* iv. 5.

WHEEL, *s.* Supposed, from the context, to mean the burden of a song. Ophelia says,

You must sing Down-à-down, an you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it. *Hamlet* iv. 5.

But there is no direct authority for this use of the word; except a sentence quoted by Mr. Steevens without recollection of the book, the author, or the date. This, it must be allowed, is sufficiently uncertain. It should, however, be given.

The song was accounted a good one, though it was not much graced by the *wheele*, which in no wise accorded with the matter thereof.

The quotation from N. Breton, of "heigh ho *wele*," is not satisfactory.

without Mr. S.'s interpretation. Yet, after all, it must have some such meaning. Rota, or rote, certainly meant a kind of instrument.

WHELK, the same as *wale*, or *wheal*; from *wala*, Saxon. Stripes, marks, discolorations.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and coals of fire.

Hen. V. iii. 6.

Chaucer had united *whelks* and knobs:

That might him helpen of his *whelkes* white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his cheekes.

Prol. to Cant. Tales.

WHELKY. Streaked, striated; from

WHELK.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.

Spens. Virg. Gnat, v. 105.

WHEN. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to "when will such a thing be done?"

Why *when*, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry.

Tam. of Shr. iv. 1.

Have at you with another. *When!* can you tell.

Com. of Err. iii. 1.

So in the old play of *Sir John Oldcastle*:

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.

When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?

Act iv. 1. Suppl. ii. p. 325.

Nay then, sweet sir, give reason; come on, *when?*

Marston's What y. will, Anc.

Dr. ii. 225.

WHE'R, for whether, by contraction.

Good sir, say *whe'r* you'll answer me, or no?

Com. of Err. iv. 1.

To bid the wind a base he now prepares,
And *whe'r* he run or fly, they knew not whether.

Sh. Venus et Ad. Suppl. i. 418.

No matter now, *whe'r* thou be false or no,
Goswin: whether thou love another better,
Or me alone; or *whe'r* thou keep thy vow.

B. et Fl. Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Who shall doubt, Donne, *whe'r* I a poet be,
When I dare send my epigrams to thee?

B. Jons. Epig. 96.

WHERE, for whereas.

But *where* you think that I take away much use of shootinge.

Asch. Toxoph. p. 59.

— *Where* the other instruments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel.

Coriol. i. 1.

For whether:

Why here's all fire, wit, *where* he will or no.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 386.

I know not *where* I am or no, or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.

Ben Jons. New Inn, v. 2.

Good sir, say *wher'* you'll answer me or not.

Com. of Err. iv. 1.

The use of it in the following passage, added to the introduction of *note*, for know not, renders the whole very obscure:

I note *where* car'd or carelesse ornament,
Where chance or art her fairest count'nance
dight.

Carew's Godfrey of Bulloigne,

B. 1.

That is, "I know not *whether* careful or careless ornament, *whether* chance or art adorned her [most]."

WHERE. Used as a substantive, for place; as the logicians use *ubi*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find.

Lear, i. 1.

WHEREAS. Often used for *where*.

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.

2 Hen. VI. i. 2.

— At Agincourt that fought,

Whereas rebellious France upon her knees was brought.

Drayt. Polyolb. xvi. p. 95.

He pierced in the thickest preasse among,
Whereas these valiant knights had giv'n and tane

Full many strokes. *Har. Ariosto, v. 80.*

WHERRET, or **WHIRRET**. A smart blow, or box on the ear.

Troth, now I'm invisible, I'll hit him a sound *wherret* on the ear, when he comes out of the garden.

Puritan, iv. 2.

— How meekly

This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.

B. et Fl. Nice Valour, iv. last sc.

Derivation uncertain. See *T. J.* It appears by an example there given, that Bickerstaff, in *Love in a Village*, used *wherret*, for the common colloquial word *worrit*; which, I conceive, is not made from this, but a mere corruption of *worry*.

WHETHER, for which soever, or whoever.

— And *whether*

Before us that are here, can force his cousin,
By fair and knightly strength, to touch the pillar,
He shall enjoy her; the other lose his head.

Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm. iii. 6.

WHETSTONE, TO GIVE THE WHETSTONE, as a prize for lying. This was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who told the greatest lie. Ray, among *Proverbial*

Phrases, denoting a liar, puts first, "He deserves the *whetstone*." The origin of the jest is not, I believe, exactly made out; but, perhaps, it was with some such idea as that of Randolph, in his interlude of the *Pedlar*, of sharpening the wits, for fresh exploits of the same kind. After other commodities, the pedlar brings out a *whetstone*, on which he thus descants:

But leaving my brains, I come to a more profitable commodity; for, considering how dull half the wits of this university [Cambridge] be, I thought it not the worst trafficque to sell *whetstones*. This *whetstone* [he continues] will set such an edge upon your inventions, that it will make your rusty iron brains purer metal than your brazen faces. Whet but the knife of your capacities on this *whetstone*, and you may presume to dine at the Muses' Ordinary, or sup at the Oracle of Apollo. *Randolph's Works*, p. 350.

Whatever was the original design of the allusion, it seems very clear that there were, in some places, jocular games, in which the prize given for the greatest lie was a *whetstone*. Lupton says,

Lying with us is so loved and allowed, that there are many tymes gamings and prizes therefore purposely, to encourage one to outlye another. O. And what shall he gaine that gets the victorie in lying? S. He shall have a *silver whetstone* for his labour.

Too Good to be True, p. 80. 1580.

See this, and more instances, in *Pop. Antiq.* i. p. 429, 4to.

In an old morality, *Mendax*, the liar, brings a *whetstone* in his hand, and thus blazons his own arms:

My name is *Mendax*, a younger brother, linially descended of an auncient house before the Conquest. We geve three *whetstones* in gules, with no difference. *W. Bulleyn's*

Prose Morality, cited in *Waldron's Sad Shep.* p. 162, and 220.

The Cretans being always noted for lying, according to the Greek saying, *Κρητες ἀεὶ ψεύσται*, Lyly says,

If I met with one of Crete, I was readie to lie with him for the *whetstone*.

Euph. et his Engl. C 4.

Hence Harington:

Well might Martano beare away the bell,
Or else a *whetstone* challenge for his dew,
That on the sodaine such a tale could tell,
And not a word of all his tale was true.

Ariosto, xviii. 36.

Travellers, being always suspected of this vice, were complimented with the attribute of the *whetstone*. Ben Jonson's traveller, Amorphus, hires a page named *Cos*, (or *Whetstone*) which occasions this remark:

Cos? how happily hath Fortune furnish'd him with a *whetstone*.

Cynthia's Revels, i. 5.

The brain-sicke youth that feeds his trickled eare

With sweet-sauc'd lies of some false traveller;
Which hath the Spanish decades red awhile,
Or *whetstone* leasings of old Mandevile.

Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

A strange use of the *whetstone*, is recorded by Harington:

Part whereof [i. e. of his sentence] being that the knight should publickly acknowledge how he had slandered the archbishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly; yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long *whetston* hanging out at the pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous as men understood his meaning was to give himselfe the lye. *Nugae Antiquae*, vol. ii. p. 240. ed. Park.

This explains the force of Lord Bacon's sarcasm, who, when Sir K. Digby boasted of having seen the *philosopher's stone* in his travels, but was puzzled to describe it, interrupted him, saying, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*." See also *Hudibras*, P. II. C. i. v. 60. and Grey's note upon it. There is no great probability of the expression being derived from the *whetstone* of Attius Naevius, as some have conjectured; which would imply that the story of that soothsayer was the greatest lie upon record.

As ancient customs are longest retained in the provinces, we find the following account of the existence of this in the north, as late as in 1792:

It is a custom in the north, when a man tells the greatest lye in the company, to reward him with a *whetstone*; which is called lying for the *whetstone*. *Budworth's Fortnight's*

Ramble to the Lakes, Chap. 6.

It does not appear that this tourist was aware of the antiquity of the custom.

In Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, *Whetstone* is mentioned in connexion with Bedlam:

Good Lord! how sharp you are, with being

at Bedlam yesterday! *Whetstone* has set an edge upon you. Act i.

What it means can only be conjectured. As we have no account of *Whetstone*, the poet, being in Bedlam, I should rather guess that a person of that name was then the keeper of that hospital. See *Mr. Gifford's Note on the place*.

WHIBLIN, s. seems, by the context, to mean an eunuch.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake; or else (God bless us) one of these *whiblins*, and that's worse. *Honest Wh.* O. Pl. iii. 257.

In another place, it seems to be put for whinyard, or sword:

Come, sir, let go your *whiblin* [*snatcheth his sword from him*]. R. Brome, *Lovesick Court*, v. 1.

WHIFFLER. A person who cleared the way for a procession. Mr. Warton, in a long note on "the ear-piercing fife," in *Othello*, explains *whiffler* to mean *fifer*; but derives it from an old French word *viffleur*, which no where exists, except in what is considered as a misprint, in a passage from Rymer's *Foedera*. But *whiffle* itself meant a fife in English, from a *whiff*, or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the matter. *Whifflers*, or *fifers*, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. See *Illustr. of Shakesp.* i. p. 507. Grose, who found the word still in use in Norfolk, thought it peculiar to that county, and defines it thus: "*Whifflers*, men who make way for the corporation of Norwich, by flourishing their swords." *Prov. Gloss.* But the *whifflers* had the same office every where else. Coles translates it *viator*. Thus Shakespeare speaks of the sea,

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.

Hen. V. Act v. Chorus.

And Mr. Steevens quotes from a play called the *Isle of Gulls*:

And Manasses shall go before like a *whiffler*,
and clear the way with his horns. 1633.

Tobacco's a *whiffler*,

And cries huff snuff with furie.

B. Holiday's *Texroyama*, Act ii. Sc. 5.

It clearly means a person to introduce, in the following example:

But, as a poet that's no scholar, makes
Vulgarity his *whiffler*, and so takes

Passage, with ease and state. Chapman,

Verses on Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Weber there interpreted it *babbler*, etc.

In the city of London, young free-men, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or *bachelor whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did.

I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see
you o' the livery, or one of the *bachelor whifflers*.
City Match, O. Pl. ix. 312.

Here it means merely attendants:

Three hundred of these goldfinches have I
entertained for my followers; I can go in no
corner, but I meet with some of my *whifflers*
in their accoutrements. You may hear them
half a mile ere they come at you.

Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, *Anc. Dr.* iii. p. 397.

This, hearing them so far off, he
presently explains to arise from the
jingling of their spurs. The note on
it, in the book referred to, is erroneous.

Whiffler has also been used as equivalent to a *whiffling*, or trifling fellow, particularly by Swift, and the authors of his time, whom Johnson quotes for it. In that sense, it is certainly derived from *whiff*, or puff of wind, mere emptiness.

WHIG, s. A thin liquor made from whey; from hwaeg, whey, Saxon. A modern commentator defines it thus: "*Whig* is, I believe, formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by runnet; a second and inferior curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture; the remainder, after being slightly fermented, is called *whig*, and drank by the poorer classes as small beer." *Ancient*

Drama, vol. vi. p. 121. Where the writer gained this exact description, he does not say; but it is certainly something of that sort. Coles Latinizes it by "serum lactis tenue." Dr. Jamieson defines it, "A thin and sour liquid of the lacteous kind."

Drink *whig*, and sour milk, while I rince my throat with Bourdeaux and Canary.

Heyw. Engl. Trav. i. 2.

The pore old couple wisht their bread were meat, their *whig* were perry.

Warn. Alb. Engl. viii. 42. p. 202.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flaws and custards stor'd,

Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.

Drayton, Muses' Elys.
Nymph. 6.

The classing it with cyder and perry, seems to imply that it was a fermented liquor.

The nick-name of *whig*, as applied to a party, is commonly derived from this word; but Bishop Burnet derives it rather from *Whiggamor*, a cattle driver in the south-west of Scotland, by contraction *whigg*. His opinion, as a Scotchman, must have the more weight, because the name had been applied to the Scotch fanatics, before it was taken up, as a term of ridicule, against the country party in England; which was about 1680. Nor does there appear much propriety in applying the name of a liquor, not much in use, to a party. The Scotch *whigs* were a party themselves; and at one time, according to Burnet, a formidable array. See *Hume*; also *Jamieson*, and *T. J. Woodrow*, a Scottish historian, seems rather to favour the other derivation; but there is no reason to prefer his opinion to that of Burnet and others. *Tory* is an Irish name for certain lawless plunderers. Both terms have continued in use, as party distinctions, though their original meaning is forgotten, and, in the application, often reversed.

WHILE, *adv.* was often improperly used for *until*. This misuse of the word is still prevalent in some provincial dialects.

— We will keep ourself

Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you.

Macb. iii. 1.

The Romaynes had a law that everye man should use shootinge in peace tyme, *while* he was forty yeare ould.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 16.

Cleanthes, if you want money, use me; I'll trust you, *while* your father's dead.

Mass. Old Law, i. 1.

Even Jonson so uses it:

— And want some little means

To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.

Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

WHILES. Long prevalent in stead of *while*; it is so written generally in the old copies of Shakespeare, and has been, in most instances, changed to *while*, by the modern editors. Used also, as well as *while*, for until.

— He shall conceal it,

Whiles you are willing it shall come to note.

Twelfth N. iv. 3.

This addition of a redundant *s* has extensively corrupted both words and names. Thus *unaware* became *unawares*, etc.; and in names it may always be suspected, except when the *s* clearly stands for *son*.

Here it is *whilst*, and is elliptically used for "while you are doing that:"

— Go run

And tell the duke; and *whilst*, I'll close her eyes.

B. et Fl. Cupid's Rev. ii. 5.

Whilst, I believe, was originally a mere corruption of *whiles*.

WHILEARE, **WHILERE**, or **WHYLEARE**. The same as *ere while*, only transposed; that is, formerly.

— Will you troul the catch

You taught me but *while-ere*.

Tempest, iii. 2.

That cursed wight, from whom I scapt *whyle-are*,

A man of hell, that calls himself Despaire.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 28.

Doe you not know this seely timorous deere, As usual to his kinde, hunted *whileare*.

Browne, Brit. Past. I. iii. p. 69.

It is found in Milton. See *T. J.*

WHILOM, *adv.* Once, formerly; a Chaucerian word, but so often introduced by more recent authors, that it is not unknown to many readers.

Whilom thou was peregall to the best.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Aug. 1. 8.

Proud Rome herself, that *whilome* laid her yoke

On the wide world, and vanquish'd all with war.
Tancr. et Gism. O. Pl. ii. 175.

WHIMLEN, or WHIMLING. A fanciful derivative from *whim*, like *whim-wham*, applied, in the following quotation, to country ladies; but no more appropriate, I presume, than *what d'ye call 'ems*, or the like.

Marry, before I could procure my properties, alarm came that some of the *whimlens* had too much [probably too much liquor, by what follows].
B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v. p. 404.

In Beaumont and Fletcher it is *whimling*, and there used in contempt, by a boisterous woman, speaking to a delicate young girl:

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitchen to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing!
Coxcomb, Act iv.

WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets, trifles, whimsical ornaments. A mere reduplication of *whim*.

— Nay not that way,
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.

B. et Fl. Night Walker, Act i.

— 'Tis more comely,
I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.
Massing. City Mad. iv. 3.

WHINID'ST. An unintelligible word, occurring only in the folio editions of Shakespeare, and in what is now the beginning of Act ii.; in the first folio, Part ii. p. 9.

Speak then, thou *whinid'st* leaven.
Tro. et Cress. ii. 1.

The best conjectural reading that has been offered, is *vinew'd*, mouldy; but "unsalted leaven," is the reading of the quartos, to which the modern editors have gone back to fetch it. The word is probably a mere corruption of *vinewd'st*, for "most mouldy." If, then, the text is to be changed at all, we should read,

Speak then, thou *vinewd'st* leaven, speak.
See **VINEW'D.**

WHINYARD, s. A sword, or hanger; perhaps rather the latter, which is Minshew's interpretation. Skinner says, from *winnan*, to win, and are, honour, Saxon; but this is not very pro-

bable. The best Saxon derivation has been entirely overlooked, which is *winn*, war or destruction, and *gerd*, yard or instrument. It will then mean warlike or destroying instrument, which is surely a fair description of a sword.

Nor from their button'd tawny leather belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*. *Edw. III.*

i. 2. Capell's Prolusions.

— This debosh'd *whinyard*
I will reclaim to comely bows and arrows.
The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 412.

When it was becoming obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in burlesque; in which way we find it in *Hudibras*:

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed,
As rats do from a falling house. I. ii. 938.

But it does not appear to have been always a burlesque term, which the first examples seem to show.

The Scottish dialect has *whinger*, in the same sense; which evidently must have come from the same origin. See *Jamieson*.

WHIPSTOCK, s. The stock or handle of a whip, but frequently put for the whip itself; particularly a carter's whip.

For Malvolio's nose is no *whipstock*.
Twelfth N. ii. 3.

— Phoebus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loudness of his fury.

B. et Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm. i. 2.
For, by his rusty outside, he appears
To have practis'd more the *whip-stock* than
the lance. *Pericles, ii. 2.*

Beggars fear him more than the justice, and
as much as the *whip-stock*.

Earle's Microc. p. 60. ed. Bliss.

Here it is spelt *whip-stalk*:
Bought you a whistle and a *whip-stalk* too,
To be revenged on their villainies.
Span. Trag. O. Pl. iii. 180.

It is once or twice used as a name of reproach for a carter, "base *whipstock*." See the notes on the above passages.

WHIRL-BONE, s. The round bone of the knee, called the knee-pan, or patella. Woman was once a ribbe (as Truth has said),
Else, sith her tongue runs wide from every point,
I should have deem'd her substance had been made

Of Adam's *whirl-bone*, when it was out o'
th' joint. *Bancroft's Epig.* B. i. Ep. 92.

"The *whirl-bone* of the knee, pa-
tella." *Coles, Lat. Dict.*

WHIRLICOTE, s. An open car, or chariot.

Of old time coaches were not knowne in
this island, but chariots or *whirlicotes*, and
they onely used of princes or great estates,
such as had their footmen about them.

Stowe's Lond. 1599, p. 65.

WHIRLING-PLAT appears to be used for
whirlpool, in the following passage:

Even as a stone cast into a plaine even still
water, will make the water move a great
space, yet, if there be any *whirling-plat* in
the water, the moving ceaseth when it cometh
at the *whirling-plat*.

Ascham, Toxoph. p. 163. repr.

Called also *whirl-pit*:

Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown.

Sandys, Paraph. of Exod. xv.

WHISH, and **WHISHT**. Corruptions of
WHIST, silent.

You took my answer well, and all was
whish.

Haringt. Ep. i. 27.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the
advise of his father was annoynted king, by and
by there was all *whisht*.

Latimer, Serm. fol. 34. b.

Why do you *whisht* thus? here's none to
hear you.

Lingua, O. Pl. v. 212.

WHISKET, s. A basket. I do not recol-
lect to have seen this word in use, but
Coles acknowledges it thus; "A *whisket*,
corbis, cophinus." *Lat. Dict.* *Baxter*
also has it under *Bascauda*, which he
derives from the Celtic participle *uas-*
cand, pressum:

Unde fit, [he adds] quod Viminei cophini
genus agrestibus Anglis dicitur *whisket*.

Gloss. Antiq. Brit.

WHIST, was probably at first, as *Skinner*
suggests, an interjection commanding
silence by the mere sound, like 'st in
Latin, or our *hush*, which is only a
modification of the same sound. We
find this original use here:

Whist, whist, my master!

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 331.

Several poets, however, have used
it for silenced.

The wild waves *whist*.

Temp. i. 2.

So was the Titaness put down and *whist*.

Spens. Canto of Mutab. vii. 59.

So even *Milton*:

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist.

Ode on Nativ. v. 6.

That the name of the game of *whist*
is derived from this, is known, I pre-
sume, to all who play, or do not play it.

WHIST, adj. Still, quiet.

So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, wel-
coming such sweet death.

Har. Nuga

Ant. vol. ii. p. 97. 12mo ed.

So that now all her enemies are as *whist* as
the bird attagen.

Euphues et his Engl. I i b.

Upon a rock, and underneath a hill,
Far from the town, where all is *whist* and
still.

Marlow, Hero et L. B. i.

Sir J. Harington has made it *whish*,
for the sake of a rhyme, as noticed
above.

To **WHIST**, v. To be silent.

— Th' other nipt so nie

That *whist* I could not.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 427.

They *whisted* all, with fixed face attent.

Surrey's Trans. of Virg. l. 1.

"Conticuere omnes," etc.

Milton has employed *hist* as a verb,
instead of *whist*; which is still the 'st
vocalized:

And the mute silence *hist* along,

'Less *Philomel* will deign a song.

Il Penseroso, 55.

"Let silence hush every thing, un-
less *Philomel* will deign to sing."

To **WHISTLE** OFF. To dismiss by a
whistle; a term in hawking. A hawk
seems to have been usually sent off in
this way, against the wind when sent
in pursuit of prey; with it, or down
the wind, when turned loose, and
abandoned.

— If I do prove her haggard,

Though that her jesses were my dear heart-
strings,

I'd *whistle her off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

Othello, iii. 3.

— This is he

Left to fill up your triumph, he that basely
Whistled his honour off to th' wind; that
coldly

Shrunk in his politic head.

B. et Fl. Bonduca, iv. 3.

Here he is sent off to his prey:

As a long-winged hawke when he is first
whistled off the fist, mounts aloft, and for
his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the ayre,
still soaring higher and higher, till he come
to his full pitch, and, in the end, when the

game is sprung, comes downe amaine, and stoupes upon the sudden.

Burton's Anat. ii. 1—3.

The hawk was called back to the hand, by the same signal.

— If you can *whistle* her

To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.

Spanish Gipsie, 1653.

The WHITE. The central part of the mark upon the butts, in archery. The whole was painted in concentric circles of different colours, the interior circle being white, and in the centre of the *white* was a pin of wood, to cleave which with the arrow was the greatest triumph of a marksman. Johnson quotes both Dryden and Southern for this use of the word, though the thing was nearly disused in their time. In older authors it was very common, as such shooting was then a daily practice. It was called also *blanc* in French, as well as *but*, or mark.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.

Taming of Shr. v. 2.

An archer say you is to be knowen by his aime, not by his arrowe: but your aime is so ill, that if you knewe how farre wide from the *white* your shaft sticketh, you would hereafter rather breake your bowe then bend it.

Euphues et his Engl.

Hence to *hit the white*, was used to signify "to be right," "you have hit the mark."

Quoth mother Howlett, you have *hit the white*.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 509.

As oft' you've wanted brains

And art to strike the *white*,

As you have levelled right.

Feltham's Parody on Jonson's Ode on leaving the Stage.

WHITE BOY. A term of endearment to a favourite son, or dependant. So, in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Mrs. Merrythought says to her darling son Michael,

What says my *white boy*? Act ii. Sc. 2.

I know, quoth I, I am his *white boy*, and will not be gulled. *Fords' 'Tis Pity*, etc. i. 3.

White was generally a term of favour:

When he returns, I'll tell twenty admirable lies of his hawk, and then I shall be his little rogue, and his *white* villain, for a whole week after. *Return from Parnassus*, ii. 6.

T. Warton adds, as an illustration, that Dr. Busby used to call his favour-

ite scholars his *white boys*; and says that he could add a variety of other combinations. *Hist. of Poetry, Fragm. of Vol.* iv. p. 65.

The *White-boys* of Ireland were a very different description of persons, in much later times.

WHITE-DEATH, of which one or two interpretations have been given, in the following passage means, I think, no more than *pale death*.

Let the *white death* sit on thy cheek for ever,
We [blushes] 'll ne'er come there again.

All's Well, ii. 3.

WHITE-FRIARS, in London, was a part situated to the south of Fleet-street, and east of the Temple, being contiguous to both; nearly where Salisbury-court and Dorset-street now are. Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors, bankrupts, and profligates of all descriptions. This privilege being abolished by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, it remained for some time much deserted, as is described by the graceless *Ned Ward*, in his *London Spy*, p. 158, etc. who adds a kind of ballad on the subject; but all so much in his own very low style, as to be no less disgusting than the place itself had been.

Though there be none far-fet, there will dear-bought,

Be fit for ladies: some for lords, knights, squires;

Some for your waiting wench, and city wives,

Some for your men, and daughters of *White-friars*. *B. Jons. Prol. 1. to Silent Woman*.

Sir P. The gentleman, believe it, is of worth,
And of our nation. *Lady P. Ay, your*

White-friars nation.

Come, I blush for you, master *Would-be*,
I. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv. 1.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, opposed to a dry, or *red* herring.

Hop-dance cries in Tom's belly for two *white-herring*. *Lear*, iii. 6.

Steevens explained it a pickled or Dutch herring, and referred to the *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 8; but there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four*

my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat. In Warner's *Antiquitates Culinariae*, they are therefore rightly explained "fresh herrings." *Prelim. Disc.* p. 1, (50).

WHITE POWDER. A common notion prevailed, and subsisted even in very late times, that there was such a composition as a *white* gunpowder, which would explode without noise. Sir T. Brown does not deny that such a powder might be formed; but says that it would be useless. "But this," he says, "contrived either with or without salt-peter, will surely be of little force, and the effects thereof no way to be feared: for as it omits of report, so will it of effectual exclusion; and so the charge be of little force which is excluded." *Vulg. Err.* II. v. p. 92, 4to. Yet the idea was very prevalent.

One offers to lay five hundred pounds — that you were killed with a pistol charged with *white powder*. *B. et Fl. Hon. Man's Fort.* ii. 2.

Some conspirators in Queen Elizabeth's time confessed that they had intended to murder the queen with fire-arms charged with *white powder*; but it is not pretended that any such preparation was found in their possession. There is, however, an old poem by May, called *The White Powder Plot*, printed in 1662.

WHIT-FLAW. A painful abscess, or gathering in the fingers, by which the nails are sometimes thrown off; now called a *whitlow*. Minshew has it *white-blowe*; it is called so from looking white.

The nails fall off by *whit-flaws*.

Herrick's Poems, p. 193.

Johnson has a quotation from Wise, in which he witnesses that it was called *whitflaw* by the common people. See *Johnson*.

Roste the root [of Buglosse] in the embers in a wett clout, and mix it with as much rosted apples and a little butter, to assuage the paine of a *white flaw*. *Langham's Garden of Health, Bugloss*, 20.

See **FELLON**.

WHITING-MOPS. Young whittings. *Gur-*

nard-moppes are also mentioned by Puttenham. See **MOPPE**.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins.

B. et Fl. Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Metaphorically, a fair lass:

I have a stomach, and could content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.

Massing. Guardian, iv. 2.

WHITSON ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, where of course much ale was swallowed. There were also *bride-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, and other *ales*. See **ALE**.

Whitson-ales, says Mr. Douce, are conducted in this manner. Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner the circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.

In Carter's Anc. Sculpt. ii. 10.

See also O. Pl. x. 303. and *Popular Ant.* i. p. 228, 4to.

WHITSTER, s. A bleacher of linen, one who whitens it by bleaching; from *white*. I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch, close by the Thames' side.

Merry W. W. iii. 3.

The time of bleaching is afterwards called *whiting-time*. *Ib.*

A WHITTLE, s. A small clasp-knife. "Cultellus." *Coles*. A Saxon word.

— For their knives care not,
While you have throats to answer; for myself,
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens.

Timon of Ath. v. 3.

The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder. *Bp. Hall, in T. J.*

The term is said to be still common in several counties. Gayton has used *whittle* for a knot, and *unwhittled* for untied. *Fest. Notes*, p. 34.

WHITTLED, *part.* Drunk; analogous to the more modern term of *cut*, in the same sense.

The best was, our masters were as well *whittled* as wee, for they yet lie by it.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii. 3.

Coles acknowledges the word, and renders it, "Ebriatus, appotus," etc.

A Christmas temptation, after the devil was well *whittled*. *Harsnett on Popish Impost.* X 3.

Taylors shall be patternes and presidents to sober men, a bushell of wheat to a tankard of beere, lest they cut their fingers when they are *whitteld*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 47.

In vino veritas. When men are well *whittled*, their touns run at randome.

Withall's Dict. p. 560.

WHOE, for *ho*, in the phrase "there was no *ho* with him." See *Ho*.

Commend his house-keeping, and he will beggar himself; commend his temperance, and he will starve himself.

Laudatque virtus

Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet.

He is mad, mad, no *whoe* with him.

Burt. Anat. of Mel. p. 125.

WHOOBUB, *s.* A mere corruption of *hub-bub*; a loud noise, accompanied with exclamation.

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter and the king's son.

Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

To WHOOP. To cry out, to exclaim with astonishment. The same as *hoop*; as *whoot*, for *hoot*.

That admiration did not *whoop* at them.

Hen. V. ii. 2.

And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all *whooping*.

As you l. it, iii. 2.

WHY-NOT, *s.* An arbitrary proceeding; as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts, but the mere captious question, *why not?*

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,

And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.

Hudibras, II. ii. 529.

It is also in Butler's genuine *Remains*:

— When the church

Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch.

Vol. i. p. 171.

So *quid ni*, in Latin. *Nash in loco*.

Also for any sudden event:

Your highness shall understand that this game I speak of, which was one of the fairest in England, by certaine bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at tick-take) was like to have been lost with a *why-not*. *Nugae Antiq.* ii. p. 144. ed. Park.

If you hit your adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a *why-not*, which is the loss of one. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 113. on *Tick-tack*.

Hence Mr. Monck Mason's ridiculous and only interpretation of the word is, that it "was a term in the game of *tick-tack*;" whereas it is only the writer's way of saying that "you are taken arbitrarily and instantly." Of the other examples, he seems to have been ignorant.

WICK, *wyc*, in Saxon; (surely from *vicus*, ultimately); had many significations, but all denoting a fixed abode, or residence. Thus it meant a *street*, a *village*, a *camp*, a *castle*, a *place of work*, etc. So that Stowe is justified in his account of Candle-wick Ward in London:

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, etc.—or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding *wike*, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there: and in divers countries, dayrie-houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickes*.

London, p. 171. ed. 1599.

Camden notices these significations of the Saxon *wic*, under *Norwich*, p. 304, ed. 1587.

Hence all the places terminated in *wick*, and many villages called *Wick* alone. *Wich*, however, generally implies salt springs; as Droitwich, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, etc. The *wich*, in Norwich, is thought to be only a corruption of *wick*. It is possible, however, that both *Norwich* and *Ipswich* may have been named from the making of salt at those places, from sea-water; and so likewise *Sandwich*, *Harwich*, etc. See *Wych*.

WIDE, *a.* with allusion to archery, was when the arrow flew a good way, on one side or the other, of the mark. The same term is still used by bowlers;

of being distant from the *jack*. It was also said, "*wide o' the bow hand*," or "*wide on the shaft hand*."

But shoote *wide* and farre of the marke is a thing possible. *Asch. Toxoph.* p. 126.

Oh I was but two bows *wide*.

Massing. Old Law, ii. 2.

Surely he shootes *wyde on the bow hand*, and very far from the marke.

Spenser's View of Irel. p. 372. Todd.

Yare *wide o' the bow-hand* still, brother: my longings are not wanton but wayward.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 258.

Sometimes without any explanatory adjunct:

Dar'st thou break first?

Arc. You're *wide*.

B. et Fl. Two Noble Kinsm. ii. 3.

— You are *wide*,

The whole field *wide*.

Mass. Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

See AIM, TO GIVE.

In the phrases, "*the whole field wide*," "*the whole region wide*," occurring in Massinger, (*Maid of Hon.* ii. 2. and *City Madam*, iii. 2.) it is very true, as Mr. Gifford has remarked, that there is an allusion to the Latin phrases, "*erras tota viâ, or tota regione, toto coelo*;" but it is also true, that there is an allusion to archery, in the term *wide*, which does not in any other application mean "*out of the way*:" or, at least, did not originally.

WIDGEON. Supposed to be a foolish bird, and, therefore, sometimes used as a phrase for a fool.

— Greene-plover, snite,

Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.

R. Nere a *widgin*?

Y. L. Yes, wait thyself at table.

Heyw. Engl. Traveller, i. 2.

So Butler:

Th' apostles of this fierce religion,

Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*.

Hudibr. l. i. 231.

That is, foolish beast, and foolish bird.

Warburton observed, that *widgeon* signified not only *one species of pigeon*! but, metaphorically, a *silly fellow*, as goose or gudgeon does now. He was right as to the metaphorical meaning, but ridiculously wrong as to the bird, which, so far from being a kind of pigeon, is a *duck*! He proposed also

to read *widgeons* instead of *pigeons*, in these playful lines:

On ten times faster Venus' *pigeons* fly,
To seal love's bonds new made, than they
wont

To keep obliged faith unforfeited.

Mer. Ven. ii. 6.

Venus' pigeons, instead of doves, quite misled him, and he thought the design was to call lovers simpletons, than which nothing can be more remote from the meaning of the passage. Dr. Nash, on the passage of *Hudibras*, quotes an old song, which is exactly in point as to the signification of *widgeon*:

Mahomet was no divine, but a senseless
widgeon,

To forbid the use of wine to those of his
religion.

WIGHT, s. A person, male or female; wiht, Saxon. For a male it very frequently occurs in Spenser; and sometimes *mister-wight*, to signify what kind of man. See MISTER.

The red-cross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister-wight* was so dismayd.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 33.

But it is also used for a female:

She were a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were,
To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.

Othello, ii. 1.

These sprightly gallants lov'd a lass,

Call'd Lirope the bright,

In the whole world there scarcely was

So delicate a *wight*. *Drayt. Muse's Elys.*
ii. p. 1455.

Videna. O me, most wofull *wight*.

Ferr. et Porr. O. Pl. i. 139.

WIGHT, a. Nimble, active, quick. Chaucer uses it in this sense, and Spenser after him; but I cannot find any Saxon word corresponding to it.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,

From bough to bough he leaped light.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 91.

Their winged words th' effect ensues as *wight*,
Two or three steps they make, to take their
flight. *Sylv. Dubart.* 2 W. 4 D. 2 B.

p. 456.

Since Fame is *wight* of wing, and throughe
eche clymate flies,

And woorthy acts of noble peeres, doth raise
unto the skies. *Witney to E. of Leic.*
pref. to Embl. Part 2.

This *wight* was also made a substantive, for strength. Hence the phrase "*by wit or wight*," meaning "*by art or force*:"

— After they their force to trie begun,
They car'd for nought *by wit or wight* not
won. *Mirr. Mag. p. 11.*

WIGHTLY, in the same sense. Quickly.

For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at earst the dirke night doth hast.
Spens. Shep. Kal. Sept. 5.

WIGMORE-LAND. The ancient barony of
the Mortimers in Herefordshire, near
which place Edmund Mortimer, Earl
of March, was taken prisoner by Owen
Glendower, to which transaction so
much reference is made in the first part
of *Henry the Fourth*:

In *Wigmore-land*, through battell rigorous,
I caught the right heir of the crowned house,
The Earl of March, Sir Edmund Mortimer,
And in a dungeon kept him prisoner.

Owen Glend. in Mirr. Mag. 298.

There is still *Wigmore*, a village,
which gives its name to one of the
hundreds of Herefordshire.

WILDERNESS, *s.* for wildness.

Heav'n shield my mother play'd my father fair!
For such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood.

Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.

— This keeps night here,
And throws an unknown *wilderness* about me.
B. et Fl. Maid's Tr. Act v.

It is certainly now disused, though
sanctioned by Milton:

The paths and bowers doubt not but our joint
hands

Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.

Par. Lost, ix. v. 245.

WILL I, NILL I; that is, "whether I will
or not." See to **NILL**. So also in the
other persons.

— Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry'greed
on;

And *will you, nill you*, I will marry you.

Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.

— *Will she, nill she*, she shall come
Running into my house.

B. et Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 4.

With foule reproaches and disdainedful spight
Her vildly entertaines; and *will or nill*,
Beares her away upon his courser light.

Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 43.

WIMBLE, *a.* Used by Spenser for *nimble*.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spens. Shep. Kal. March, 91.

So also Marston:

— Appease thy fear,

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits

In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Antonio et Mellida, Anc. Dr. ii. 15.

WIMPLE, *s.* A veil; from *guimpe*
French, which Cotgrave explains
"the crepine of a French hood:" that
is, a cloth going from the hood round
the neck. Kersey explains it, "The
muffled, [r. muffler] or plaited linnen
cloth, which nuns wear about their
neck;" and this appears to have been
the original meaning of it. It was
afterwards made *guimpe* in French,
which the *Dictionn. Lexique* explains,
"Toile dont les religieuses se couvrent
la gorge."

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* throwne away,
Where-with her heavenly beautie she did hide.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 22.

It seems that the edition used by Dr.
Johnson had *wimble* in this place; a
mere error of the press, which he
perceived.

The mantles, the *wimples*, and the crissing
pins. *Isaiah, iii. 22.*

To WIMPLE. To veil, or hoodwink;
chiefly used in the participle *wimpled*.
This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward
boy;

This *Signior Junio's*, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.
Love's L. L. iii. 1.

Corrected to "this *senior-junior*,"
which is probably right.

— But the same did hide
Under a veil, that *wimpled* was full low.
Spens. F. Q. I. i. 4.

Yet Mr. Steevens produces the verb
itself:

— Here I perceive a little rivelling,
Above my forehead; but I *wimple* it,
Either with jewels or a lock of hair.
Devil's Charter, 1607.

WINCHESTER GOOSE, *phr.* for a swelling
produced by a disease contracted in the
stews. The French for it, according
to Cotgrave, was *clapoir*, or *clapoire*.
Hence Gloucester gives the name, in
derision and scorn, to the Bishop of
Winchester:

Winchester goose I say, a rope, a rope.
1 Hen. VI. i. 3.

It should be now, but that my fear is this,
Some galled goose of *Winchester* would
hiss. *Tro. et Cress. v. 11.*

It is thought to have originated from
the circumstance of the public stews,
in Southwark, being under the juris-

diction of the Bishop of *Winchester*. Hence Ben Jonson calls it

— The *Wincestrian* goose,
Bred on the bank in time of popery,
When Venus there maintain'd her mystery.

Execr. of Vulcan, vol. vi. p. 410.

The court is the only school of good education, especially for pages and waiting women. Paris, or Padua, or the famous school of England called *Winchester*, (famous I mean for the *goose*) — are but belfries to the body or school of the court. *Chapm. Mons. D'Olive*, Act iv. *Anc. Dr.* vol. iii. p. 404.

Hence this coarse wit:

P. Had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*. — The cunning jade comes into court, and there deposes that she gave him true *Winchester* measure.

Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, sign. F.

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, s. A machine for winding up great weights; metaphorically, art and contrivance, subtleties.

And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlases*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

Hamlet, ii. 1.

Which, by slie drifts, and *windlases* aloof,
They brought about, persuading first the queene
That in effect it was the king's reproofe.

Mirr. Mag. p. 336.

It was also made a verb, with similar meaning. See *T. J.*

Windlaies is used by Fairfax, for sudden turns; whether he meant this word, or another, is not quite clear: perhaps rather *windings*.

As on the Rhene (when winter's freezing cold
Congeales the streames to thick and hardend
glasse)

The beauties faire of shepherd's daughters bold,
With wanton *windlaies* runne, turne, play,
and passe. *Tasso*, xiv. 34.

WINDMILL, THE. A fashionable tavern, in the time of Ben Jonson, who makes young Wellbred date his letter to young Knowell from it. It was situated at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury; for which reason he asks, in his letter,

Why, Ned, I beseech thee, hast thou forsworn all thy friends in the Old Jewry, or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there?
[Subscribed] From the *Windmill*.

Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Stowe gives the history of the house, which he thus winds up:

And thus much for this house, some time the Jew's Synagogue, since a house of fryers,

then a nobleman's house; after that, a marchante's house, wherein mayoralities have been kept, and now a *wine tavern*.

Survey, p. 221. ed. 1599.

WINDORE, s. A window; from the supposed origin of the word, *wind door*.

Knowing they were of doubtful gender,
And that they came in at a *windore*.

Hudib. I. ii. 215.

Again:

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.

Ibid. II. ii. 369.

Skinner thought this the right etymology. Others have offered different derivations. See *T. J.* So Minshew: "Ex *wind* ventus, et *dore* ostium." The Spanish word *ventana* is also derived from wind.

WINDSUCKER, s. A name for the kestrel, a species of kite; called also *wind-hover*.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-sucker* as this? *D.* Or such a rook as the other.

B. Jons. Silent Wom. Act i.

The reason of the above names appears in the following account:

This beautiful species of hawk feeds principally on mice, in search of which it is frequently seen *hovering* in the air, and quite stationary, for a great length of time.

Montagu, Ornith. in Kestrel.

To WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE. To cheat him.

Most finely fool'd and handsomely, and neatly,
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, sir,

And have their worships' noses *wip'd*, 'tis healthful.

We are but quit. *B. et Pl. Span. Curate*, iv. 5.
'Sfoot, lieutenant, wilt thou suffer *thy nose*
to be *wip'd* of this great heir.

Chapm. May-Day, Anc. D. iv. 110.

To Wis. To suppose, or think; from the Saxon, *wissan*. The preterite is **WIST**.

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this.

Merch. of Ven. ii. 9.

So wish not they, I *wis*, that sent thee
hither. *Edw. II.* O. Pl. ii. 370.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad, spent in Italy.

Ascham. Sch. Mast. p. 65.

The present tense is seldom found but in the first person; the preterite was common in all the persons.

WISE, TO MAKE WISE. To pretend, or feign; as we now say, to make believe.

Besides, to make their admonitions and reproofs seeme graver and of more efficacie, they made wise as if the gods of the woods, whom they called *Satyres*, or *Silvanes*, should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke.

Puttenham, L. i. ch. 13. p. 24.

To WISH. To recommend, or persuade.

Go *wish* the surgeon to have great respect.

Hon. Wh. O. Pl. iii. 307.

I have had such a fit with him: he says he was *wisht* to a very wealthy widow; but of you he hath heard such histories that he will marry you.

Match at Midn. O. Pl. vii. 404.

They call him father Anthony, sir; and he's *wish'd* to her by Madona Lossuriosa.

City N. Cap. O. Pl. xi. 305.

1 Wisp, or small twist, of straw or hay, was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was, therefore, considered as a grievous affront.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns, To make this shameless callat know herself.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 2.

Earle, in his character of a scold, says,

There's nothing mads or moves her more to outrage, then but the very naming of a *wispe*, or if you sing or whistle while she is scoulding.

Microcosmog. p. 278, ed. Bliss.

Nay worse, I'll stain thy ruff; nay, worse than that,

I'll do thus. [Holds a *wisp*.]

M. Fost. Oh my heart, gossip, do you see this? was ever

Woman thus abus'd.

New Wonder, by Rowley, Anc. Dr. v. 266.

So perfyte and exacte a scoulde that women might give place,

Whose tatling tongues had won a *wispe*.

Drant's Horace, Sat. 7.

A *wispe* appears to have been one badge of the scolding woman, in the ceremony of SKIMMINGTON, described above, under that word.

Good gentle Jone, with-holde thy hands,

This once let me entreat thee,

And make me promise never more

That thou shalt mind to beat me:

For feare thou weare the *wispe*, good wife, And mak our neighbours *ride*.

Pleasures of Poetry, cited by Malone.

WIST, v. The past tense of *wis*, through all the persons, singular and plural.

—Even as Lord Bonfield *wist*,

You shall unto the king.

George a Greene, O. Pl. iii. 34.

Approaching nigh, she *wist* it was the same.
Spens. F. Q. I. iii. 26.

Also II. ii. 46.

Made them his own before they had it *wist*.

Sidney, in T. J.

I *wist* is in *Josh.* ii. 4.; *wist ye* not, in *Luke*, ii. 49. etc. See HAD-I-WIST.

WISTLY, adv. Earnestly, with eager attention; from *Wist*. The same as *wistfully*, which is still used.

And speaking it he *wistly* looked on me,

As who should say, I would thou wert the man

That would divorce this terror from my heart.

Rich. II. v. 4.

This is the reading of the first and second folio, and is probably right. So Shakespeare, in another place:

O what a sight it was, *wistly* to view

How she came stealing to the wayward boy!

To note the fighting conflict of her cheek!

Venus et Adonis, *Suppl.* i. 420.

WIT WHITHER WILT THOU. A sort of proverbial expression, of which the origin has not been traced, nor is very easy to conjecture. It seems to be used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty.

A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say — *wit whither wilt*.

As you l. it, iv. 1.

My sweet *wit whither wilt thou*, my delicate poetical fury.

Decker's Satirom.

Wit whither wilt thou? Woe is me,

Th' hast brought me to this miserie.

Greene's Groatsw. of Wit, Pref.

C. Wit whither wilt thou?

D. Marry to the next pocket I can come at.

Middleton, More Diss. Anc. Dr. iv. 394.

WITCRAFT. A word invented, or pretended to be invented, by a writer of the 16th century, to signify logic. That his word has not been adopted, is partly owing, perhaps, to the multitude of fantastic and affected words, which he introduced into the same treatise. There seems no great objection to it, except the close resemblance to witchcraft, which might cause confusion. The author, *Ralph Lever*, thus states and defends it:

Witcraft, virtus vel ratio disserendi. If those names be alwayes accounted the best which doe moste playnly teach the hearer the meanyng of the thinge that they are appoynted to expresse; doubtlesse neyther *logicke* nor *dialect* can be thought so fit an Englishe worde to expresse and set foorth the arte of reason

by, as *witcraft* is: seeing that *wit* in our mother tongue is oft taken for reason, and *crafte* is the aunciente English woorde whereby wee have used to expresse an arte; whiche two wordes knit together in *witcrafte*, doe signifie the arte that teacheth witte and reason. And why should handcrafte and witchcrafte be good Englishe names, and starcrafte and witcrafte bee none. *R. Lever's Arte of Reason, in Censura Literaria*, viii. p. 341.

Camden, however, has condescended to employ it. On the fashion of rebuses, he says,

Hee was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Remains*, p. 144.

It is here better applied than to the serious art of logic.

To WITE. To blame, or censure; witan, Saxon. A Chaucerian word, adopted by Spenser.

My looser lays, I wote, doth sharply *wite*
For praising love, as I have done of late,
And magnifying lovers' deare debate.

F. Q. IV. Introd. St. 1.

So too in II. xii. 16. and elsewhere.

He uses also the substantive for blame, or punishment. It is also employed by Gawin Douglas, and other Scotch writers. See *Jamieson*.

WITH-HAULT. [Used by Spenser for withheld.

But soone as Titan gan his head exault,
And soone againe as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engins they against it bent.

F. Q. II. xi. 9.

WITHOLD, St. Supposed, by Mr. Tyrwhitt, to mean St. Vitalis.

St. Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold.

K. Lear, iii. 4.

Sweet *S. Withold* of thy lenitie, defend us
from extremitie,
And heare us for *S. Charitie*, oppressed with
austeritie.

Troubles. R. of K. John. (1591) sign.

E 4 b. or 6 Old Plays, ii. 256.

See **WOLD**.

There were two saints of the name of *Vitalis*; the first was a martyr under Nero, about the year 62, at Ravenna, where he became afterwards the patron saint of the city, to whom the principal church was dedicated. The other was a slave, who suffered with St. Agricola, his master, about 304. *Butler's Lives*, Apr. 28, and Nov. 4.

Whether either was *St. Withold* rests at present on mere conjecture.

WITS, FIVE, were often spoken of. It has been thought that the five senses were originally meant by it; but the expression was also used when no reference to the senses, properly so called, could be had.

Alas, sir, how fell you beside your *five wits*. *Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

They are, however, fairly enumerated as the senses, in the following passage:

I comforte the *wyttys five*,
The *tastyng*, *smelling*, and *herynge*,
I refresh the *sight* and *felynge*,
'To all creatures alyve.

Fyve Elements, an Interlude.

Yet Shakespeare seems to have considered them as distinct from the senses:

But my *five wits*, nor my *five senses* can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee.

Sonnet, 141.

Mr. Malone has, therefore, informed us, that the *five wits*, properly enumerated, were, "common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory." For this he quotes S. Hawes's *Bell Pucel.* ch. 24. By estimation, I presume, Hawes meant judgment.

WITS, FITS, AND FANCIES. A sort of proverbial combination of words, which one Anthony Copley employed as a title to a book: "*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*. Fronted and entermedled with presidents of honour and wisdom," 4to, 1595. See *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 355. A second edition varied the rest of the title, but preserved the first part.

Except you season your Avisoes with some light passages, with *wits*, *fits*, and *fancies*, like ballads and bables to refresh the capacities of your auditours.

Vaughan's Golden Fleece, i. p. 12.

WITTOL, s. A tame cuckold, knowing himself to be so. A Saxon word, derived from witan, to know; because he knows his disgrace. It is now disused, though found in some comedies since the Restoration.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; Barbason, well; yet they are devil's additions, the names of fiends! But cuckold, *wittol*,

cuckold! The devil himself hath not such a name!

Merry W. W. ii. 2.

—Mark, Vespucci, how the *wittol* Stares on his sometime wife! Sure he imagines To be a cuckold by consent is purchase Of approbation in a state.

Ford's Fancies. ii. 1.

See *Johnson*.

"A cuckold," says Lenton, "is a harmeslesse horned creature, but they [his horns] hang not in his eies, as your *wittals* doe." *Character* 32, 1631.

WITTOLY, *a.* Derivative from *wittol*; having the qualities of a *wittol*.

They say the jealous *wittoly* knave hath masses of money. *Merry W. W.* ii. 2.

Yet he is said to be jealous, which is not quite consistent.

WIZARD, in its original sense, meant only a wise person. It has, however, been appropriated chiefly to a male who used the arts of witchcraft, as the correlative of *witch*. Instances of the original signification may, however, be found.

Dost hear, Jupiter, we'll have it enacted, He that speaks the first wise word shall be made cuckold; [and presently, on a wise word being spoken by Vulcan, Albius says] How now, Vulcan, will you be the first *wizard*? *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iv. 5.

So Spenser says, that Lucifera's kingdom was upheld by the counsel, And strong advizement of six *wisards* old.

F. Q. I. iv. 12.

Milton also calls the wise men from the east, *wisards*:

The star-led *wisards* haste with odours sweet. *Ode on Nativ.* v. 23.

In the second sense, of conjurer, it has never been disused.

WIZZEL. Supposed to be a corruption of *wesand*, or *weazon*.

Forbid the banns, or I will cut your *wizzel*, And spoil your squiring in the dark.

City Match, O. Pl. ix. p. 343.

WOD-SONGS. Wood-men's, or foresters' songs.

Fall to your *wod-songs*, therefore, yeomen bold. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunting.* D 2.

He had said, not long before,

For holie dirges sing me *wod-men's songs*.

Ib. D 1 b.

Wod for *wood*, is little more than the common uncertainty of early spell-

ing. Thus *wode* is also written for *wood*, mad. See *Wood*.

WOE, *a.* for woeful, or sorry.

A. How sharp the point of this remembrance is, My dear son Ferdinand.

Pr. I'm *woe* for it, sir.

Tempest, v. 1.

—I love you so,

That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot, If thinking on me then should make you *woe*.

Shakesp. Sonnet 71.

But be you sure I wold be *wo*,

If ye shulde chance to begyle me so.

The Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 61.

This made me *woe*, and weary of my life, Which erst so many kingdoms did assaile.

Mirr. Mag. p. 164.

Shakespeare uses it in several places.

WOE-BEGONE, *a.* Several of the commentators have thought it necessary to explain this word, but I do not believe it to be wholly disused. It means deeply involved in woe.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*, Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.

2 Hen. IV. i. 1.

Wretches they are *woe-begone*, For their wound is always one.

Cornelia, O. Pl. ii. 289.

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought, So *woe-begon* was he with pains of love.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 9.

WOE-WORTH. An exclamation of anger, meaning *may woe befall* such a one; or *woe will befall* it. It is pure Saxon, *wa-wurðe*, be thou worthy of woe, or woe betide thee. It is used in our authorized version, in *Ezekiel*, xxx. 2. *woe worth* the day; and is one of the antiquated expressions to which Newcome objects. *Historical View of Translations*, 8vo. p. 303.

Woe worth the man, who for his death hath given us cause to crie. *Damon et Pithias*, O. Pl. i. 235.

And the good gentleman, *woe worth* me for it, Ev'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,

Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, Act v.

Woe worth the ground, where grew the tow'ring mast,

Whose sailes did beare us through the waters' rore:

Woe worth the winde, that blew the banefull blast,

Woe worth the wave, whose surge so swift-lie bore

My tragicke barke to England's fatal shore.
Woe worth the mast, the sailes, winde, waves
 and all,
 That causelesse did conspire poore Alfredes
 fall. *Mirr. for Magist.* p. 609.

WOLD, s. A plain, or open country;
 wold, Saxon. A country without wood,
 whether hilly or not. Blount quotes
 Camden for saying, that in an old glos-
 sary the Alps are called the *Wolds* of
 Italy. *Glossogr.*

St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*.
K. Lear, iii. 4.

It is amusing to see how the commen-
 tators have puzzled about this word,
 though one discovered at last, that it
 is still used in Yorkshire. It is used
 much nearer, for *Stowe in the Wold*
 is in Gloucestershire, not far from Strat-
 ford upon Avon. It is also used by poets:

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*,
 Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold.
Browne, Brit. Past. II. iv. p. 131.

Drayton writes it *ould*:

With their's do but compare the country where
 I lie,
 My hill, and *oulds*, will say they are the is-
 land's eye. *Polyolb.* xxvi. p. 1166.

Afterwards:

The beauty of the large, and goodly full-
 flockd *oulds*. *Ibid.*

Cotswold is evidently derived from it.

WOLF, s. Said to be a provincial term
 for a husbandman's gown, or frock.
 This, however, wants confirmation;
 for it is proved only by a single pas-
 sage quoted by Mr. Steevens from
Howleglas, that, in some parts, this
 expression was once so used. The
 story is, that Howleglass being, for a
 time, journeyman to a tailor, was or-
 dered by his master to make a *wolf* from
 a pattern given, upon which he made
 the figure of a real wolf, with head,
 legs, etc.:

Then sayd the maister, I ment that you
 should have made up the russet gown, for a
 husbandman's gowne is here called a *wolfe*.

*A Merye Jest of a Man called Howle-
 glasse.*

But as this passage occurs only in a
 literal translation from French, and that
 from German, it appears to prove
 nothing more than that *loup* in French
 had, at some time, that double sense;

or perhaps only the corresponding
 word in German. This Mr. Douce re-
 marked: and we may observe further
 that even in those languages it must
 have been only a local or provincial
 term. See the Notes on "wolvish
 gown," in *Coriol.* ii. 3. See also *Toge*
 and *WOLVISH*.

WOLNER, the great eater. Qu. who? or
 where recorded?

Wolner (that cannon of gluttony) shall re-
 vive againe. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 49.

He is not mentioned by Wanley.
 Further memorials of this distinguished
 personage are wanting.

WOLSTED. Manifestly used by Stowe for
worsted.

Their officers in jacquetes of *wolsted*, or say,
 party-colour'd. *Stowe's London*, p. 76.

Worsted is usually supposed to be
 named from the town so called in Nor-
 folk, where it is therefore thought to
 have been invented; but wollen thread,
 yarn, and stuff, might naturally be
 termed *woolstead*, as being of the staple
 or substance of *wool*: and it appears
 to me more probable that the town was
 named from the manufacture, than that
 from it. Both might easily be corrupted
 to *worstead*, by the common change
 of *l* to *r*. *Worsted* thread, or yarn,
 must have been known as long as the
 spinning of wool, that is, as long as
 clothing was used. The town had,
 probably, a much later date, and
 was originally called *woolsted*, from
 being a *sted*, or station, for woollen
 manufactures. This, however, is only
 a conjecture, and opposite to the opi-
 nion of Skinner and others. I confess
 too that it varies in the later editions
 of Stowe.

WOLVISH. Like or belonging to a wolf.
 The same as *wolfish*, which is more
 common in Shakespeare and others.
Wolfish being made from *wolf*; *wol-
 vish* from *wolves*.

Why in this *wolvish* gown should I stand here,
 To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
 Their needless vouches. *Coriol.* ii. 3.

If this be the right reading, which
 is doubtful, the meaning clearly is,
 "why do I stand here like a *wolf* in

sheep's clothing to beg," etc. The first folio has "wolvish *tongue*," for which "wolvish *toge*" was substituted, by a very probable conjecture of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Steevens, out of his love for contradiction, and for the second folio, preferred *gown*, which is the reading of that edition. It is most probable that *toge* is the right, as Shakespeare had (probably) used *toged* in another place; and the printers might easily put *tongue* for *toge*, but hardly for *gown*. *Gown* must have been the mere guess of men who could make no sense of *tongue*, and were ignorant of the word *toge*. See *TOGE*, and *TOGED*.

To WOMAN, *v.* To unite to a woman.

I do attend here on the general:

And think it no addition, nor my wish,

To have him see me *woman'd*.

Othello, iii. 4.

To act the part of a woman:

— This day I should

Have seene my daughter Silvia, how she would

Have *woman'd* it.

Daniel, Hymen's

Triumph, iii. 2.

WOMAN'S TAILOR. What is now called a mantua-maker. A personage of this class has a considerable part in *Catharine and Petruchio*, Act iv. Sc. 3. The redoubted Feeble also, in the second part of *Henry IV.* when interrogated respecting his trade, replies that he is "a *woman's taylor*." We find it here also:

C. Is he a man's poet, or a woman's poet, I pray you? *2 Her.* Is there any such difference? *F.* Many, as betwixt your man's taylor, and your *woman's taylor*.

B. Jons. Masque of News from New W.
vol. vi. p. 60.

Often called a taylor only. See in *TAYLOR*.

WOMEN, on the stage. It was not till after the Restoration that women were licensed to act in public theatres. The following is a clause in the patent granted to Sir W. Davenant:

That, whereas the *women's parts* in plays have hitherto been acted by men in the habits of women, at which some have taken offence, we do permit, and give leave, for the time to come, that all *women's parts* be acted by women.

The same was the case in the theatres of antiquity. Lucian, in answer to a

person who objects to the effeminacy of male dancers, imitating the actions of females, replies that, if this were an objection, it would equally hold against tragedies and comedies. *Κόλον τοῦτο καὶ τῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ τῆς κωμῳδίας ἀνείη. Περὶ Ορχήσεως.* Columella also says, "In circis potius ac in theatris, quam in segetibus et vinetis, manus movemus; attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod à natura sexum viris denegatum, muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium." Lib. i. Exord. The fact, indeed, is abundantly known to antiquaries. Perhaps the French were the first who ventured to bring women on the stage; from them we had it.

To WON. To dwell; from *wunnian*, in the same sense, Saxon. Generally spelt *wonne*, by old authors.

Not far away, quoth he, he hence doth *wonne*,
Foreby a fountaine, where I late him left.

Spens. F. Q. I. vi. 39.

Once written *woon* by Spenser; but, as it is not to make a rhyme, perhaps it is only an error of the press for *wonn*.

— Whether he *woon* beside

Faire Xanthus sprinkled with Chimara's blood,
Or in the woods of Astery abide.

Virgil's Gnat, v. 18.

Its derivation being from *wunian*, it is not extraordinary that it was pronounced *wun*, and Spenser accordingly, in the passage above cited, rhymes it to *wonne*, the past tense of *win*. It has the same sound also in the passage following:

Which through their veins diffus'd did quickly run,

Choking that lore that in their hearts did *won*.
England's Eliza, in *Mirr. for M.* 792.

Fairfax rhymes it to *son*, and *run*, in this passage:

A people near the northern pole that *wonne*.
Fairf. Tasso, i. 44.

The reprint of 1749 prints it *wun*. Though it is completely a neuter verb, Sir Ph. Sidney has formed a passive participle from it:

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,

Was only *won'd* with such as beasts begot.
Arcadia, L. iii. p. 398. ed. 1623.

WONT, *s.* Custom, usage.

— It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk.
Hamlet. i. 4.
'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
2 *Henry VI.* iii. 1.

See *Johnson*, who finds it even in
Milton.

WONTLESSE, *a.* Unaccustomed.
What *wontless* courage dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast when full of thee.
Spenser.

WOOD, or WODE, *a.* Mad; from wod,
Saxon. It is only a conjectural reading
in the following passage, but the con-
jecture is probably right.

Now come I to my mother; oh that she
could speak now like a *wood* woman.
2 *Gent.* Ver. ii. 3.

All the old folios agree in reading
would, but of that no sense can be made.
It is certainly the reading of the follow-
ing passage:

And here am I, and *wode* within this wood,
Because I cannot meet my *Hermia*.
Mids. N. Dr. ii. 3.

Spelt *wood* in the modern editions.
And shortly after brought me forth abroad,
Which made the commons more than double
wood.
Mirr. for Mag. p. 344.

How will you thinke that such furious-
nesse, with *woode* countenance, and bren-
ning eyes, etc. can be expressed?

Asch. Toxoph. p. 53.
Thoughtful awhile remained the tyrant *wood*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii. 22.

Examples are abundant in *Spenser*,
and other writers of the time.

Harington has *horn-wood* for *horn-
mad*, which meant only extremely mad,
like a man who had just discovered
that he had horns:

Horne-wood he was, he was about to strike
All those he met, and his owne flesh to teare.
Ariosto, xxviii. 44.

WOODBINE, or WOODBIND. The common
name, ancient and modern, for the
wild honey-suckle. See *Johnson's*
Gerard, p. 891, etc.; but there is
reason to think that *Shakespeare* em-
ployed it instead of *bind-weed*, for the
convolvulus, in the following lines:

So doth the *wood-bine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine; the female ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.
Mids. N. Dr. iv. 1.

Two parallel similes must be here

intended, or we lose the best effect of
the poetry; and the former comparison
seems quite parallel to one of *Ben
Jonson*:

— Behold,
How the blue *bind-weed* doth itself infold
With honey-suckle.
Masq. Vision of Delight

Now the blue *bind-weed* is the blue
convolvulus, (*Gerard*, 864) but the
calling it *wood-bine* has naturally
puzzled both readers and commenta-
tors; as it seems to say, that the honey-
suckle entwines the honeysuckle. Sup-
posing *convolvulus* to be meant, all is
easy, and a beautiful passage preserv-
ed. Another mode of construction
makes the woodbine and the honey-
suckle the same, by apposition; but
then they entwine nothing: and entwine
is made a neuter verb, most unfortu-
nately both for grammar and poetry.
The name of *woodbine* has been applied
to several climbing plants, and even
to the ivy, as *Steevens* has shown. In
a word, if we would correct the author
himself, we should read,

So doth the *bind-weed* the sweet honey-
suckle

Gently entwine, etc.

Otherwise we must so understand
woodbine, and be contented with it, as
a more poetical word than *bind-weed*,
which probably was the feeling that
occasioned it to be used.

A WOODCOCK. Proverbial, as a foolish
bird; or for a man compared to the
bird.

O this *woodcock*! what an ass it is!

Tam. of Shr. i. 2.

The witless *woodcock*, and his neighbour
snite.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1315.

He cheats young gulls that are newly come
to towne; and when the keeper of the ordi-
nary blames him for it, he answers him in
his owne profession, that a *woodcocke* must
be plucked ere it be drest.

Overbury's Characters, M 2.

The *snipe*, too, as being of the same
family, has fallen under the same
censure:

For I my own gain'd knowledge should pro-
fane,
If I would time expend, with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit.

Othello, i. 5.

Mr. Steevens thinks this more sarcastic than calling him a *woodcock*, "being a smaller and meaner bird, of almost the same shape." How the woodcock came into such ill repute for understanding, I cannot exactly say, but Willoughby attests the circumstance:

Among us in England, this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly: so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a simple foolish person. *Ornithol.* III. i. § 1.

It was probably owing to the facility with which they suffered themselves to be caught, either in the snares called *springes*, or in the nets set for them in the GLADES. So that "springes to catch woodcocks," meant arts to entrap simplicity, as in *Hamlet*, i. 3. *Springes for Woodcockes* forms part of the fanciful title of an old collection of epigrams, by one H. Perrot, who published other similar works, (1613). Hence we have,

— Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your head into the noose.
B. et Fl. Loyal Subj. iv. 4.

It seems that they are grown wiser by time, for we do not now hear of their being so easily caught. If they were sometimes said to be without brains, it was only founded on their character, certainly not on any examination of the fact.

WOODCOCK'S HEAD. A tobacco pipe. It seems that the early pipes were made a good deal in that form. See the sketch of one, in Mr. Gifford's note on the following example:

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*. *Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady? [i. e. meaning to call me a fool?] *Sav.* Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iii. 3.

WOODMAN. A forester, whose great employment was hunting.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak I like Herne the hunter? *Merry W. W.* v. 5.
You, Polydore, have prov'd best *woodman*,
and
Are master of the feast. *Cymb.* iii. 6.

Sometimes jocularly used for a hunter of a different sort of game:

Friar, thou know'st not the duke so well as I do; he's a better *woodman* than thou tak'st him for. *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.

WOODNESS, s. Madness; from Wood.

If poesie were not ravished so much,
And her compos'd rage held the simplest
woodness. *Chapman's Verses to B.*
Jonson.

Chaucer has,
*Woden*es laughing in his rage.

Spenser also has it, and other. See *T. J.*

WOOD-QUIST, or WOOD-QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. See *QUEEST*.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *woodquist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short straves to build his nest on a tall cedar. *Lyly's Sapho et Phaon*, iv. 3.

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach, but of no very definite or obvious meaning.

Out, you sous'd gurnet, you *woolfist*! be-gone, I say, and bid the players despatch, and come away quickly. *Prol. to Wily Beg.*
Or. Dr. iii. p. 294.

It might possibly have meant originally *sheep-stealer*, or purloiner of wool; but this is only a guess.

WOOLSACK, THE. An ordinary and public-house, famous for its pies, as well as the Dagger.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies*. *B. Jons. Alch.* v. 2.

Mr. Gifford says it was an ordinary of low reputation, "and our old poets have frequent allusion to the coarseness of their entertainment." The mention of them here, might, therefore, be intended as a sarcasm upon the person addressed, for being addicted to such coarse fare.

WOOLVISH. See *WOLVISH*.

WOOLWARD. Dressed in wool only, without linen; often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance.

The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance.

Love's L. L. v. 2.

He went *wool-ward* and barefooted to many churches, in every of them to pray to God for help in his blindness.

Stowe's Annals, H 7.

And when his shirt's a washing, then he must Go *woolward* for the time.

Satyres, Epigrams

Barefoot, *woolward* have I hight,
Thether for to go. *Mery Jest of Robyn Hood.*

Camus that *wooll-ward* went, was wondred at,
Which he excus'd as done through pure
contrition.

But who so simple, Camus, credits that?
'Tis too well known, thou art of worse
condition.

And, therefore, if no linnen thee begirt,
The naked truth will prove thou hast no shirt.
Wit's Recreations, Ep. 339. ed. 1641.

Dr. Grey fancied a particular reference to be intended by Shakespeare, in the first instance; but it is evident, from some of the other quotations, that it was a usual penance, or token of humiliation, and commonly joined with going barefooted. "*Nudis pedibus, et absque linteis circumire.*" Both the expression, and the penance, were very ancient. In an old book, entitled, *Customes of London*, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is said to be gained by certain observances of a penitential nature, the first of which was, "to go *wulward* vii yere. *Item*, to fasten [fast on] bread and water the Fryday vii yere:" with many other *items*, concluding with, "He that fulfills all these poyntis vii yere during, doth and wynneth a *Karyne*, that is to say, a *Lent-dum*." *Stavely's Romish Horseleeche*, p. 61. The word is one of the usual compounds of -WARD, meaning toward the wool.

WORLD, TO GO TO THE WORLD. A phrase signifying to be married. So Beatrice complains,

Thus, goes every one to the world but I,
and I am sun-burn'd; I may sit in a corner,
and cry heigho! for a husband.

Much Ado ab. N. ii. 1.

So the Clown, in *All's Well that Ends Well*, asking leave to marry the chambermaid, says,

But if I may have your ladyship's good will
to go to the world, Isabel the woman and I
will do as we may. Act i. Sc. 3.

So to be a woman of the world:

Cl. To-morrow we will be married. Aud.
I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope
it is no dishonest desire to be a woman of the
world. As you l. it, v. 3.

A WORLD TO SEE, OR, IT IS A WORLD TO
SEE. A common phrase, equivalent to,

it is a wonder, or a matter of admiration, to see.

Oh, you are novices! 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Tam. of Shr. ii. 1.

It is a world to see the doating of their
lovers, and their dealing with them.

Lyly's Euphues, sign. E

Nay, tis a world to see,
In ev'ry bush and tree,
The birds with mirth and glee,
Woo'd as they woo.

Drayton, Muse's Elys. N. iii. p. 1470.

It is a world to see, what mines and countermines they will make.

Parthenia Sacra, 1633, quoted by Steevens.

WORM. Frequently used by our writers of Elizabeth's age for a serpent. The idea of the worm being a species of serpent was followed in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, and is not even now corrected. In fact, their resemblance is only external, and far from complete even in the exterior. They have no manner of natural connexion.

— Thou [life] art by no means valiant,
For thou dost fear the soft and tender fork
Of a poor worm. *Meas. for Meas. iii. 1.*

So Massinger:

— The sad father,
That sees his son stung by a snake to death,
May, with more justice, stay his vengeful hand,
And let the worm escape, than you vouchsafe
him

A minute to repent. *Parl. of Love, iv. 2.*

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

It was another very prevalent error to suppose that the forked tongue of the serpent tribe was their instrument of offence; without any thought of the teeth or fangs, which are its real weapons. The notion of a serpent that caused death without pain, was another popular error or fable; but it was also a fable of the ancients, and particularly asserted in the *History of Cleopatra*, whence Shakespeare has with propriety adopted it, in his play on that subject: Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not?

Ant. et Cleop. v. 2.

This has been called the asp, but the true asp of the ancients, Dr. Shaw says, is wholly unknown to us. Linnaeus, however, has given that name

to a species of viper found in France.
General Zoology, Vol. iii. Part 2. p. 381.

Those coals the Roman Portia did devour
Are not burnt out, nor have th' Egyptian
worms
Yet lost their stings.

Dumb Kn. O. Pl. iv. 419.

That serpents have the power of
stinging, in any way, is another old,
and long inveterate, error.

Worm is used for serpent or viper,
in the English Testament of the Geneva
version, in *Acts*, xxviii. 4 and 5. In
the common version it is called "beast,"
and "venomous beast." In ver. 3, both
translations call it a viper. The
"*laidly* [or loathsome] *worm* of Spin-
dleston Heughs," was supposed to be a
lady transformed into a large serpent.
See *Evans's Old Ballads*, vol. iv. p.
241. 2d edit.

2. *Worm* was also used sometimes
for "poor creature," as snake was.
See SNAKE. But it was no quite so con-
temptuous.

Come, come, you froward and unable *worms*,
[to the other wives.]
My mind has been as big as one of your's,
My heart as great, my reason haply more.

Tam. of Shrew, v. 2.

Two loving *wormes*, [Apelles and Cam-
paspe] Hephestion, I perceive Alexander can-
not subdue the affections of men.

Lyly's Alex. et Camp. v. 4.

WORSER. This irregular comparative,
now justly exploded, occurs very fre-
quently in Shakespeare. Twiss's index
gives twelve instances. Johnson found
it used even by Dryden. These ex-
amples, however, are not to be imitated.

— The strong'st suggestion
Our *worser* genius can, shall never melt
My honour into lust.

Temp. iv. 1.

Shakespeare's contemporaries in ge-
neral kept him in countenance.

And setteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearfull
flames espide,

Gave summons unto carelesse Troy for *worser*
to provide.

Warner, Alb. Engl.

B. i. p. 15.

WORTHIES, THE NINE. Famous person-
ages, often alluded to, and classed
together, rather in an arbitrary man-
ner, like the seven wonders of the
world, etc. Thus spoken of in an old
poem:

The *worthies nine* that were of might,
By travaile won immortal praise;
If they had liv'd like carpet knights,
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.

Paradise of D. Devises, p. 112, repr.

They have been counted up in the
following manner: three Gentiles, three
Jews, and three Christians; as the *nine*
worthies of the world: by Richard
Burton, in a book on the subject, pub-
lished 1687; or rather, probably,
by *Nath. Crouch*, bookseller, assum-
ing the name of *Burton*.

Three Gentiles - 1. Hector, son of Priam.
2. Alexander the Great.
3. Julius Caesar.

Three Jews - 4. Joshua, Conqueror of Ca-
naan.
5. David, King of Israel.
6. Judas Maccabaeus.

Three Christians - 7. Arthur, King of Britain.
8. Charles the Great, or
Charlemagne.
9. Godfrey of Bullen, [Bouil-
lon].

Burton's, or Crouch's book, pro-
fesses to give an account of "their glori-
ous lives, worthy actions, renowned
victories, and deaths." See *Bliss's*
Note on the following passage. These
trifling publications, which yet have
been sought by collectors, are enu-
merated in the General Biogr. Dict.
under the name of Burton (Robert), to
the number of 29; but the name should
be Richard.

He is one who loves to hear the famous acts
of citizens, whereof the gilding of the cross he
counts the glory of this age, and the four
prentices of London above all the *nine*
worthies.

Earle, Char. 68. of a Mere

Gull Citizen, Bliss's ed. p. 186.

See NINE-WORTHINESS.

But London chose also to have *nine*
worthies of her own, in testimony to
which see a pamphlet, reprinted in the
Harleian Miscellany, vol. viii. p. 437,
by Richard Johnson, author of "the
famous *History of the Seven Cham-
pions*." These worthies were nine ci-
tizens of London, not professionally
warriors, but most of whom had some
opportunity of gaining martial honour.
They are these: 1. Sir Wm. Walworth,
fishmonger; 2. Sir Henry Prichard,

vintner; 3. Sir Wm. Sevenoake, grocer; 4. Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor; 5. Sir John Bonham, mercer; 6. Sir Christopher Croker, vintner; 7. Sir John Hawkwood, merchant-tailor; 8. Sir Hugh Calvert, silkweaver; 9. Sir Henry Maleverer, grocer. See also *Oldys's Cat. of Pamphl.* No. 270. Sir Thomas White seems to have been the only quite peaceable worthy among them, whose fame lives in the school he founded in London, etc. The original nine worthies were often introduced in comparisons for bravery:

Ay, there were some present there that were the *nine worthies* to him, i' faith.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 3.

Of these nine worthies, none was more revered than Alexander the Great. Accordingly, Whitlock says,

That Alexander was a souldier, painted cloths will confesse; the painter dareth not leave him out of the *nine worthies*.

Zootomia, p. 171.

WOUNDS. The wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. This effect, though impossible, except it were by miracle, was firmly believed, and almost universally, for a very long period. Poets, therefore, were fully justified in their use of it.

Oh, gentlemen, see, see, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!

Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.

Richard III. i. 2.

The captain will assay an old conclusion, [experiment]

Often approved; that at the murderer's sight
The blood revives again, and boils afresh;
And every wound has a condemning voice
To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl. vi. 218.

Where it is printed as prose, but erroneously, as well as much more of the scene.

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft 't hath been prov'd the *breathless corps*
will bleed.

She coming near that my poor heart hath slain,

Long since departed, to the world no more,

The *ancient wounds* no longer can contain
But fall to bleeding, as they did before.

Drayt. Idea, xlvi. p. 127.

Stories of this sort, received as facts were very generally told, of which one instance may be as well as many:

A traveller was murdered by the highway side, and because the murderer could not be found out, the magistrates of Itzehow [Denmark] made the body to be taken up, and an hand to be cut off, which was caryed into the prison of the towne, and hung up by a string in one of the chambers. About ten years after!! the murderer comming upon some occasion into the prison, the hand, which had bene a long time dry, began to droppe blood on the table that stood underneath it, etc.

Goulart from D. Chrytaeus, Grimestone's translation, p. 422.

So also Lupton, and others. Sir K. Digby, who pretended to be a great philosopher, not only believed in these wonders, but attempted to account for them, as Johnson has observed. That Sir Thomas Brown also believed it, may fairly be concluded, as he has not. I think, noticed it any where as a vulgar error. Sir K. Digby's thoughts upon it are probably contained in his "Discourse on Curing Wounds by Sympathetic Powder."

WOXE, or WOXED. Used for waxed, grew.

He grew up fast in goodness and in grace,
And doubly fair *woxe* both in mind and face.

Astrophel, attributed to Spens. v. 17.

Sad, solemne, sowre, and full of faucies fraile
She *woxe*.

Spens. F. Q. III. ii. 27.

Now man, that erst haile-fellow was with
beast,

Woxe on to weene himself a god at least,

Hall, Sat. III. i.

WOXEN is also used.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings,
The muses to be *woxen* wantonings.

Id. Sat. I. ii.

WRABBED. Probably for *rabid*, but so written for the sake of looking, to the eye, more like a rhyme to crabbed.

Be theyr condicions so croked and crabbed,
Frowardly fashonde, so wayward and *wrabbed*.

Four Ps, O. Pl. i. 90.

WRALLER, s. One who cries, or *wrawls*, like a cat; applied in mockery to the squalling of children.

They acquainted their children to all kinde of meates, and brought them up without much tendance, so as they were neither fine nor

licorous, nor fearefull to be left alone in the darke; neither were they criers, *wrallers*, or unhappy children.

North's Plut. p. 51, ed. 1603.

See to **WRAWL**.

RAPT, for rapt. Ravished, or carried away.

His noble limmes in such proportion cast,
As would have *wrapt* a sillie woman's thought.

Ferrex et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 149.

WRAWL. To cry as a cat. Apparently a mere corruption, or arbitrary change of *wawl*, which means the same, and is used to form *caterwawling*.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night;
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

Spens. F. Q. VI. xii. 27.

Though this word is in Spenser, Mr. M. Mason seems to have been the first person who introduced it into a dictionary. Mr. Todd has since promoted it to a place in Johnson, and has added the following example:

To quiet and make still his *wrawling* cries.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedict.

Upton says that Chaucer has it. See *T. J.* in *Wawl*; also **WRALLER**, *supra*.

WRAY, for to bewray, or betray.
To discover.

The worke *wrayes* the man, seeme he never so fine.

Mirr. Mag. p. 82.

Can watch and sing when others sleepe,

To *wray* the woe that makes her weepe.

Gascoyne, Flowers, a 3 b.

WREAK, *s.* Revenge; from the verb to *wreak*, which is still in use. See *Johnson*.

— Then, if thou hast

A heart of *wreak* in thee, that wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs, and stop those maims

Of shame, seen through thy country, speed
thyself.

Coriol. iy. 5.

That feared not to devoure thy guests, and break
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends therefor
wreake,

And all the gods by me.

Chapm. Odyssey, ix. p. 140.

Jove, in the tempest of his wrathfull mood,
Powr'd downe his *wreake* upon my wretched
hed.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 630.

2. A fit of passion, or violence.

— What, an if

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?

Titus Andron. iv. 4.

The following also seems to belong to this sense, though put by Johnson to the first:

— Fortune, mine avowed foe,

Her wrathfull *wreakes* themselves do now
allay.

Spenser, cited by Johnson.

WREAKFULL, *a.* Revengeful, or wrathful.

I am Revenge, sent from th' infernal kingdom,
To ease the gnawing vulture of thy mind,
By working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.

Titus Andr. v. 2.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadfull heast, much less him match in
fight,

Or bide the horror of his *wreakfull* hand,

When so he list in wrath lift up his steely
brand.

Spens. F. Q. V. i. 8.

— Call the creatures,

Whose naked natures live in all the spight

Of *wreakful* heav'n.

Timon of Ath. iv. 3.

WREAKLESS, *a.* Certainly, (not doubtfully, as Dr. Johnson states it) for reckless, or retchless. See **RETCHLESSE**.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the
wolf.

3 Hen. VI. v. 6.

The later editions even print it
reckless.

WRETCH-COCK, or **WRETHCOCK**. Apparently, a stunted, imperfect creature. The word occurs only in Jonson's masque of the *Gipsies Metamorphosed*, where it is printed *wretch-cock* in the folio of 1640. This word would admit of an easy derivation from *wretch*, and *cock*, meaning a poor wretched fowl; but Mr. Gifford insists that it should be *wrethcock*, which he thus explains: "In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature, that forms a perfect contrast to the growth and vivacity of the rest. This unfortunate abortive, the good wives, with whom it is an object of tenderness, call a *wrethcock*; and this is all the mystery." This must stand upon his authority, for he does not refer to any; nor does it seem much reproach to Whalley not to have known it.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*; and tho' for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, rock'd in a cradle of Welsh cheese, etc. — yet looks as if he never saw his *guinquennium*.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. Met. vi. 72.

I had conceived it to be a cock-pit

M m m

term, for a degenerate game-cock, but sought in vain for it among the terms of that mystery, in honest R. Holmes's *Academy of Armoury*, II. xi. p. 251. Whalley refers to a passage in Skelton's *Elinor Rimming*, where the word *wrethocke* appears, applied to miserable starved goslings:

Another brought two goslings
That were noughty froslings; [probably,
checked and stunted by frost.]
Some brought them in a wallet,
She was a cumlye callet;
The goslings were untide,
Elinour began to chide,
The be *wrethockes* thou haste brout,
The ar shyre shaking nought.

End of Quintus passus.

Whalley probably quoted from the reprint of 1736, but the only material difference between that and the black letter, "imprinted by Jhon Day at London," is that the latter gives *wrethockes* in the plural. Whether this *wrethocke* is the same as the *wretch-cock* of Jonson's editors, is more than I will attempt to decide.

WROKE, or WROOKE. The preterite and participle of to wreak.

But canst thou hope to scape my just revenge?
Or that these hands will not be *wrooke* on thee.
Ferr. et Porrex, O. Pl. i. 141.

WROKEN. The more regular participle of wreak, and rather more common than the other.

The archer god, the sonne of Cytheree,
That joyes on wretched lovers to be *wroken*.
Spens. Muipotm. l. 98.
How he him caught upon a day,
Whereof he will be *wroken*.

Id. Shep. Kal. March, 108.

Wanted nothing but faithfull subjectes to
haven *wroken* himsele of such wrongs as were
done and offered to him by the French kyng.
Holinsh. vol. ii. sign. P 8 b.

WROUGHT, or worked, pillows. This was a piece of finery sometimes used; though, we should suppose, more splendid than comfortable.

Come along; thou shalt see that I have
wrought pillows there, and cambrick sheets,
and sweet-bags too.

B. Jon. Barth. Fair, iv. 2.

To WRY, *v. a.* To twist, or distort; to turn aside.

A prince is set in that place, whereas if he
wrie himsele never so little from that becom-

meth hym, straightwaies the infection of
example crepeth contagiously to many men.

Chaloner's Moriae Enc. sign. O.
Alas, are counsels *wried* to catch the good?
No place is now exempt from sheading blood.
Mirr. Mag. p. 42.

To WRY, *v. n.* To swerve, or go obliquely.

— How many
Must murder wives much better than them-
selves,
For *wrying* but a little. *Cymb.* v.
Then talks she ten times worse, and *wrie*
and wriggles,
As though she had the itch.

B. et Fl. Woman's Prize, iii.

See other examples in *T. J.*, where however, it is not noticed that these senses of the word are out of use.

WYCH, *s.* A salt spring, or salt work though the original word has not been traced in any language. Yet a *wych* house is said to be a boiling house for salt, in Bailey, Ash, and several other dictionaries; and all the places where salt springs or pits were anciently found, terminate in *wych*, or *wich*. Hence Drayton speaks collectively of the *wyches* in Cheshire:

But that which vex'd her most was, that the
Peakish cave,
Before her darksome self such diguity should
have;
And th' *wyches*, for their salts, such state
them should take.

Polyolb. iii. p. 71.

Marginal note on *wyches*, "the salt wells in Cheshire." Again:

That forest him affects, in wand'ring to the
wych:
But he himself by salts there seeking to enrich
His Eckenham quite forgets, from all affection
free.

Id. xiv. p. 93.

Affects, in the first line, means "feels affection for him;" which is done away in the third. In describing the river Weever also, he says,

'Till having got to *Wych*, he taking there
taste
Of her most savory salt, is, by the sacred touch
Forc'd faster in his course, his motion
quicken'd much

To *Northwych*. *Id.* xi. p. 86.

Wych, therefore, can hardly be the same as the Saxon *wic*, for a village, castle, etc. and Dr. Nash, despairing of finding a nearer etymology,

proposes to derive it from *wi*, or *wye*, the British word for holy, alledging that a peculiar sanctity was attributed to the brine springs. Of the application of the word, both in Cheshire and Worcestershire, there cannot indeed be a doubt. The old name of Droitwich, in the latter county, was *Wiche* only: and it had anciently four or five wells, distinguished by different names; as *Upwic*, *Midelwic*, *Helperwic*, *Netherwich*, etc. See *Nash's Worcestershire*, in *Droitwich*. There were also several families of *Wiche*, or *De la Wiche*, in Worcestershire; whose name must have come from some of the springs. With regard to their sanctity, the historian of Nantwich relates,

On Ascension-day our ancestors sung a hymn of thanksgiving for *the blessing of the brine*; and the salt-pit called the *Old Bial*,

was decorated with boughs, flowers, etc. and the people danced round it.

Partr. Hist. of Nantw. p. 59.

As to the origin of the name, nothing seems to come so near it as the Celtic *gwyh*, which signified beautiful, strong, etc. Lysons says that the saltworks in Cheshire are called the *wiches* in Domesday. *Magn. Brit. Chesh.* p. 409.

I am not clear that *Norwich*, and *Ipswich*, were not originally marts for sea-salt; there are certain *wiches* in Staffordshire also, near to salt springs, as *Baswich*, *Colwich*, etc. See *Wick*.

WYCH-WALLER. A salt-boiler at one of the *wyches* in Cheshire. Mr. Wilbraham gives us this word, in his *Cheshire Glossary*, p. 70, and adds, that "to scold like a *wych-waller*, is a common adage" in that country.

Y.

Y, in the language adopted by Spenser, though not belonging to his own age, is prefixed to various words, without changing the sense; as *yclad*, for *clad*, *yclep't*, for *clept*, or *cleped*, etc. It is not worth while to specify these licences.

YARAGE, *s.* probably derived from *yare*. Applied to ships, the power of moving, or being managed at sea.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bignesse, as also for lacke of watermen to row them. *North's Plut.* p. 941, ed. 1603.

YARE, *a.* Quick, ready, active; from *yearwe*, *paratus*, Saxon. A word frequently used by Shakespeare; sometimes given to sailors, and sometimes not; as in the first scene of the *Tempest*, and afterwards:

Our ship is tight and *yare*. *Temp.* v. 1.
If you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me *yare*.

Meas. for Meas. iv. 2.

Give the hungry-face pudding-pie-eater ten

pills; ten shillings, my fair Angelica, they'll make his muse as *yare* as a tumbler.

Decker's Satirom. Orig. of Dr. iii. 118.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the greater is slow. *Ralegh*, cited in *T. J.*

To new carine [careen] thy carcase, that the truth on't.

How does thy keel? does it need nailing? a tither,

When all thy linen's up, and a more *yare* —.

B. et Fl. Mad Lover, iii. 4.

From these quotations, it appears to have been very current as a naval term, but not peculiar to seamen. It is still familiar in the Scottish dialect. See *Jamieson*.

YARELY, *adv.* from *yare*. Quickly, neatly, readily, skilfully.

— The silken tackles

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands

That *yarely* frame the office.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 2.

YATE, for *gate*. Used as an affectation of older language, in the play of the *Ordinary*:

But whencesoe'er this *yate* ycalled is.

O. Pl. x. 249.

It is in Spenser:

M m m 2

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroad,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude.

Shep. Kal. May, 223.

It is still provincial in Cheshire, Lancashire, etc. See *Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary*.

YAWD. A horse, or mare; properly an old or worn out animal of the sort. See *Grose's Prov. Glossary*, where it is marked as a northern term. It is, in fact, the north-country pronunciation of *yade*; and we have accordingly, in *Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary*, "*Yad, yade, yaud*, properly an old mare," etc. See *Jamieson*. *Y* is used for *g* or *j* in several words.

O. Prythee stay. *R.* Nay, marry, I dare not. Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl. x. 399.

To YEAN. See **EAN**. *Yean* is written by Drayton, p. 1438, and all writers after him, to Dryden.

YEANLING. See **EANLING**.

To YEDE, YEEDE, or YEADE. To go; supposed to be corrupted from *yeod*, the preterite of *yan*, to go, Saxon. Then badd the knight his lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw aside.

Spens. F. Q. I. xi. 5.

The whiles on foot was forced for to *yeed*.

Id. ib. II. iv. 2.

And so to hall he *yede* running,

And Guy fast after following.

Guy of Warw. bl. l. sign. A a 1 b.

YELLOWs. A disorder in horses.

His horse — full of windgalls, sped with spavins, raied with the *yellow*s, etc.

Tam. of Shr. iii. 2.

From the overflowing of the gal, or rather want of the gal, which is the vessel of chol-ler, spring many mortal diseases, especially the *yellow*s, which is an extream faint mortal sicknesse, if it be not prevented in time.

G. Markham's Way to get Wealth,
B. I. c. 22.

*Yellow*s were also used for jealousy:

— But for his *yellow*s,

Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.

Brome's Antipodes, 4to. sign. L.

YELLOW STARCH. See **STARCH**.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. A fashion of wearing them prevailed for a long period previous to the civil wars.

Remember who commended thy *yellow stockings*.

Twelfth N. ii. 5.

A pair of pinn'd up breeches, like pudding-bags,
With *yellow stockings*, and his hat turn'd up,
With a silver clasp, on his leer side.

B. Jon. Tale of Tub, ii. 2.

— Your daughter Mall,

You know, last pompion time din'd with me thrice,

When my child's best *yellow stockings* were missing.

The Wits, O. Pl. viii. 487.

It may be observed, that the children at Christ's Hospital are still obliged to keep up that fashion, and to wear yellow stockings.

YELLOWNESS, *s.* Jealousy. The colour *yellow* was considered as characteristic of that passion; probably because that, as well as other anxieties, gives a bilious tinge to the skin.

I will possess him with *yellowness*, for the revolt of mein is dangerous.

Merry W. W. i. 3.

See **YELLOWs**.

YEOMAN FEWTERER. The keeper of the dogs, a servant under the huntsman; often merely *fewterer*. His office was to let them loose at a proper time, which has been thus explained: "The popular hunting in those times, was that of the hart, and to this the dogs were led in slips or couples, not loose in a pack," as in our present hunting. Thus, when the huntsman had traced the game by the usual marks, or by the scent, the *fewterer* was to uncouple the dogs. See the note on the following passage.

— If you will be

An honest *yeoman fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after.

Mass. Picture, v. 1. ed. Giff.

This points also at another office of the same servant, that of feeding and exercising the dogs. The same note gives an order established by the Duke of Norfolk in the time of Elizabeth:

That he which was chosen *fewterer*, or letter-loose of the grey-hounds, should receive the hounds matched to run together in his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow the harefinder till he come into the forme.

Loc. cit.

But it did not relate only to grey-hounds and coursing; for another writer says,

Let the huntsman never come nearer the

hounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at *the first uncoupling*.

Gentl. Recreation, p. 71. 8vo ed.

See FEWTERER.

The office was reckoned a low one, for a saucy page, out of mere insolence, thus addresses an unknown domestic.

— You, sirrah, sheep's-head,
With a face cut on a cat-stick, do you hear?
You, *yeoman fewterer*, conduct me, etc.

Mass. Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

To YERK. To kick out strongly; generally as an appropriate term for the kicking of horses. Doubtless a mere substitution for *jerk*, by the common change of *j* to *y*. Both occasionally represent the Saxon *ȝ*.

— While their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels, at their dead masters.

Hen. V. iv. 7.

They flirt, they *yerk*, they backward fluce and fling,

As though the devil in their heels had been.

Drayt. Moonc. p. 513.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your horse to *yerk* behind in this manner.

G. Markh. Way to get Wealth, p. 26.

By the directions given, it appears to be a nice matter to teach a horse to *yerk* properly.

Also, to lash with a whip:
Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.

Marston, Sat. i. 3. p. 184.

Spenser writes it *yirk*:

But that same foole, which most increast her paines,

Was Scorn; who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*.

F. Q. VI. vii. 44.

In this sense, it is manifestly the same as *jerk*, which is still so used.

YERNFUL, a. Melancholy, grievous; to *yern* is actively used by Shakespeare for to grieve.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did borrow,

So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.

Damon et Pith.

O. Pl. i. 195.

YERT-POINT. Probably the same as blow-point; mentioned with other childish games. Possibly it should be *yerk-point*.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter. *Lady Alimony*, sign. D 2 b.

YEST, s. Froth; *ȝest*, Saxon. Still

used for the froth of beer or ale, called also barm.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast; and anon, swallow'd with *yest* and froth, as you'd thrust a cock into a hogs-head.

Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

YESTY, a. Frothy.

— Though the *yesty* waves
Confound, and swallow navigation up.

Macb. iv. 1.

Metaphorically, light and frivolous:

A kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.

Hamlet, v. 2.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.

Drayton, Moonc. p. 485.

YEVEN, for given. Spenser; by the change above noticed, of *g* to *y*. See *T. J.*

YEX, or YEXING. The hiccough. See *Coles, Kersey, Minshew*, etc.

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.

Character of a Fanatic, Harl. Misc. vii. p. 637.

Singultus — the hickot, or *yexing*.

Abr. Flem. Nomencl. 432 b.

But the two earles I trust are frends now, both being since departed this world, (though neither as I could have wisht them) the one dying of a *yex*, the other of an axe, [meant for something like a pun].

Har. Nugae Ant. ii. 115. ed. Park.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret] — helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing*.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1027.

To YEX. To hiccough, or hiccup. The verb is acknowledged by most of the Dictionaries, but I have not met with an example of it. The participial term of *yexing*, however, sufficiently implies the verb. *Coles* has it as *yux* also.

YFERE, adv. Together, in union; a word belonging to an earlier period of the language.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfere*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise.

Spens. F. Q. I. ix. 1.

To YIELD. To give, or yield a reward; applied to the gods, to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield* you for it.

Ant. et Cleop. iv. 2.

— Herein I teach you

How you shall bid God *yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble.

Macb. i. 6.

What is that you say, sir? Hath the clock

strucken? The other with a loud voice crying out that it had; God *yeeld* you, sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest.

Summary of Du Bartas, sign. * 3 b.

Hence the common phrase of *God 'ild you*, contracted from this. See *GOD 'ILD YOU*.

YODE. The past tense of *yede*, to go. Chaucerian.

Before them *yode* a lustie tabrere,
That to the many a horn-pype playd.

Spens. Shep. Kal. May, v. 22.

But when she heard those plaints, then out she *yode*,

Out of the covert of an ivy tod.

Brit. Past. I. iv. p. 87.

— And on the flood

Against the stream he march'd, and dry-shod *yode*. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiv. 33.

YOLD, for yielded.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yolde* again.

Spens. F. Q. III. xi. 17.

To reape the ripen'd fruits, the which the earth had *yold*. *Id. ib. Mutabil. Cant. vii. 30.*

YOND, *a.* Furious, savage. Johnson says, "I know not whence derived." The editor of Fairfax's *Tasso*, says, "for young." Upton, however, with much probability, derives it from *yeond*, beyond, Saxon, which often occurs in compounds with an intensive force, like the Latin *per*, or the French *outré*; for which they have latterly adopted the Latin *ultra*. It means, therefore, *extravagant*, beyond measure fierce, etc. Hughes attempted to make it a preposition, in the second example, "fled *beyond* the monster;" but that would not agree with either of the other passages.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond
Emongst the shepheard swaynes, then wexeth
wood and *yond*. *Spens. F. Q. II. viii. 40.*

As Florimell fled from that monster *yond*.

Id. ib. III. vii. 26.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and
yond,

Achilles, Sforza, and sturn Palamede.

Fairf. Tasso, i. 55.

YORE, *adv.* Long ago; *yeara*, Saxon, not *yeoara*, as in Johnson. Used alone without *of*, which now is always added, and gives it in fact the character of a substantive.

Witness the burning altars which he swore,
And guilty, heav'ns! of his bold perjury;

Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly.

Spens. F. Q. I. xii. 27.

This is so quoted in Johnson, and is the reading of the editions of 1596, 1609, 1611, 1679, as well as Hughes's, of 1715; and may be justified by the next example. But the earliest edition, of 1590, reads "of *yore*;" which Upton, Church, and Todd, have followed.

A just reward for so unjust a life,

No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.

Mirr. for Mag. p. 105.

The origin is *ȝear*, a year, which again illustrates the common change of the Saxon *ȝ* to *y*.

YOUNGTH, and **YONGTH**. Youth; not properly from youth itself, but from the Saxon *ȝeonȝ*, which is the origin of both words.

The mornefull muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As she was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.

Spens. Shep. Kal. Nov. v. 20.

Yongth is in his *Muiopotmos*, v. 34.

where see *Todd's Note*.

A YOUNKER, *s.* A young person; frequently in the sense of a dupe, or a person thoughtless through inexperience.

What, will you make a *youunker* of me?
Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I
must have my pocket picked for it?

1 Hen. IV. iii. 3.

How, like a *youunker*, and a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay.

Mer. Ven. ii. 6.

I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *youunker*.

B. et Fl. Elder Bro. iii. 5.

Simply for a youth:

How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker*, prancing to his love.

3 Hen. VI. ii. 1.

YOUR, *pron.* Without any possessive meaning, nearly equivalent to *a*, or *any*. A sort of vulgarism.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your*
mud, by the operation of *your* sun; so is *your*
crocodile.

Ant. et Cleop. ii. 7.

It is not uncommon in comic language, nor, perhaps, altogether disused.

YOU'RE. A contraction of *you were*.

Madam, *you 're* best consider. *Cymb. iii. 2.*

You 're best to practice. *B. et Fl. Maid's Trag. ii. 1.*

YULE, *s.* The old Saxon word for Christmas; *yeol*, or *yehol*.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen
such rule

In any place but here, at bonfire, or at *Yule*.

Drayt. Polyolb. xxvii. p. 1189.

King Alexander, with his mother Ermin-
garde, were sitting at their banquet, on the
xii day in Christen masse, otherwise called
Yule.

Holinshed, Scotl. S 7. col. 1 b.

Here spelt *Ewle*:

At *Ewle* we wonton, gambole, daunce, to
carrole and to sing,

To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum-
pies for a king.

Warner, Alb. Engl. B. v. p. 121.

Among the festivities of Christmas
we find several terms mentioned, which
are compounded with *Yule*; as the
Yule-clog, *Yule-song*, *Yule-cakes*,
and *Yule-dough*. All the circum-
stances relating to these will be found
amply detailed in Brand's *Popular*
Antiquities, i. 359, etc. 4to ed. I
shall specify only the first.

Z.

ZAD, or ZED. The name of the letter;
vulgarly called also *izzard*, I know
not on what authority. Shakespeare
calls *zed* an unnecessary letter; and so
it has been deemed by some gramma-
rians, whose works he had probably
seen. Barret wholly omits it in his
Alvearie; and Mulcaster says that it
is seldom seen among us, and that *s* is
become its lieutenant-general.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter!

Lear, ii. 2.

ZANY, s. A buffoon, or mimic. The ety-
mology is best given by Florio, under
the word *Zane*, which he says is,
"the name of *John*, in some parts of
Lombardy, but commonly used for a
silly John, a simple fellow, a servile
drudge, or foolish clowne, in any co-
medy or enterlude play." Menage,
in *Zani*, or *Zanni*, says that he had
formerly derived it from the barbarous
Greek *τζαννος*, *sannus*; but now
agreed with Carlo Dati, who consi-
dered it as a corruption of *Giovanni*:
which agrees with Florio's account.
Origine della Ling. Ital. Dati said,
that it was particularly in the territory
of *Bergamo*, that *Gian* was pro-
nounced *Zan*; as *Zancarlo*, for *Gian-*

YULE-CLOG, or BLOCK. This was a mas-
sy piece of fire-wood, placed in the
centre of the great hall, on which
each of the family sat down, sang a
Yule-song, and drank the old English
toast of "a merry Christmas, and a
happy new year." It was then placed
on the hearth, and lighted with a brand
of the last year's block, and by heap-
ing on additional fuel, made to pro-
duce a brilliant flame. These circum-
stances are alluded to by Herrick, in
a poem on the subject:

With the last year's brand

Light the new *block*, and

For good success in his spending,
On your psalties play,

That sweet luck may

Come while the *log* is a teending.

Hesperides, p. 309.

See also *Dr. Drake's Shakespeare*
and his *Times*, vol. i. p. 193, etc.

carlo; *Zampiero*, for *Giampiero*. A
modern author has absurdly endea-
voured to derive it from the Persian.

I take these wise men, that crow so at these
set kind of fools, no better than the fools'
zanies.

Twelfth N. i. 5.

The buffoon to a mountebank:

— For, indeed,

He's like the *Zani* to a tumbler,

That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H. iv. 2.

Hence, an imitator in general:

The other gallant is his *Zany*, and doth most
of these tricks after him, and sweats to imitate
him in every thing.

Id. Cynth. Rev. ii. 3.

As th' English apes, and very *zanies* be,
Of every thing that they do hear and see.

Drayt. Eleg. p. 1256.

To ZANY, v. To play the zany, to imi-
tate another.

As I have seen an arrogant baboon,

With a small piece of glass, *zany* the sun.

Lovelace, Part II. p. 78. repr.

ZENITH, in judicial astrology, metapho-
rically the highest point of a person's
fortune; as, literally, it means the
point in the heavens above his head.

— By my prescience,

I find my *zenith* doth depend upon

A most auspicious star, whose influence

If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes

Will ever after droop.

Temp. i. 2.

ZENOPHON. Writers of various ages have

occasionally so written the name, instead of Xenophon, some through ignorance of Greek. Why Ascham did so, who must have known better, it is not easy to say: probably in compliance with a bad custom.

Which thing *Zenophon* would never have made mention of, excepte it had bene fitte for

all princes to have used; seinge that *Zenophon* wrote Cyrus' lyfe, (as Tullye sayth) not to shew what Cyrus did, but what all maner of princes, both in pastymes and earnest matters, ought to do. *Toxophilus*, p. 14.

In his *Scholemaster*, he writes, like a scholar, *Xenophon*.

THE END.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Anc. Dr.*.....Ancient Drama, in six volumes, (1814).
B. et Fl......Beaumont and Fletcher.
B. Jon......Ben Jonson.
Brit. Past......Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.
Drayt......Drayton, ed. 1753, in 4 vols. 8vo, the pages continued throughout.
Euph......Lily's Euphues.
Euph. Engl......— Euphues and his England.
Fairf. T......Fairfax's Tasso.
Gayt. Fest. N......Gayton's Festivous Notes to Don Quixote.
Har. Ariost......Sir J. Harington's translation of Ariosto.
Mirr. Mag......Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610.
More Antid......More's Antidote against Atheism.
O. Pl......Reed's edition of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 12 vols.
Or. of Dr......Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, in 3 volumes.
Percy Rel......Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, ed. 1794.
Polyolb......Drayton's Polyolbion.
Shakespeare.....All his Dramas are referred to by the name of the Play alone; his other Poems, as in Malone's Supplement, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1780.
Six Pl......Six Old Plays, on which Shakespeare founded his Measure for Measure, etc. 2 vols. 12mo.
Stowe's Lond......Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1599.
Suppl......Malone's Supplement to Shakespeare, in 2 vols. 8vo.
T. J......Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

ERRATA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| P. 3. l. 34. for <i>about</i> , read <i>about</i> . | P. 393. l. 48. for <i>teenth</i> , read <i>teeth</i> . |
| P. 120. l. 25. for <i>Catsrel</i> , read <i>Castrel</i> . | P. 533. l. 7. for <i>superlati-vely</i> , read <i>superlative-ly</i> . |
| P. 159. col. 2. for <i>Someth-ing</i> , read <i>Something</i> . | P. 552. l. 22. for <i>ab-undant</i> , read <i>a-bundant</i> . |
| P. 337. col. 2. for <i>falae</i> , read <i>false</i> . | P. 640. l. 15. for <i>of</i> , read <i>or</i> . |
| P. 361. col. 2. for <i>Fxchequer</i> , read <i>Exchequer</i> . | P. 791. col. 2. for <i>imbie</i> , read <i>imbibe</i> . |

LEIPSIC:

PRINTED BY C. A. DEUTRICH.



Buchbinderei
H. Pantale
8012 Riemerling/M
Telefon 6 01 63 2

Nares, Robert

A glossary or collection of words, phrases, names, and allusions to customs, proverbs, &c. which have been thought to require illustration in the works of English authors, particularly Shakespeare and his contemporaries

Stralsund 1825

L.g.sept. 45 m

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10582243-0